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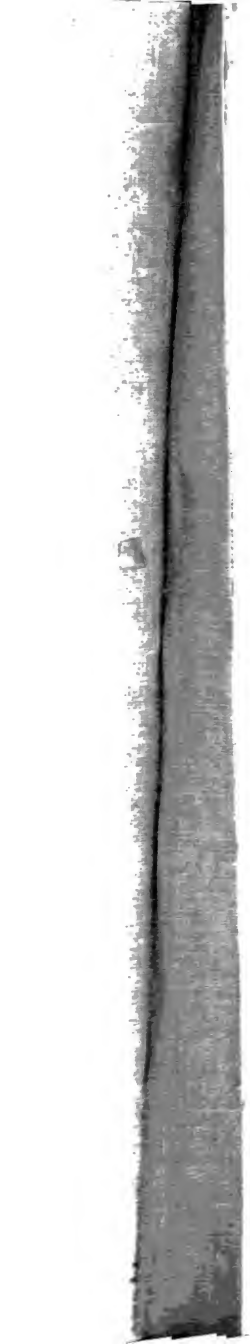

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THE Gentleman's and

LONDON MAGAZINE:

AND

MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

MDCCXLVII.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

DUBLIN:

Printed for EDWARD and JOHN EXSHAW, at the *Bible* on *Cork-Hill*. Of whom may be had compleat Sets from *May*, 1741.

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The LONDON MAGAZINE:

For JANUARY, 1747.

To be Continued. (Price a *Britiſh* Six-Pence each Month.)

I. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of the Gentlemen who aſſum'd the Characters of *E——d C—ke*, Eſq; and *H-m--y S-d----m*, Eſq; in relation to the War on the Continent, and the hiring 18,000 *Hanoverians*.

II. The *Diabolical Courant*, or *The Helliſh Intelligencer*.

III. How to get the better of the *French*.

IV. Theatre of the War in *Provence*.

V. Severe Order of the *Auſtrians* in relation to the *Genoeſe*, with ſome further Particulars of the Inſurrection and Revolt that followed.

VI. Liſt of *Britiſh* Forces that are to be in *Flanders*, and of the General Officers.

VII. Reflections on General Faſts.

VIII. *Tyrconnel*'s Cruelty under King *James* II.

IX. Letter from Sir *Henry Sidney*, to his Son *Philip*, afterwards the famous Sir *Philip Sidney*.

X. *Killigrew*'s political Maxims and Prophecies.

XI. Remarkable Liſt of High Sheriffs of *Surrey*.

XII. Rebels tried in *Southwark*.

XIII. A——l *M*——*ns*'s Remarks, &c.

XIV. Lieutenant *Moodie*'s Anſwer, &c.

XV. Remarks on the late C—— M——.

XVI. Proceedings on Lord *Lovat*.

XVII. Calculation of the great Lunar Eclipſe.

XVIII. Reaſons againſt a Naturalization Bill.

XIX. Further Particulars of the *Breſt* Fleet.

XX. A Letter to a Gentleman about going into Orders.

XXI. On the predominant Paſſion in Women.

XXII. A Review of the principal Events of the laſt Year.

XXIII. POETRY: The Rural Maid; *Colin*'s Confeſſion; Fair Thief; *Colin*'s Compariſons for the New Year; a Song; the Ant's Philoſophy; to the Rev. Mr. *Lewis* on his Life of Dr. *Peacock*; the Maid's Soliloquy, Act V. Scene I. Cato imitated; Mutual Benevolence, a Tale, &c. &c. &c.

XXIV. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Rebels tried; Seſſions at the *Old Baily*; Malefactors executed, Sheriffs appointed, &c.

XXV. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.

XXVI. Prices of Grain, Stocks, &c.

XXVII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

XXVIII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

XXIX. A Table of Contents.

With LARGE ADDITIONS.

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And are ſold by, Mr. *A. Bury* in *Drogheda*; Mr. *J. Brogan* in *Athlone*; Mrs. *E. Exſhaw* and Mr. *J. Cox* in *Galway*; Mr. *J. Cumin* in *Clonmell*; Mr. *D. Mahan* in *Streakſtown*; Mr. *James Scott* in *Kilkenny*; Mr. *Roe* in *Mountmellick*; Mr. *Lewis* in *Derry*; Mrs. *Pilkington* and Mr. *Sullivan* in *Cork*; Mr. *Hay* and Meſſrs. *Joy* in *Belfaſt*; Mr. *Stevenſon* in *Newry*; Mr. *Dickie* in *Armagh*; Mr. *Farrier* in *Limerick*; and Mr. *Ramſay* in *Waterford*; Mr. *Robert Turner* Merchant in *Caſhel*; Mr. *Tho. Cuff* in *Roſcommon*.

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CONTENTS.

FRENCH Apishness, and who are the Apes of Apes 3
How to get the better of the *French* 4
A succinct Representation of the Theatre of the War in *Provence* ibid. F
Severe Order of the *Austrians* in relation to the *Genoese* 6
Further Particulars of the Insurrection and Revolt that followed 7
List of the general Officers, who are to command in *Flanders* 8, E
The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued 9–24
SPEECH of *P. Curiatius*, in the Character of *E — d C—le*, Esq; in relation to the War on the Continent, and the taking 18,000 *Hanoverians* into our Pay 9
That we should assist the Queen of *Hungary* with our whole Force ibid.
Of the Balance of Power, the Grand Alliance, and the Politicks at the End of K. *William*'s and Beginning of Q. *Anne*'s Reign 10
Consequence of our not continuing to assist the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia* 11, 12
Of the Manner in which the War should be prosecuted 13
Number of Forces in the *Dutch* Pay ibid. G
Quantity of our current Specie 15 E
Exclamation against *France* and *Spain* 16
SPEECH of *T. Sicinius*, in the Character of *H-m—ry S-d——m*, Esq; on the other Side 17
How general Engagements should be confin'd 17, 18
How far our Interest or Safety are concern'd in the present War on the Continent ibid. F, 19, &c.
The Notion of the Balance of Power exploded 19 B, 20
Situation of the House of *Bourbon* different from what it was formerly 20 A
Of the Councils in K. *William*'s and Q. *Anne*'s Reign 21
How our Allies then us'd us 21 E, 22
Brave Plan of the Duke of *Marlborough* defeated by the *Dutch* 22
Of our engaging to conquer *Spain* for the Archduke *Charles*, in Q. *Anne*'s Reign 23
Reflections on General Facts 24
Tyrconnel's Cruelty in *Ireland*, under King *James* 25
Killigrew's political Maxims and Prophecies 26
A List of the *British* Forces that are to be in *Flanders* 27
The *Diabolical Courant*, or *the Hellish Intelligencer* 27
Extract from A — l *M* — *w*'s *Remarks*, 29
Letter from Sir *Henry Sidney* to his Son *Philip*, afterwards the famous Sir *Philip Sidney* 31
Further Particulars of the *Brest* Squadron 32
List of High Sheriffs of *Surrey* for 18 Years successively, all now living 33
Reasons against a Naturalization Bill ibid.
Lieut. *Moodie*'s Answer, &c. 35
Remarks on the late C —— M —— 36
A Letter to a Gentleman about going into Orders 37
On the Predominant Passion in Women 39
A Review of the principal Events of the last Year 41
POETRY. The Rural Maid's Reflections 43
The Maid that's made for Love and Me 44
Colin's Confession, or the Progress of Love ibid.
The Fair Thief, from a correct Copy ibid.
Colin's Comparisons, or the Voice of Love 45
For the New Year, 1747 ibid.
Epitaph on a late Vice-Admiral ibid.
The Ant's Philosophy ibid.
Ode to Celia 46
Translation of Votem Senile ibid.
To the Rev. Mr. *Lewis* on his Life of Dr. *Peacock* ibid.
The Maid's Soliloquy, Act V. Scene I. *Cato* imitated 47
Mutual Benevolence. A Tale ibid.
A Song, imitated from the Midsummer Night's Dream 48
To Miss Maria *Cooke* ibid.
Alterations of *Buchanan*'s famous Epigram, proposed by Bishop *Atterbury* ibid.
Epigram on Women ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 49
DUKE arrives from *Holland* ibid.
Lord *Lovat*'s Answer, and Commons Replication 49, 50
Sheriffs appointed 50
Rich *Spanish* Prize taken 51
Trial of Rebel Prisoners ibid.
Sessions at the *Old Baily* ibid.
Malefactors executed ibid.
Marriages and Births 52
Deaths ibid.
Ecclesiastical Preferments ibid.
Promotions civil and military ibid.
Persons declared Bankrupts ibid
Calculation of the great Lunar Eclipse 53
Prices of Grain, Stocks, &c. ibid.
Monthly Bill of Mortality ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 54
A Catalogue of Books 55

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THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1747.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following Thoughts are ſent you, to pleaſure your Readers, and to vindicate our national Honour, by

Jan. 1746-7. *Your*, &c.

ANGLO-BRITANNUS.

HAVING lately been conſidering the Nature and Qualities of the apiſh Kind, which are often apt to imitate the meaneſt, the moſt unworthy, and moſt hurtful Actions of Mankind; a certain Nation occur'd to my Mind; the People of which have been often compar'd to them, as fond of vain Purſuits, and mean and trivial Accompliſhments, while they have loſt, what are chiefly valuable, their true Religion and Liberties. They are the People from whom, by Imitation, the greateſt Part of our own Fooleries are deriv'd; the Followers of them therein approving themſelves to be even the Apes of Apes: They are the People who would lately have enſlaved us, by ſtirring up, and aſſiſting in a Rebellion againſt our rightful and lawful Monarch: And they are the People with whom we are now juſtly contending for the Liberties of *Europe*; for as Liberty is a Stranger to them, they would utterly deprive all others of it. The Author of that exquiſite Compoſure, the *Tatler*, tho' in another Performance, in which he retain'd the Appellation of *Bickerſtaff*, in the Year 1710, remark'd, 'That it had been ever impertinent 'to ſtruggle againſt that Power, if 'we had ſtill acted with a ſecret 'Approbation of the Manners and 'Skill of the Enemy above ourſelves. 'Things had come to that ſenſeleſs 'Height, that Men acted with a cer-

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'tain Deſpondence againſt all the 'Operations and Politicks of a merry 'Nation, which had undertaken to 'enſlave the World. Forty Years 'ago, ſays he, I remember, I was 'reckon'd mad, when one telling 'me that the *French* King had A '60,000 Men in Arms, and I an'ſwer'd, Pray, when did you ſee Mr. '*Churchill?* Do you mind, ſays the 'Gentleman, turning to another, 'his Head is quite about ſomething 'elſe. But it was far otherwiſe, for 'I knew very well, nothing could B 'be accompliſh'd till the *Engliſh* had 'a General, who had a ſecret Con'tempt for the Enemy, and marched 'on, conſcious that he was born for 'the Reduction of Tyranny and 'Uſurpation upon the Liberty of '*Europe*.' It is an Obſervation wor- C 'thy of Remembrance, 'That Na'ture does not make a greater Dif'ference between Man and Beaſt, 'than Government does between 'Free-Men and Slaves.' And with Relation to us, the incomparable *Addiſon*, in his excellent Poem *the* D *Campaign*, has obſerved,

——'With native freedom brave,
'The meaneſt *Briton* ſcorns the higheſt
'ſlave.'

Should any of thoſe ſlaviſh, vain, and apiſh People, preſuming there might be ſuch a wretched Change, E in Conſequence of becoming the Apes of them; ſhould they, like their Countryman *Voltaire*, who in his late Speech to the *French* Academy on his being admitted a Member of it *, ſhewed himſelf as much capable of *French* Flattery, as before of Injuſtice; F like him ſhould they pretend, 'that 'the *Engliſh*, for Bravery are not 'equal to what they were in former 'Times, any more than the Monks 'and ſing-ſong Gentlemen of *Rome*, 'are like the ancient *Romans*:' We would have them to know, they are G quite miſtaken, and that we are now as well capable of curbing their Inſolence. As indeed we have already informed them both by Sea and Land and as well when fighting againſt Rebels aſſiſted by them, as at the glorious Battles of *Dettingen* and *Fontenoy*. What was ſaid, by the foremention'd Poet, of our brave Countrymen commanded by the Duke of *Marlborough*, may, with equal Juſtice and Propriety, be applied to our preſent Forces.

'No vulgar fears can *Britiſh* minds controul,
'Heat of revenge, and noble pride of ſoul
'O'erlook the foe, advantag'd by his poſt,
'Leſſen his numbers, and contract his hoſt:
'Tho' fens and floods poſſeſs the middle
'ſpace,
'That unprovok'd they would ev'n fear to
'paſs, ['bands,
'Nor fens nor floods can ſtop *Britannia*'s
'When her proud foe rang'd on their bor'ders ſtands.'

If ſuch be our Countrymen, what may we not hope!—from a noble Army of free-born *Britons*, joined to other the beſt Troops in *Europe*, and all commanded by our glorious *Britiſh* Heroe, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, victorious over Rebels, and ever invincible? To whom, in the Words of the ſame Poet,

'No toils are painful, that can danger ſhow,
'No climes unlovely, that contain a foe.
——'And ſuch his fame,
'It bears the force of armies in his name.'

A ſuccinct Repreſentation of the Theatre of the War in PROVENCE †.

THE large and noble Country of *Provence*, in which lies at preſent the Scene of War between the Allies and *France*, is bounded by *Dauphiny* on the North; by the River *Var*, the *Alps*, and the County of *Nice*, on the Eaſt; by the *Mediterranean* on the South; and by the *Rhone* on the Weſt; which divides it from *Languedoc*. It extends in Length from Eaſt to Weſt, forty Leagues, and is about thirty in Breadth, from North to South. The Air of this Country is wholeſome, and tempe-

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* *See our* Magazine *for* 1746, *p.* 275. † *Ditto, p.* 636.

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rate upon the Mountains, but excessively hot and stifling in the Vallies, except upon the Sea Coast, where they have the Benefit of fresh Breezes Morning and Evening. Towards the North and East, the Country is mountainous, but by the Sea Side, and on the Banks of the *Rhone*, it is very even and tolerably good, yields Fruits in great Plenty, but producing neither Timber nor Corn in any great Abundance. Oil and Silk are Commodities of the greatest Value; but what renders it a Country of so great Consequence to *France*, is the fine Ports upon its Coast, particularly *Marseilles* and *Toulon*, which are supposed to carry on at least one Third of the Commerce of *France*.

The first Place of any Consequence in the Country bordering on the *Var*, is *Antibes*, one of the most ancient Towns in *Provence*, about ten Miles South-West of *Nice*; it is far from being considerable in point either of Size or of Wealth; its Port is tolerable, though small, and it is covered by a Citadel of some Strength. When the Allies invaded this Country in 1707, they passed by *Antibes* without reducing it; but that was because the *French* had no Army in the Field, and they were in Hopes of surprizing *Toulon*, at least they were sure of not being opposed before they invested that City, and were likewise secure of receiving Provisions, and all Kind of Necessaries from the *English* Fleet intended to attack that City by Sea; but the Case being otherwise at present, it was necessary to reduce *Antibes*, in order to have the Benefit of the Port, and without doubt it had been reduced long ago, if the Revolt at *Genoa* had not hindered the transporting the Artillery for carrying on the Siege by Land. The *English* Squadron have bombarded and destroyed the Town, but the Citadel is out of their Reach. *Cannes*, where General *Brown* has his Head-Quarters, lies near the Sea Coast, at the Distance of about three Miles from *Antibes*, and over against it are the Islands of *St. Margaret* and *Honorat*, which by the Assistance of our Seamen have been reduced, a Thing of great Importance for the Service of the Army, by landing Provisions and Forage.

About ten Miles from *Cannes* stands the City of *Frejus*, about half a League from the Sea, where the Allies have a great Body of Troops; from whence it appears they have advanced forty Miles into the Country on this Side. The River *Argens* falls into the Sea a little below *Frejus*, and this River is said to receive its Name from the Clearness of its Waters, the *French* Word signifying Silver. About a League from this River stands the Town of *Luc*, the Head Quarters of M. *Belleisle*, according to the last Accounts we have received from *Provence*.

The Allies have likewise extended their Conquests as far as the River *Verdon*, which lies about twenty-seven Miles from *Antibes*, and consequently have a very large Tract of Country in their Power; and as the *French* have two great Corps of Troops, one on the *Argens*, and the other on the *Verdon*, they are upwards of thirty Miles asunder, and the Army of the Allies between them, which, considering the known Vigilance and Activity of General *Brown*, would afford no great Room for Wonder, if one of them should be surprised. This is a fair and exact State of the Case, as it stands at present, and therefore the Reader may from hence easily judge how improbable a Thing it is, that the Allies should think themselves under any Necessity of providing for their Retreat; and it likewise shews why General *Brown* does not advance farther into the Country, till, by reducing *Antibes*, he is secure of a Port behind him, from whence he may be supplied with whatever he wants.

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The City of *Toulon* lies in a Bottom, about forty Miles from *Frejus*, and is famous for its Port, where the *French* have their moſt conſiderable Naval Magazines. The Town itſelf is not either very large or beautiful, but the Inhabitants are, generally ſpeaking, in good Circumſtances, which is owing to their Trade, and the Buſineſs carried on in the King's Yard, where there are always a conſiderable Number of Ships upon the Stocks. The Place is far from being ſtrong, but there are two Eminences, that of *St. Anne* on the North Eaſt, and Mount *St. Catherine* on the South-Eaſt. That of *St. Anne* is very ſteep, and in a manner inacceſſable, and upon it Marſhal *Theſſe* took Poſt with the *French* Forces, when the Place was laſt beſieged by the Allies, and thereby hindered them from becoming Maſters of it. *Marſeilles* is ſeated on the *Mediterranean*, thirty Miles North-Weſt of *Toulon*, and twenty South of *Aix*; the Country about it is wonderfully fine, and it is believed there are not leſs than 800 Country-Seats belonging to the Citizens, in the great Plain on the Land-Side. The City is divided into the Old and New, the former, a dirty inconvenient Place, and the latter, one of the fineſt and faireſt in *France*. It is very well fortified, and defended by a Caſtle and two Citadels. The Harbour is ſafe and commodious, but will not admit of Ships of above 600 Tons; it is looked upon as a Place of the greateſt Trade in the Kingdom, and before the Plague in 1720, the Inhabitants were computed at 100,000 Souls.

We gave an Account of the Inſurrection at Genoa, *in our* Mag. *for* Dec. *laſt, p.* 649; *a few Days before which the Commiſſary-General of the* Auſtrian *Troops, writ a Letter to the Deputies of the Republick, to the following Effect.*

I Do not at all doubt, but Meſſieurs the Deputies of the moſt ſerene Republick of *Genoa* have been informed by the Marquis *Spinola*, their Reſident at *Vienna*, that they have been fruſtrated in the Hopes they flattered themſelves with, of being eaſed in the third Million of Genouins of Contributions; as well as in the Points of Exemption from Winter-Quarters, and the Compenſation which they have demanded for what has been furniſhed by the Republick in Hay, Straw, Wood, *&c.* And having received by a Courier, diſpatched expreſly for that Purpoſe, a Reſcript from her Imperial and Royal Majeſty of the 22d Inſtant, which fully confirms what is before mentioned, I am charged to notify in the Name of her Majeſty to the Deputies, as I do by theſe Preſents, that her final Will and Pleaſure is reduced into what is contained in the Articles following.

I. That the ſaid Deputies of the moſt ſerene Republick ſhall without Fail pay to-morrow and the Day after 100,000 Genouins, which remain in Arrear of the ſecond Million, without bringing one Penny to Account for the Compenſation for Hay, Straw, *&c.* as is ſaid before.

II. That with regard to the third Million of Genouins, which in like Manner is to be paid, there can no other Modification be accepted or allowed but what follows, *viz.* That the Republick ſhall receive the Acquittance of the Fund of the Farm of Salt at *Milan* for the Sum and Capital of 600,000 Florins, ſo that the Chamber and State of *Milan* ſhall be thereby diſcharged, and ſhall have nothing farther to do therewith. That the Deputies ſhall charge themſelves with the Payment of the Aſſignations of the Purveyors and Contractors of the Army to the Amount of 400,000 Florins, which Account ſhall be ſettled within a Year. And as it is the Intention of her Majeſty, that no other Capital ſhall be accepted, the Remainder of the third Million of Genouins muſt be ſatisfied in ready Money, or in Bills of Exchange, payable without Delay, or at leaſt in Bills of *Cartolario*, payable by the Bank of *St. George*. The ſame Reſcript farther confirms what has been before intimated with Reſpect to the Magazines that have been reſtored; the Purchaſe of which muſt be made by the City of *Genoa* by the effective and immediate Payment of 200,000 Florins.

III. For what concerns Winter-Quarters, as the Demand made for the Subſiſtence of the Imperial Regiments, amounts to the Sum irrevocably fixed of another Million of Genouins, and this Subſiſtence ought to be conſidered as an ordinary and current Expence, ſo it is not poſſible it ſhould be ſatisfied by Paper or any Aſſignation; and therefore this laſt Million muſt be paid ſpeedily, and without Fail in ready Money, within the Compaſs of a Month.

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At the same Time I am charged to signify to the Deputies these present Imperial Resolutions, I cannot allow them any farther Term or Delay than 48 Hours, within which Space it is necessary that they oblige themselves to execute every Tittle of all that has been before-mentioned, and to give such Security, as that my most gracious Sovereign may be perfectly satisfied of the entire and absolute Accomplishment of what has been prescribed upon these three Points. For, failing such full Satisfaction her Imperial and Royal Majesty has expressly commanded M. the General Marquis *de Botta*, to proceed without the least Delay to the Execution of the Means prescribed to him.

All this is to serve by Way of Advertisement and Rule to the Deputies of the most serene Republick. It imports them to afford these Presents their most serious Attention, and to take, with regard to them, Measures equally quick and effective. They will likewise do well to reflect upon the fatal Consequences of their acting otherwise. It depends upon them to avoid such.

Given at the Head Quarters of St. Pietro d'Arena, November 30, 1746.

By her Imperial and Royal Majesty's Express Command,

Signed,

The COUNT DE CHOTECK.

It was but 5 Days after this, *viz. Dec.* 5, that the Insurrection happened, and we shall add the following Account of it to that we have already given.

ON the 5th of *December*, a Company of Imperial Cannoneers drew out of the Arsenal at *Genoa* a Train of Artillery, design'd for the Service of the Army in *Provence*. Chance, Curiosity, or, very possibly, some other Consideration, had drawn together a great Number of Porters and Chairmen, who look'd on with an Eye, that might be said to repeat what had been whisper'd some Days before, *that the Liberty of the Republick and her Cannon would suddenly depart together*. There happened a Mischance to one of the Carriages. The Cannoneers invited some of the Spectators to assist them. The negative Answer given by the greatest Part, and the Manner in which it was given, provoked the Officer, who commanded the Cannoneers, to employ his Cane, in Hopes that Kind of Persuasion might have met with better Success. But a Shower of Stones, with which himself and his People were suddenly saluted, obliged them to lay aside the Business they were about for that Day.

On the 6th, between 50 and 60 Grenadiers were sent to the same Place, where this Scene had passed, in order to cover the Cannoneers, who had Orders to return to their Work. The same Sort of Spectators that looked on the Day before, were got together again, but in greater Numbers, and all of them provided with Fire-arms. They came to Blows, no body can tell how. An Officer and 19 Grenadiers were kill'd, and the rest obliged to retire. The following Night was very quiet, as indeed the former had been, and as if nothing extraordinary had passed in either of the Days before.

On the 7th, the Senate ordered 50 Men, of the Troops of the Republick, to take Post at the Gate of *Bisagno*. The People, who, at the Sound of a certain Bell, assembled in an Instant, to the Number of upwards of 10,000, in the Suburbs and in the City, attack'd the Gate of *Bisagno*, without any Ceremony, and made themselves Masters of it. At the same Time, the Post-Office was secur'd, and the Letters taken away, 8 Palaces pillaged, and the Arsenal broke open. The People, by this Time, formed a little Sort of an Army, as well in respect of Numbers, which increased every Moment, as by the Arms and Artillery with which they were furnished, and took Post in the great Street of *Balbi*, the Avenues of which they barricadoed with Trunks, Chests, Tables, and other Furniture, which they brought out of the 8 Houses they had plundered.

These Dispositions were interrupted by a Sort of Truce. Some Propositions were made to the Revolters. They likewise made Propositions on their Part; and went so far as to demand Hostages. Their other Propositions were not at all less ridiculous and unacceptable than this.

The Doge and Senate, during this Suspension of Arms, sent an Officer of their Troops to the Marquis *de Botta*, to assure him, that they had no Part at all in this Event, and that they were ready to do whatever he should think fit to command them. The Marquis gave them Instructions to arm the Soldiers of the Republick, who, to the Number of 4 or 5000, were in and about the City, to the End that they the next Day might fall upon the Revolters, on the Signal given for the Imperial Troops on their Side to begin the Attack.

The *Genoese* Officer employ'd in this Negotiation, had been formerly in the Service of the House of *Austria*. He was the same Person who commanded at *Nissa* under General *Doxat*, and who was discharg'd when the other lost his Head at *Belgrade*.

On the 8th, agreeable to the Answer given by that Officer, the Imperial Infantry entered into *Genoa*, preceded by about 100 Horse, and some Companies of Grenadiers.

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The Mutineers saluted them with their Cannon, charged with Cattridge-Shot, and made, from the Posts which they had occupied, so brisk, so regular, and so continual a Fire, that other Measures would have certainly been taken, if the Diversion concerted with the Senate had not hitherto been relied on. However, some Posts were forced, and a good many Prisoners taken, among whom were found *Genoese* Officers in Disguise, and abundance of very honest Gentlemen from the Gallies, who very frankly owned they had their Liberty given them, upon Condition of bearing Arms against the Imperialists. But the Inhabitants in the Suburbs beginning also to rise, and the Number of Revolters in the City increasing every Moment, instead of diminishing, the Imperialists were obliged to retire fighting, without being able to withdraw 9 Companies of Grenadiers and Fuziliers, of which 2 were in the Mole, and 7 in the *Bisagno*, They were likewise obliged to abandon the Magazine, and a great Part of their Baggage and Equipage; among the rest, the Marquis *de Botta* and Count *Choteck*, Commissary-General, lost theirs. But as the only Point in question was to secure the Communication with *Lombardy*, the single Point kept in View was the gaining the Pass of the *Bochetta*, and taking such a Position as might admit of waiting for the Succours necessary for recovering *Genoa*; and this was accordingly executed in the Night between the 8th and 9th, before the Inhabitants of *Poncevera* could make themselves Masters of the Defiles.

Some Days before this Insurrection, there had been very great Debates in an Assembly of the Senate, on the Subject of the Subsistance of the Imperial Troops. The Minds of the Senators were so heated upon this Occasion, that they were very near coming to Blows. The Doge seeing that the Party that opposed the Demands of the Imperialists were a Third stronger than they that were for complying with that Demand, adjourned the Debate without putting any Question. But having been informed soon after, that a Senator went to the Marquis *de Botta*, and defired him to take the Republick under her Imperial Majesty's Protection, and had received for Answer, that he had no Orders upon that Head, his Serenity thought fit to send him to Prison, as a Betrayer of the publick Liberty. This Step which had a very vigorous Appearance, heightened the Uneasiness and Ill-Humour of the People, who were already enough disposed to take Fire; joined to the Insinuations of the Officers up and down the Town, who were very desirous of disappointing the Expedition into *Provence*, by making a Diversion of a new Kind, brought about the darling Scheme of a general Insurrection, by which the Populace were drawn in, to hazard all the little they have left, in favour of those for whom they have sacrificed all they have lost; as if the Way to get out of present Difficulties was obstinately to persist in that Road, by which they were brought into them.

If to these Reflections we add, that it is impossible 6 or 7000 People should get together as it were in an Instant at the Ringing of a Bell, if they had not previously agreed to rise upon that Signal: If we give a due Attention to another Circumstance which was, that the first Step that the People took after they rose, was to possess themselves of that Gate precisely, which proved of the greatest Consequence to them in the Course of the Insurrection: If we remark, that they plundered only a very few Palaces, and those belonging to several Families, that there were Reasons they should plunder: If we take Notice of the Inaction of the Troops of the Republick, notwithstanding the Measures concerted with the Senate on the 7th. If we remember, that their Officers in Disguise were taken among the Prisoners, and on what Terms the Galley-Slaves were released: And last of all, if we call to Mind, that Expedient, which had so little of a vulgar Notion in it, of securing the Letters at the Post-Office, in order to be apprised of the Intelligence given and received, it is not possible for us to avoid perceiving that **********

A LIST *of the* GENERAL OFFICERS, *who are to command in the next Campaign*, viz.

His Royal Highness the DUKE, Captain-General.

Sir John Ligonier, General of Horse.

Lieutenant-General Henry Hawley.

Lieutenant-General William Ann Earl of Albemarle.

Maj. Gen. Fuller,	Brig. Gen. Bligh,
Huske,	Price,
Howard,	Mordaunt,
Bland,	Houghton,
Earl of Crawford.	Douglass.

The following is a LIST *of some of the principal Officers who go with the two Battalions of Foot to* Flanders, *viz.*

Major Wm. Earl of Penmure,	Col. Fitz Williams,
Major Laforay,	Lord Howe,
Lord Offulton,	Capt. Draper,
Lord Geo. Bentinck,	Capt. Wells,
Lord Geo. Beauclerk,	Capt. Furbar,
Col. Drury,	Capt. Cary,
Col. Hudson,	Capt. Frederick,
Col. Strode,	Capt. Sheldon,
Col. Buchan,	Capt. Whitwell,
Col. Ingram,	Capt. Cholmley.

JOUR-

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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from the *Appendix*, 1746.

In the Debate about the War on the Continent, and the taking 18,000 Hanoverians *into our Pay, which was begun in your* Magazine *for* December, *and continued in the* Appendix, *the next Speech I shall give you, was that made by* P. Curiatius, *in the Character of* E——d C--ke, *Esq; the Substance of which was as follows.*

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

I WAS very much surprized to hear any Gentleman make it a Question, how far we are obliged to assist the Queen of *Hungary* in the present War, when it is so plain, both from the Treaties subsisting between us, and from the Designs of her and our Enemies, that we are obliged to assist her with our whole Strength. By the first Article of the Treaty of *Vienna* in 1731, concluded between us and the late Emperor *Charles* the VIth, we were expressly bound to oppose, *with all our Forces*, the Enterprises of all, and every one who should undertake to disturb the then Emperor, his Heirs and Successors, in the peaceable Possession of the Kingdoms, States and Provinces, which he then enjoyed; and by the second Article of the same Treaty, we were expressly obliged to maintain, defend and guaranty, *with all our Forces*, that order of Succession which his Imperial Majesty had established by a solemn Act of the 19th of *April* 1713, commonly called the *Pragmatick Sanction*. This general Obligation was, 'tis true, limited by the second Article of the Accession of the States General in 1732; but by the same Article it is stipulated, that if the Succours therein ascertained should not be sufficient, the same should be augmented, and that if the Case required it, the Allies should assist each other, *with all their Forces*, and even declare War against the Agressor, if the Party injured could not otherwise procure full Satisfaction, Reparation and Security.

Can the greatest Scepticks amongst us doubt of the Queen of *Hungary*'s being attacked in her Dominions? Can any one say, that these Treaties are not still subsisting? Can it be supposed, Sir, that any Thing less than our whole Force will be sufficient, either for defending her in the Possession of her Dominions, or for procuring her any Satisfaction or Reparation for the notable Injuries that have been done her, or any Security against the like in Time to come? Sir, I only wish, that our assisting her with our whole Force may be found sufficient for these Purposes; for that we are by Treaty bound to assist her with our utmost Force, cannot admit of any Question; and if we were not by Treaty obliged, the manifest Designs of our Enemies would make it absolutely necessary for us to do so. From their Attack upon *Flanders*, as well as *Italy*, it is evident, that they design to overturn the Balance of Power in *Europe*, and from the Rebellion they have stirred up in this Kingdom, and are still supporting to the utmost of their Power, it is as evident, that they design to overturn our present happy Establishment, and with it our Religion, as well as our Laws and Liberties. Of the present War, therefore, it may as justly be said as ever it could be of any, that we are fighting *pro Aris et Focis*; and in such a War, can any one doubt of our being under a Necessity to carry it on with all the Forces we are Masters of either by Sea or Land?

As to the Balance of Power, Sir, I know it has been insisted on in this Debate, that it is in no Danger,

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nor can be brought into any Danger by the Event of the preſent War. What Ground there is for this Aſſertion, I ſhall beg Leave to examine. What has hitherto been meant by the Balance of Power, is, to preſerve ſuch an Equality between the Houſe of *Auſtria* and the Houſe of *Bourbon*, that the *Dutch* and we may be able, by throwing a little of our Weight into either Scale, to turn it in Favour of which Houſe we pleaſe. By the Acceſſion of one of the Sons of the Houſe of *Bourbon* to the Crown of *Spain*, this Balance evidently appeared to be overturned; becauſe, by the Acquiſition of the Crown of *Spain*, the *Bourbon* Scale became ſo weighty, that it would require, at leaſt, the whole Force of the Maritime Powers, upon every Occaſion, to give a Turn to the Balance in Favour of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and that if theſe two Monarchies ſhould once come to be thoroughly united and conſolidated, even the whole Force of the Maritime Powers, in Conjunction with the Houſe of *Auſtria*, would ſcarcely be ſufficient to give a Check to their further Deſigns. As both the *Dutch* and we are trading Nations, it is our Buſineſs to avoid, as much as poſſible, being obliged to engage as Principals in any War upon the Continent of *Europe*; becauſe, when we engage as Auxiliaries only, our Trade remains uninterrupted; and as it was of the moſt dangerous Conſequence to give the Houſe of *Bourbon* Time to eſtabliſh themſelves in the quiet Poſſeſſion of all the *Spaniſh* Dominions, both in *Europe* and *America*, becauſe they might chuſe a Time to carry their further Deſigns into Execution, when the Houſe of *Auſtria* was involved in a War with the *Turks*; therefore that wiſe and vigilant Prince, King *William*, thought it high Time to concert Meaſures for obviating theſe Dangers; and for this Purpoſe, a few Months before his Death, he concluded that Treaty with the Emperor and the *Dutch*, commonly called the Grand Alliance, the Deſign of which was to take from the Houſe of *Bourbon* the *Spaniſh* Dominions in the *Netherlands* and *Italy*, and give them to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, by Way of Satisfaction for the Emperor's Claim to the Crown of *Spain*.

From hence, Sir, we may ſee, what was the Opinion of King *William* and his Council, with regard to the Houſe of *Bourbon*'s being left in Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, and all the *Spaniſh* Dominions both in the *Netherlands* and *Italy*: Their Opinion was, that rather than leave the Affairs of *Europe* in ſuch a dangerous Situation, it was our Intereſt to engage as Principals in a War; and upon Queen *Anne*'s Acceſſion, her Council were of the ſame Opinion; for immediately upon her Acceſſion, this very Queſtion, Whether we ſhould engage as Principals or Auxiliaries, was fully debated in her Council, and carried, that we ſhould engage as Principals. Sir, when I conſider who were the leading Men in Council at the End of King *William*'s Reign, and Beginning of Queen *Anne*'s: When I conſider, that the Lord *Somers* and the Lord *Halliſax* were in King *William*'s, and the Duke of *Marlborough* and Earl of *Godolphin* in Queen *Anne*'s, I have not the Aſſurance to doubt of their Reſolution's having been right; and yet it ſeems now to be thought, by ſome Gentlemen in this Houſe, that the Balance of Power can be in no Danger, tho' the Houſe of *Bourbon* ſhould be left in the Poſſeſſion of all the *Spaniſh* Dominions in the *Netherlands* and *Italy*, with the Addition of *Lorrain*, *Parma* and *Placentia*.

How to account for this Difference of Opinion, I am really at a Loſs, Sir; for I have not heard any ſolid Reaſon given, why we ſhould be now leſs apprehenſive of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, or leſs concerned about

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about the Preſervation of a Balance of Power in *Europe*, than we were formerly; and as the Opinion of his preſent Majeſty's Council ſeems to be the ſame with that of King *William*'s and Queen *Anne*'s, I confeſs, that, young and unexperienced as I am, I dare not venture to differ from three ſuch concurring Authorities; therefore I muſt think, that the Balance of Power is not only in Danger, but that it will be certainly overturned, ſhould we diſcontinue aſſiſting the Queen of *Hungary* to the utmoſt of our Power; for in that Caſe, both ſhe and the King of *Sardinia* would certainly be, at laſt, obliged to ſubmit to ſuch Terms as the Houſe of *Bourbon* ſhould preſcribe; and, I believe, no one now doubts of their Deſign, to ſtrip her of all her Dominions in the *Netherlands*, as well as *Italy*, the former of which would be annexed to the Crown of *France*, and the latter given to *Don Philip* of *Spain*.

I ſhall not go ſo far, Sir, as to ſuppoſe, that the Houſe of *Bourbon* would at preſent puſh their Deſigns againſt the Houſe of *Auſtria* any further, tho' it is not eaſy to foreſee, how far they might puſh their Deſigns, ſhould Succeſs, and the Stupidity or Cowardice of the other Powers of *Europe*, give them full Scope for their Ambition, I ſhall even ſuppoſe, that the *French*, under Pretence of their Regard to Juſtice, would leave the preſent Emperor in Poſſeſſion of *Tuſcany*. This, I ſay, they might pretend to do out of a Regard to Juſtice; but he muſt be a weak Politician indeed, who does not ſee, that their true Deſign in this would be, to make *Tuſcany* ſerve as a Security for the good Behaviour of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and as a Bone of Contention between that Houſe and the Crown of *Spain*. Now ſuppoſing the preſent Emperor were left in quiet Poſſeſſion of the Imperial Diadem and *Tuſcany*, but ſtript of all the *Auſtrian Netherlands* and all the other *Auſtrian* Dominions in *Italy*, would not the Houſe of *Bourbon* be then more powerful than it was at the End of King *William*'s and Beginning of Queen *Anne*'s Reign, when the wiſe Councils of both theſe Princes concluded, that we ought to venture our All, rather than leave that ambitious Houſe in Poſſeſſion of ſo much Power?

Nothing then, Sir, I think, can be more certain, than the *French* and *Spaniards* deſign by the preſent War to overturn the Balance of Power, and the preſent Rebellion which they are ſupporting in this Kingdom, makes it pretty evident, that they deſign to overturn our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment as ſoon as they are able; it remains therefore only to ſhew, that our neglecting to ſupport the Queen of *Hungary* with our whole Force in the preſent War, may probably enable them to do ſo. Sir, I have never heard it ſo much as ſuggeſted, that any Thing leſs than the utmoſt Aſſiſtance we can give will be ſufficient for bringing this War to a happy Concluſion. On the contrary, the Argument againſt our giving any Aſſiſtance is, becauſe the utmoſt we can give will be ineffectual; and ſo far I join with thoſe who make uſe of this Argument, that if we do not aſſiſt with our whole Force, we ought not to put ourſelves to the Expence or Trouble of giving any at all. Suppoſe then, we ſhould reſolve to give no further Aſſiſtance either to the Queen of *Hungary* or King of *Sardinia*, what would be the Conſequence? Sir, the latter would, the Moment he heard of our having come to ſuch a Reſolution, make Peace upon the beſt Terms he could procure: By this a free Paſſage would be opened for the *French* and *Spaniards* into *Italy*; and in one Campaign after this, the former would be ſtript of all her Dominions both in the *Netherlands* and *Italy*; ſo that in order to pre-

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ſerve *Tuſcany*, and to get the laſt Imperial Election eſtabliſhed, both ſhe and her Huſband the Emperor would agree to a Treaty of Peace, and thereby ſurrender the *Netherlands* to *France* and the *Milaneſe*, *Mantuan*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*, to *Don Philip* of *Spain*.

Could we after this expect, Sir, that the Emperor, or his Conſort the Empreſs Queen, would give themſelves any Concern either about us or the *Dutch*; and as the *French* would then have a moſt numerous Army upon the Confines of *Holland*, and the *Spaniards* a numerous Army upon the Confines of *Portugal*, could the *Dutch*, the *Portugueze*, or any of the *Italian* States, refuſe any Favour aſked by the Houſe of *Bourbon*? Should that Houſe then demand of the *Dutch* not only to refuſe us their Ports, but to join in the War againſt this Nation: Should they demand of the *Portugueze* and the *Italian* States not only to refuſe us their Ports, but to prohibit all Trade and Commerce with us; would theſe Demands be refuſed? Could they be refuſed either by the *Dutch*, the *Portugueze*, or the *Italians*? In theſe Circumſtances, Sir, could we expect to be able to carry on even a naval War for any Time, or with any Succeſs? Could we prevent the *Pretender*'s being brought upon us from *Holland*, *France*, or *Spain*, with a formidable Land Army? And ſhould his Affairs appear to be in ſuch a proſperous Condition, I am afraid it would very much increaſe his Party both in *Britain* and *Ireland*; for nothing is more true than that *Latin* Adage, *Cum fueris felix, multos numerabis Amicos.*

From what I have ſaid, Sir, I think it is evident, that we are bound by Treaty, by Intereſt, and even for the Sake of Self Preſervation, not only to aſſiſt the Queen of *Hungary* in the preſent War, but to aſſiſt her to the utmoſt of our Power, and therefore I need not take up your Time with examining the Queſtion, what is meant by the Words, *with all our Forces*, which we find in all the Treaties I have mention'd; becauſe for Self-Preſervation, ſurely, we ought to make uſe of our Credit, we ought to mortgage even to the laſt Shilling in Caſe it ſhould appear to be neceſſary; and I muſt obſerve, that if it were laid down as a Maxim, that we ought never to make uſe of our Credit for the Aſſiſtance of any Ally, I believe, no Prince or State in *Europe* would court our Alliance; becauſe they all know, that by Means of the greateſt yearly Revenue we can raiſe even in Time of War, we could give them very little Aſſiſtance; and this may be one of the Reaſons why the *Dutch*, and thoſe Circles of the Empire which lie contiguous to *France*, ſeem ſo backward to engage in the War. They know how deeply our publick Revenue is already mortgaged: They know how popular a Thing it is to exclaim againſt running the Nation in Debt: They know we have a Party amongſt us who, for Reaſons which are carefully concealed, have always appeared to be Friends to *France*; and they are afraid, leſt that Party, after they have engaged in the War, ſhould prevail with us to deſert them a ſecond Time. It muſt be their Fears that prevent their engaging in the War: It cannot be their Opinion, that the Balance of Power is in no Danger; becauſe nothing can be more evident than that the Power of the Houſe of *Bourbon* would now be greater, ſhould they ſucceed in their preſent Deſigns againſt the Queen of *Hungary*, than it was at the End of King *William*'s Reign, when both the *Dutch* and the Empire engaged moſt heartily and moſt readily in the War. Nor is it any Argument againſt the Balance of Power's being in Danger, that ſome of the Princes of the Empire ſeem to favour the Houſe of *Bourbon* in the preſent War; for we know, that in the Year 1701 too, the Cauſe of the Houſe of *Bourbon* was

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was not only favoured but openly supported by the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologn*. Not only in *Germany* but in all Countries, the Cauſe of the Publick is often ſacrificed to the Ambition and Self-Intereſt of private Men; but this, whatever it has been, will never, I hope, be again the Caſe in this Houſe. The Cauſe of the Publick will always, I hope, be uppermoſt here. If ſo, the Reſolutions now propoſed to us will certainly, in my Opinion, prevail; and when the *Dutch* and the Empire ſee, that notwithſtanding the heavy Taxes, and the great Load of Debt we labour under, we are reſolved to ſupport this War with as much Vigour as ever we did any former: When they ſee, that we think ourſelves now as much obliged to aſſiſt in ſetting Bounds to the ambitious Views of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, as ever we were upon any former Occaſion, it will remove their Fears, and of courſe prevail with both to join heartily in the War.

Having thus, Sir, given a full, and, I think, the only right Anſwer to the Hon. Gentleman's firſt previous Queſtion, I ſhall now beg Leave to examine the other, In what Manner we are to aſſiſt the Queen of *Hungary*? Upon which the Hon. Gentleman has given us a Plan of Operations, which to me ſeems very extraordinary. He ſays, that we ought to neglect the War entirely in the *Netherlands*, and puſh it no where but in *Italy*, in order to drive the *French* and *Spaniards* from thence, and then to attack the Southern Provinces of *France*, by which he ſuppoſes, we may force the *French* to give up again the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, even after they have conquered the Whole; and the chief Reaſon he has given for our purſuing ſuch a Plan is, the Expence and Difficulties the *French* will be put to in ſupporting the War in *Italy*. Now I ſhall grant, that it will be much more expenſive and difficult for the *French* to ſupport Armies in *Italy* than in *Flanders*; but this Reaſon ceaſes, and the Tables will be turned upon us, as ſoon as the War is removed out of *Italy* into the Southern Provinces of *France*; for in thoſe Provinces it will be as eaſy for *France* to maintain her Armies as in *Flanders*, and it will be much more difficult and expenſive for the Queen of *Hungary* to ſend and maintain Armies in the South of *France* than in *Flanders*, becauſe all her Recruits and Reinforcements muſt make a long Circuit before they can arrive at her Army in the South of *France*; and if *France* is to be attack'd no where elſe, they and the *Spaniards* together may form a more numerous Army there, than any the Queen of *Hungary* can ſend againſt them, were ſhe and the King of *Sardinia* to ſend all the Troops they have, or can raiſe, with the greateſt Subſidies we can afford them.

By this Plan therefore, Sir, we might perhaps be able to drive the *French* and *Spaniards* out of *Italy*; but we ſhall never be able to force them to give up the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, by any Attack we can make upon the South Provinces of *France*; and the certain Conſequence of our neglecting the War in the *Netherlands* would be, the *Dutch* agreeing to a Neutrality, and ſuch a Neutrality too as the Houſe of *Bourbon* ſhould preſcribe, one Article of which would certainly be, that the *Dutch* ſhould give us, or our Allies, no Aſſiſtance in the preſent War, either in Troops, Ships, or Money. By this Means we ſhould be deprived of a great Number of veteran, well diſciplined Troops, with which the *Dutch* are now aſſiſting us, and a much greater Number they may hereafter ſend to our Aſſiſtance, if they find us reſolved to puſh the War in the *Netherlands* with the utmoſt Vigour. As the *Dutch* have now above 100,000 Men in their

Pay,

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Pay, and may certainly join our Army with near half that Number, at their own Expence, it seems to me a Sort of Paradox to assert, that our best Method for distressing our Enemy, would be to shake off such an useful Friend; and, I think, it is equally a Paradox to assert, that we ought to dismiss the foreign Troops we have now in our Pay, and think no more of hiring Troops from any of the Princes of *Germany*. The argument made use of for leading us into this Paradox, cannot surely impose upon any Gentleman. It is said, that as the Queen of *Hungary* is to maintain 50,000 Men in the *Netherlands* for a Subsidy of 400,000*l.* therefore if we dismiss the 18000 *Hanoverian* Troops now under our Consideration, and give the 310,000*l.* we are to pay for them, by Way of additional Subsidy to the Queen of *Hungary*, she may raise and send to *Italy*, 38,750 Men of her own Troops. Is not the Fallacy of this Argument evident to every Gentleman? Has it been said, or can it be supposed, that the Queen of *Hungary* can maintain 50,000 Men for 400,000*l.*? Do we give it her as a sufficient Fund for that Purpose? No, Sir, we give it only to enable her to maintain 50,000 Men in the *Low Countries*; for that they will cost her more than that Sum, I believe no one doubts. This Argument therefore must appear to be fallacious, and should we agree to the Proposition it is brought to support, should we give the Queen of *Hungary* the 310,000*l.* now moved to be given for the 18,000 *Hanoverians*, with their Train of Artillery, it cannot be supposed, that she could raise and maintain above 18,000 Men for a Twelvemonth more than she has now on foot; because, if there is any Difference in the Pay, the Expence of raising such a Number of new Regiments will amount to more than that Difference; and however good the *Austrian* regular Troops may be, neither their irregulars, nor any new Regiments they can raise, are comparable to the veteran Troops of *Hanover*.

But supposing we should dismiss all the foreign Troops we have now in our Pay, and resolve to hire none for the future, the Saving would not be so great as has been represented, because we stand engaged to pay a Subsidy for a Term of Years to all the Princes from whom we have, or expect any Troops, except the Elector of *Hanover* alone; and if we had not engaged to pay those Subsidies, or should resolve not to engage to pay any more Subsidies, we might perhaps find the Troops of most of the Princes of *Germany* hired by *France* to fight against us; for as the Empire is not engaged in the War, they might do so without being exposed to the Ban; and such an extraordinary saving Resolution in us, might provoke them to do so, tho' contrary to the general Interest of their Country as well as of *Europe*.

For these Reasons, Sir, I cannot agree with the Hon. Gentleman in the Plan of Operations he has proposed: I am convinced, we could never by such a Plan recover the *Netherlands* for the Queen of *Hungary*, or *Savoy* for the King of *Sardinia*. We might perhaps be able to drive the *French* and *Spaniards* out of *Italy*; but we should never be able to force them to a Peace, and consequently might continue engaged in War, and under a Necessity of paying great Subsidies yearly to the Queen of *Hungary* and King of *Sardinia*, for many Years to come, which might indeed exhaust our national Stock of Gold and Silver, and consequently render us bankrupt before the War be at an End; neither of which we are in the least Danger of, if the War be pushed with Vigour in the *Netherlands* as well as *Italy*; for with a conquering Army we might as easily enter *France* from the Dutchy of *Luxemburgh* as from *Italy*: This we may do without deserting either

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either the *Netherlands* or our Friends the *Dutch*; and an Attack upon both these Quarters would surely be more effectual than an Attack upon the Southern Provinces only, especially as we should have the Assistance of 40 or 50,000 *Dutch* Troops, which we should be deprived of, if we attacked the Southern only.

I shall grant, Sir, that the carrying on of both these Attacks would be a little more expensive to us, while the War lasts, than the carrying on but one; but as this would bring the War to a more speedy Conclusion, the Expence upon the Whole would be less; and if we should run *twenty Millions* more in Debt to Foreigners, I am not at all afraid of our national Stock of Gold and Silver being exhausted by the Payment of their Interest; for as soon as the War is ended, we shall, I hope, begin to pay off a Part of our Debt yearly, which may very soon enable us to reduce the Interest upon all the publick Funds to *three per Cent.* Even according to the Hon. Gentleman's Computation, the fatal Catastrophe he forebodes, must be at such a Distance that no wise Man, no Man free from the Vapours, will give himself any Trouble about it. I think the usual Computation is, to reckon our current Specie at 10 or 12 *Millions*; but supposing it not to exceed 8 *Millions*, and supposing, as the Hon. Gentleman has done, that our Out-goings, by the Payment of Interest to Foreigners, maintaining Ambassadors, and other Monies spent abroad, should exceed the In-comings by the general Balance of our Trade, in the Sum of 120,000*l.* annually, it would be above 66 Years, before this Draught could entirely exhaust our national Stock of Gold and Silver; and a Misfortune which cannot happen till after so great a Number of Years, and which may by several practicable Means, as well as probable Accidents, be prevented, shall never in the least disturb my Repose, or present any frightful Ideas to my Imagination. If ever it does, I hope, my Friends will commit me to the Care of some of those Gentlemen who make use of Drugs instead of Arguments.

I have now answer'd, and, I hope, fully, every Argument made use of against the Motion under our Consideration, except that which was pointed particularly against our taking the Troops of *Hanover* into our Pay, and that which was made use of for a Delay. As to the former, Sir, it is partly answered by my proving, which, I hope, I have done to a Demonstration, that we ought to prosecute the War in the *Netherlands* as well as *Italy*; and as to the Reason we have for expecting, that the Electorate of *Hanover* should send this whole Body of Troops to the *Netherlands* at its own Expence, no one who knows how the Princes of *Germany* maintain their Troops, while they remain in their own Territories, can expect any such Thing. A *German* Prince, who maintains 20,000 Men of Regular Troops in his own Territories, could not perhaps maintain, at his own Expence, 6000 in a Foreign Territory, with Horses, Waggons, and all other things necessary for the March of an Army; therefore, tho' the Electorate of *Hanover* now maintains above 18,000 Men within its Territories, we cannot reasonably expect that it should send the Half or the Third of that Number, at its own Expence, to join the Army in the *Netherlands*. We can hardly, indeed, expect, that it should send any, considering the Danger it may be exposed to, and the great Number of Troops it must keep at Home for guarding against Accidents; and therefore, if we do not take these 18,000 Men into our Pay, our Army in the *Netherlands* must be, by that Number at least, less than it will otherwise be, and, I am sure, ought to be.

As to the Delay contended for, on

on Account of our not having all the neceſſary Papers before us, when I conſider the advanced Seaſon of the Year, and that the *French* have already begun their Operations by beſieging and ſeizing upon the Capital City of the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, I am ſurpriſed, Sir, to hear any Gentleman propoſe a Delay, on Account of a Paper, that cannot be ſuppoſed to communicate any new Information to us, or if it can, the Information muſt relate to Facts which ought not to be made publick. Suppoſe, Sir, that the States General, in their Reſolution of the 14th of *November*, have repreſented to his Majeſty ſome Particulars in their own Circumſtances, which have hitherto prevented their engaging as Principals in the War, ought we to deſire that ſuch Particulars ſhould be made Publick? Suppoſe they have repreſented ſome Overtures made to them in Confidence by *France* or *Spain*, and upon expreſs Condition that they ſhould be kept as ſecret as poſſible, ought we to deſire that ſuch Overtures ſhould be made publick? Sir, if the Reſolution of the 14th of *November* contains any Thing that is not repeated or enforced by their Reſolution now upon our Table, it muſt be ſome ſuch as I have mentioned, and therefore, either we have no Occaſion to deſire, or we ought not to expect, that ſuch a Paper ſhould be laid before us.

Having now anſwered all the Arguments made uſe of againſt this Motion, permit me, Sir, to add ſomething in its Recommendation. Can we doubt, Sir, of the preſent Rebellion's having been ſtirred up, can we doubt of its being ſupported by *France*? Have we no Reſentment? Can we allow a Kingdom that has put ſuch a high Affront upon us, that has attempted the utter Subverſion of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, that has denied, or brought into Diſpute, our Sovereign's Right to the Crown he ſits on: I ſay, can we allow ſuch a Kingdom to make an Addition to its Territories, if it be any Way in our Power to prevent it? Sir, if we allow ſuch an Indignity, ſuch a flagitious Attempt, to go unpuniſhed, we ſhall be deſpiſed, we ſhall become the Scoff of all the Nations round us. I was ſurprized to hear an Hon. Gentleman talk of the Demands of *France* and *Spain*; I was aſtoniſhed to hear it ſaid, that we ought to agree to them if they be moderate. Demands, Sir! They have no juſt Demands. The Demands are all on the Side of us and our Allies. Was it not the Inſolence and the Depredations of *Spain* that forced us into a War againſt that Nation? Did not the *Spaniards* make a moſt unjuſt Attack upon the King of *Sardinia* in *Savoy*, and upon the Queen of *Hungary* in *Italy*? Did not *France* begin the preſent War upon the Continent, by making a moſt perfidious Attack upon the Queen of *Hungary* in *Germany*?

When we conſider theſe Things, Sir, can we talk of the Demands of our Enemies? Can we harbour a Thought of complying with any of their inſolent Demands? What fatal Indolence, I may ſay, what fatal Stupidity, may have ſeized upon the neutral Powers of *Europe*, cannot yet be determined; but this I will ſay, that if the Houſe of *Bourbon* be allowed to make any Advantage by the preſent War, if they be allowed to go unpuniſhed, *Europe* can never expect to be in Peace, this Nation can never expect to be in Safety. The laſt War in 1733 was begun by them, and fatally for *Europe*, as now appears, they were allowed to go off with the Spoils. If they now meet with the ſame Indulgence, they will never be at Reſt. They will begin War after War, till they have ingroſſed the greateſt Part of the Continent of *Europe* to themſelves, and obliged the reſt to receive Law from them. Can we in this Nation then expect to be ſafe; can we expect to be independent?

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I shall not say, our immediate Safety, but I will say, our Honour and future Safety depend absolutely upon having the House of *Bourbon* punished for raising the Flames of War now raging in *Europe*, and in this Island in particular.

In such Circumstances, Sir, can we talk against Mortgaging? Can we be afraid of running in Debt, or of increasing the old, or imposing new Taxes? It is good for us, it is good for *Europe*, that we have something to mortgage; and if the War continues, if the House of *Bourbon* does not submit to pay Costs and Damages, I trust in God, we shall find something to mortgage, and Persons to lend, when that House has not a Shilling left, nor Credit to borrow one. We have yet remaining a Multitude of Resources within my Knowledge, and, I hope, a great many that have never occurred to my Observation; therefore, if our annual Expence were double what it is, I am not afraid of our being obliged at last to submit for Want of Money. I hope the House of *Bourbon* will now find themselves as much mistaken as they were in Queen *Anne*'s War, and that, notwithstanding the Mines of *Peru*, *Great Britain* will be possess'd of the last *Guinea*; therefore, Sir, I shall most heartily agree to the Proposition now before us, and every one of the other Propositions this Day mentioned by my Right Hon. Friend.

The next Speech was that made by T. Sicinius, *in the Character of* H-m—ry S-d——m *Esq; which was to this Effect.*

Mr. Chairman, SIR,

WE have for several Years been so ready to embroil ourselves with foreign Quarrels and enter into foreign Engagements, that it is very hard to determine what we are not bound to by Treaty. By the Words of the Treaties mention'd by the Hon. Gentleman, we may perhaps be bound to assist the Queen of *Hungary* with our whole Force; but will that Gentleman shew me any Treaty, by which we are bound to assist her with our whole Credit, and for that Purpose to stretch our Credit so far, that in a very little Time we shall be in no Condition to assist ourselves, much less to assist any of our Neighbours? No Minister, even of late Years, ever yet ventured to bring us under such a ridiculous Engagement; and if any one ever should, the only proper Thing we could do, would be to do as other Nations have done before us, to send such a Minister to the Party he contracted with, that he might answer with his Head for promising in his Country's Name what it could not, consistently with its Safety or Honour, perform. To me, Sir, it signifies nothing what may be the Consequence of confining such a general Engagement to the Force we can raise, or make use of, by Means of our annual Revenue, after we have increased that Revenue as much as possible, that is to say, as much as is consistent with the Preservation of our Trade, and the Support of our People: Let the Consequence be what it will, such general Engagements must be thus confined; and if we have been so extravagant in our Performance of former Engagements of the same Kind, as to render our Alliance or Assistance now not worth seeking, it ought to be a Lesson for us, to be more cautious in Time to come.

But thank God! Sir, this is not as yet the Case: As we are ourselves, we can still make our Allies, the Lords of the Ocean: We can still assist them with a good Body, I believe, of the best Regular Troops in the World; and we can assist them with a considerable Subsidy in ready Money. All this we can do without running in Debt: A little good Oeconomy might soon enable us to do this, without making use of any

Uſerer even for the current Service, or having Occaſion for a Clauſe of Credit either in our Malt-Bill or Land-Tax Bill; and while we can do this, our Alliance will be courted, our Enmity will be dreaded, by all the Powers upon the Continent of *Europe*. But if we go on at the Rate we have done for near theſe *ſixty* Years by-paſt: If, during every War that happens in *Europe*, we are to contract new Debts, and never during Peace to pay off any, or but very little of the old, the Conſequence muſt at laſt be, that no one will court our Favour, no one will fear our Reſentment. It is therefore abſurd to ſuppoſe that, when we engage to aſſiſt an Ally, we mean any Thing more than to aſſiſt with as much Force as our annual publick Revenue can at its utmoſt Stretch ſupport; and more than this, I am perſuaded, no Ally ever thought we meant, nor can any one juſtly expect.

Beſides, Sir, there is in all ſuch general Engagements a Condition imply'd, which is, a Probability that our Aſſiſtance will be in ſome Degree effectual. We can never be obliged to ſend our Troops to be maſſacred by ſuperior Numbers, nor our Money to be thrown at the Cocks; therefore any Ally that expects our Aſſiſtance, in Purſuance of ſuch an Engagement, or Stipulation, muſt manage their Affairs ſo as to be near upon a Par with their Enemies, or ſo near, that our aſſiſting with our whole Force, under the Limitation I have mention'd, may render them at leaſt equal. If Accident, or the Ambition of their Neighbours, ſhould unite too many Powers againſt them; however juſt their Cauſe may be, Prudence ſhould direct them to yield to the Torrent they cannot ſtem, and to endeavour to diſunite their Enemies, by complying in the moſt ready and chearful Manner with the Demands of ſome of them. If upon any Occaſion they ſhould act otherwiſe: If by an imprudent tho' juſt Obſtinacy, they ſhould provoke ſuch a Combination againſt them, as, with our utmoſt Aſſiſtance, they could not withſtand, it ſets us free from the Obligation we are under; and this ſeemed to be our Way of thinking at the Time the Neutrality for *Hanover* was concluded, and continued, in a great Meaſure, to be our Way of thinking, till the Miſconduct of the *French* in *Germany* ſet the Queen of *Hungary* more upon a Par with her Enemies, than could otherwiſe have been expected.

Thus, Sir, we ſee, that the Treaties between us and the Houſe of *Auſtria*, imply not only a Limitation, but a Condition, which Condition we once thought ſufficient for freeing us from the Obligation of aſſiſting that Houſe with our utmoſt Force, and which all the other Guarantees of the Pragmatick Sanction ſtill think ſufficient for that Purpoſe. From theſe Treaties therefore no Argument can be drawn for the Motion now under our Conſideration, becauſe we are otherwiſe to give the Queen of *Hungary* as much Aſſiſtance as we can give without running in Debt; and becauſe the utmoſt Aſſiſtance we can give, even by our Credit, will not be ſufficient or effectual, in my Opinion, for procuring her the Reſtitution of the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, and at the ſame Time preſerving to her and her Huſband all the Dominions they now poſſeſs in *Italy*. If, then, we agree to this Motion, it muſt proceed from our thinking ourſelves obliged to do ſo, either for our Intereſt or Safety. As to our Intereſt, it can be no Way concerned, either in preſerving the *Auſtrian* Dominions in *Italy*, or recovering thoſe in the *Netherlands*. The only Intereſt we can poſſible have, the only Benefit we can reap by aſſiſting the Queen of *Hungary* in the preſent War, is to compel *Spain* to ſettle all Diſputes with regard to our Trade and Navigation

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gation in *America*, and to compel *France* to yield up to us what we have conquered, or may conquer from them in that Part of the World. Can we attain to either of these, by beating the *Spaniards* out of *Lombardy* and *Savoy*, or the *French* out of the *Austrian Netherlands*? But it may be said, that when our joint Arms have been so far crowned with Success, we may then attack the Kingdom of *France* itself, and we may attack the King of the two *Sicilies*; by which Means we shall be able to force the Courts both of *France* and *Spain* to comply with our Terms.

Sir, it would give me great Joy, if common Sense would allow me to indulge any such Hopes. Have we forgot that the King of *Prussia* is in Alliance with *France*? Have we forgot that the King of *Poland* is Father to the Queen of the two *Sicilies*? If we could engage in either of these Projects, it would produce a Confederacy against us in *Germany*; and when I reflect upon this, I cannot but lament the Circumstances we are in with respect to the present War. As long as the House of *Bourbon* appear to be in a Condition to defend themselves, their Friends in *Germany* and the *North* will remain quiet; but if Success should attend our Arms so far as to be able to attack either, with any Probability of making Conquests in *Europe*, their Friends in *Germany* and the *North* would certainly put a Stop to our Progress. By attacking them with Vigour in *America*, we may indeed make Conquests, and thereby reap some Advantage to ourselves; but if we neglect the War by Sea, and in *America*, in order to prosecute it with Vigour upon the Continent of *Europe*, we cannot propose to make Conquests, or to reap any Advantage to ourselves. Consequently, we can have no Inducement from Interest to agree to this Motion: I mean national Interest, Sir; for, as to private Interest, I shall not pretend to determine.

Then, Sir, with regard to our Safety, it cannot be concerned in the Event of the present War upon the Continent, any other Way than so far as our particular War against *France* and *Spain*, or the Balance of Power in *Europe* may be thereby affected. As to the Balance of Power, it is a Notion invented within these last *fifty* or *sixty* Years; invented, I believe, on Purpose for leading this Nation by the Nose into every Broil that has since happened in *Europe*: It is a Notion that has cost us a great many Millions, and will at last, I am afraid, cost us the Loss of our Liberties and Constitution. For as to the other Powers of *Europe*, I do not find, that ever any of them gave themselves the least Concern about it, unless when they were themselves attack'd. or had a View of making some Advantage by the Event of the War. Did ever the *Dutch* engage in any War merely for the Sake of preserving the Balance of Power? Did they ever declare War, or provoke a Declaration of War, upon that Account alone? All the Wars they had against *Spain*, were, we know, for the Establishment or Preservation of their Liberties; and if we examine the Wars they have had against *France*, we shall find, that they never began Hostilities till they were either attacked, or under a most just Apprehension of being attacked. In the Year 1672, it is well known, how they were attacked and almost ruined; and yet they concluded a separate Peace at *Nimeguen*, without much Regard to the Balance of Power, or to their Allies. In the Year 1689, they were upon the Brink of being attacked by *France* before they declared War; and I am persuaded, they would not have given any Assistance to the Prince of *Orange*, in his Design upon *England*, if they had not foreseen that

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they would be attacked by King *James*, had he remained poſſeſſed of the Crown of *England*. Then again in the Year 1701, were not the *French* putting daily Affronts upon them, and making continual Incroachments upon their Frontiers, which made it neceſſary for them to provide for their future Safety by entering into the Grand Alliance. If we look into the Conduct of the *Germans*, and the *Spaniards*, we ſhall find it the very ſame. It was never the Balance of Power, but their own immediate Safety or Intereſt, that made them enter into any War againſt *France*. No Nation but this has ever made the Balance of Power the chief Object of their Care; but we, in all our late Meaſures, ſeem to have thought of nothing elſe; and to this cant Term we have lately added two others, which are the Neutrality of *Italy*, and the Balance of Power in the North; by which three conjuring Terms, our Miniſters now find a Pretence for engaging us in every War, and in every Treaty that happens in *Europe*.

In what I have ſaid, Sir, I would not, however, be thought to mean, that we ſhould give ourſelves no Concern about any Thing that may happen upon the Continent of *Europe*. For our own Safety we ought to take Care, that no one Prince ſhall have it in his Power to give Laws to all the reſt; but then we ought never to give ourſelves any Concern, unleſs the Balance be very apparently in Danger, nor ought we ever to be the firſt or the chief concerned in reſtoring that Balance; and as to its being at preſent in Danger, I do not think any Man can really be under ſuch an Apprehenſion. Should *France* recover and keep Poſſeſſion of all the *Auſtrian Netherlands*; Should *Don Philip* be eſtabliſhed in the Poſſeſſion of all the *Auſtrian* Dominions in *Italy*, the Great Dutchy of *Tuſcany* not excepted, I do not think the Balance of Power would be in ſo much Danger, as to make it neceſſary for us to engage as Principals for diveſting them of either of thoſe Poſſeſſions.

I am ſurprized, Sir, that any Gentleman can pretend to be ſo blind, as not to ſee the Difference between the Situation the Houſe of *Bourbon* is now in, and that which it was in at the End of King *William*'s, and Beginning of Queen *Anne*'s Reign. The whole Power of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, as well as the *French*, was then under the ſole and abſolute Direction of one Prince, and one too, who, from the whole Tenor of his Conduct, had appeared to be a great and an ambitious Prince. When I ſay this every one muſt ſuppoſe, I mean *Lewis* the XIVth. He had often given Cauſe to *Europe* to be convinced of his Ambition, and, therefore, when he got the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy under his Direction, every Prince and State in *Europe* had Reaſon to dread his Power. But is the Caſe now the ſame with reſpect to the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain*? Have they not of late Years often appeared to be under quite different Directions? Is it not viſible, that nothing but their mutual Intereſt keeps them at preſent in Conjunction? And, I am ſure, no one can accuſe the preſent King of *France* of Ambition, nor has it yet appeared, that he is any Way near ſo great a Man as *Lewis* the XIVth.

It is this, Sir, that makes the *Dutch*, and all the other States of *Europe*, ſo little apprehenſive of the Balance of Power being in any Danger from the Succeſs the Houſe of *Bourbon* may have in the preſent War. I believe, many of them are more apprehenſive of the Succeſs of the Houſe of *Auſtria* and their Allies. Some of them have very particular Reaſons for dreading any Increaſe of Power in the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and I doubt much if the

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Power of the Crown of *Great Britain* be a Matter of ſuch Indifference to ſome others, as it was in former Times. It is the Buſineſs of the Queen of *Hungary* to pretend, that the Balance of Power is in Danger, becauſe ſhe may get by the War: It is the Buſineſs of the King of *Sardinia* to pretend the ſame, becauſe he has got an Addition of a fine Territory for making uſe of that Pretence. But what have we got, what can we get, by the Event of the War? *England*, ſurely, can get nothing by the Event of the War upon the Continent, and, therefore, our allowing ourſelves to be ſo much governed by what ſome of our Neighbours imagine to be nothing but a Pretence, may raiſe Suſpicions in them, which muſt turn very much to our Diſadvantage, ſhould we meet with great Succeſs in the War.

But ſuppoſing, Sir, that there were ſome Ground for this Pretence: Suppoſing the Balance of Power were really in ſome little Danger, what Occaſion have we, or, rather, what Occaſion had we to become Principals in the War? Sir, whatever Regard I may have for the Memory of thoſe great Men that were in our Councils at the End of King *William*'s, or Beginning of Queen *Anne*'s Reign, I muſt ſay, that, had I been in thoſe Councils, I ſhould, even at that Time, have voted againſt our engaging as Principals, or declaring War either againſt *France* or *Spain*. I do not queſtion the Abilities of any of the great Miniſters mentioned by the Hon. Gentleman; but, I am afraid, our Councils were, at both Times, influenced by ſomething more than the true Intereſt of *England*. In the Councils of Princes it often happens, that the ableſt Men, inſtead of adviſing, employ themſelves chiefly in finding Reaſons for approving what has been adviſed by others. Both the Lords *Somers* and *Halifax* were of King *William*'s Councils when the Partition Treaty was approved of, which was certainly one of the moſt pernicious Treaties we ever made, a Treaty which no one will now, I believe, pretend to juſtify, and a Treaty which, as to its bad Conſequences, was never excelled by any except a late famous Treaty I could mention. The Councils in King *William*'s Time are not, therefore, to be deemed infallible, for no other Reaſon but becauſe the Lords *Somers* and *Halifax* were in them; and as to the Councils in Queen *Anne*'s Time, they were, certainly, influenced by the Duke of *Marlborough*, her chief Favourite, who had an Intereſt in the Nation's engaging as a Principal in the War, becauſe he could not otherwiſe expect to command the Confederate Army; therefore he could not judge without Prejudice, as to the Meaſures we were to take, and, conſequently, his Judgment at that Time can never be of Authority upon any future Occaſion.

I am, for theſe Reaſons, ſuſpicious, Sir, that private Intereſt, or, perhaps, a foreign Intereſt, prevailed at both theſe Times over the publick or national Intereſt; but whether it was our Intereſt or no to engage in that War as Principals, it is very certain, that after we did engage as ſuch, our Confederates threw the largeſt Share of the Burden of the War upon our Shoulders. The *Dutch* continued their Trade both with *France* and *Spain* during the whole Time of the War, and would engage in no new Subſidy or Expence, unleſs we agreed to pay the greateſt Part of it; and the Emperor was more intent upon oppreſſing his Proteſtant Subjects in *Hungary*, than upon proſecuting the War we had engaged in for the Benefit of his Family: Tho' Experience has now ſhewn us, how uſeful thoſe Subjects might have been in the War, had he taken any Meaſure for gaining their Affections. But what was worſe than all this, the *Dutch* obliged us to proſecute the War in that Method, which was moſt

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moſt tedious and expenſive; for I will ſay this in Praiſe of the Duke of *Marlborough*, that, notwithſtanding the Advantages he made by the Continuance of the War, he formed ſeveral Plans that would have brought it to a ſpeedy Concluſion; particularly, after his taking *Oſtend* and *Newport*, he propoſed to paſs by *Dunkirk*, and march directly to *Calais*, which, being then ill fortified and worſe provided with a Gariſon, he might have reduced in a few Days; and from thence he propoſed to march along the Coaſt, and after having made himſelf Maſter of *Picardy* and *Normandy*, to march directly to *Paris*. All this he might have done in one Campaign, becauſe there were no well fortified Towns in his Way, and during his whole March, his Army might have been plentifully provided, and greatly reinforced from *England*, by Means of our Fleet, which made us Maſters of the Channel. But by this Plan the *Dutch* would have loſt the Advantage of ſerving our Army with Proviſions, as well as ſome greater Advantages they expected, and, therefore, they poſitively refuſed to join in it, under Pretence that their Country would, in the mean Time, be over-run by the *French* Army; tho' it was evident, that the Duke of *Marlborough* would have been at the Gates of *Paris*, before the *French* Army in *Flanders* could have made any great Impreſſion upon the *Dutch* Frontier; and, therefore, that Army would certainly have been obliged to march back towards *Paris*, in order to defend, if poſſible, the Capital of their Kingdom. This Anecdote with regard to the Conduct of the laſt War, I have mentioned, Sir, to ſhew, that we can never expect the Aſſiſtance of the *Dutch* in making an Attack upon *France* from the Dutchy of *Luxemburg*; for they will make the ſame Objection againſt that Plan, which they made againſt this of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s, and with much more Reaſon; becauſe, the Diſtance between *Luxemburg* and *Paris*, is greater than that between *Calais* and *Paris*, the Road is more entangled with fortified Towns, and our Army could not be ſo eaſily provided for upon its March; therefore, we cannot expect the Aſſiſtance of the *Dutch*, unleſs we proſecute the War in the *Netherlands*, in the ſame Manner in which they obliged the Duke of *Marlborough* to proſecute the War in his Time; and, as has been already obſerved, I doubt much if they will now agree to be at the Expence of all the Sieges.

Sir, it is not the Behaviour of the *Dutch* only, but the Behaviour of every one of our Allies in that War, that ſhould make us cautious of engaging as Principals in any War upon the Continent, eſpecially when the Balance of Power is not in apparent Danger, which is neither the Caſe at preſent, nor can be the Effect of the preſent War; therefore our Safety, ſo far as it may be affected by the Overthrow of the Balance of Power, can at preſent be in no Danger, nor can we, upon that Account, be obliged to give the Queen of *Hungary* any greater Aſſiſtance than what is conſiſtent with a vigorous Proſecution of our War againſt *France* and *Spain*, at Sea and in *America*; which brings me to conſider our Safety, ſo far as it may be affected by this War; and in this Reſpect, indeed, our future Safety may be brought into great Danger, but not by our giving too ſmall an Aſſiſtance to the Queen of *Hungary* in the War upon the Continent, but by our giving her too large an Aſſiſtance.

Tho' this may at firſt View appear to be a Paradox, yet, Sir, if we conſider one Obſervation I have already made, it will be found to be a clear Demonſtration. If we give the Queen of *Hungary* a very powerful Aſſiſtance, and meet with great Succeſs upon the Continent of *Europe*, it

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it may encourage her to think of making new Conquests, and to insist upon our supporting her in that, as well as in the Defence of what she was formerly possess'd of. We know by Experience, that the Court of *Vienna* are mighty apt to extend their Views in Proportion to their Success. By the Grand Alliance, as concluded by King *William*, they desired no more, nor did we engage for any more, than to procure to the Emperor, the *Spanish Netherlands*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, and the two *Sicilies*, as a Satisfaction for his Pretension to the *Spanish* Succession; but after they had got this Nation engaged as a Principal in the War, and had met with some Success during the first Campaign, nothing less would serve them than the whole Kingdom of *Spain*, which we engaged to conquer for the Archduke *Charles*, chiefly at our own Expence; and we were so infatuated as to continue in this Resolution for some *Time* after the Archduke *Charles* became possess'd of the Imperial Diadem and all the *Austrian* Dominions, tho' nothing was more evident, than that this would have defeated the very End for which we had entered into the Grand Alliance, I mean the Preservation of a Balance of Power in *Europe*. A Change in our Administration brought us back, indeed, to our Senses, but did not alter the Views of the Court of *Vienna*; so that we were obliged to break off from the Alliance, and negotiate a separate Peace.

The Case, Sir, will probably be now the same. If we give the Queen of *Hungary* a very powerful Assistance, we must in the mean Time neglect doing any Thing for ourselves in *America*; and as she, by Means of such an Assistance, may probably meet with Success, she will begin to form Projects of Conquest: This, as I have already observed, will provoke some of the neutral Powers of *Europe*, and some perhaps we little expect at present, to declare in Favour of *France*, which will give the Scales a new Turn against us; and when we are intirely exhausted, as we must soon be at the Rate we are going on, the Queen of *Hungary* will be compelled to submit to a separate Peace, and to leave us, with empty Coffers and no Credit, to carry on a War by ourselves alone, against the whole House of *Bourbon*.

Gentlemen may perhaps say, Sir, that if the Queen of *Hungary* should begin to extend her Views farther than we think convenient, we may always procure good Terms for ourselves, both from *France* and *Spain*, by agreeing to a separate Peace, as we did in Queen *Anne*'s War; but this we cannot, in my Opinion, now expect. *France* had at that Time no Allies from whom it could expect any Assistance, nor any Method for preventing immediate Ruin, but a separate Peace with this Nation, and therefore the *French* Court were obliged to purchase it at any Rate; but in this War the *French* are almost sure of Assistance, before they can be brought near so low as they were at the End of the Year 1711; and consequently we cannot expect, that the Queen of *Hungary*'s Success in this War will ever compel either *France* or *Spain* to purchase a separate Peace with us, no not even at that Price which we may justly insist on. The only Method by which we can obtain this, is by prosecuting the War with Vigour in *America*, and this we may do, in the present State of our Publick Revenue and Publick Credit, even tho' the Queen of *Hungary* should be obliged to purchase a Peace at the Price of leaving *France* in Possession of her Dominions in the *Netherlands*, and *Don Philip* in Possession of her Dominions in *Italy*; which will not, I am persuaded, be her Case for some Years, if we keep a superior Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, and furnish her only with what

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what Money we can ſpare yearly.

An Hon. Gentleman has been pleaſed to endeavour to inflame our Paſſions, and provoke our Reſentment againſt the *French* and *Spaniards*, for exciting and ſupporting the preſent Rebellion. Sir, in this Houſe, as in every public Council, we muſt avoid Paſſion of every Kind, otherwiſe we can never deliberate coolly, or determine wiſely. Their exciting or ſupporting a Rebellion can no Way add to our Reſentment againſt them, becauſe in doing ſo, they did nothing but what they had a Right to do, as being our declared Enemies; and it was our Buſineſs, or at leaſt the Buſineſs of our Miniſter, to prevent its being in their Power to do ſo. Whether our Miniſters, have in this Reſpect done their Duty, will, I hope, be hereafter a Subject for our Inquiry. But ſuppoſing that we ought, upon this Account, to have a more than ordinary Reſentment againſt the *French* and *Spaniards*; is it not the beſt Way, for ſatisfying our Reſentment, to attack them in that Place, where we can the moſt eaſily and the moſt ſenſibly hurt them, which is not, I am ſure, in the *Netherlands*; therefore I am againſt our continuing to puſh the War upon that Side, and conſequently muſt be againſt this Motion.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

As there appears much good Senſe, as well as Piety, and Zeal for the Proteſtant Intereſt, in the following REFLECTIONS, *publiſhed in the* London Courant *of the 7th Inſtant, being the Day appointed for a* General Faſt, *we have therefore thought fit to inſert them.*

AS the appointing a General Faſt, or Day of publick Humiliation for our Sins, by Authority, is as ſtrong a Proof as that Authority can give, of its Regard for and Confidence in Religion; ſo it were to be wiſhed, that every one in his Station, would take ſome Pains to render this ſolemn Appointment as uſeful as in his Power it lies. This I apprehend ought to be particularly the Care of ſuch, as have an Opportunity in any Manner of addreſſing the Publick; and it is with this View I take the Liberty of giving you the following Thoughts.

There ſeems to be nothing at preſent of greater Conſequence, either to the People, or the Government of *Great Britain*, than that all *Europe* ſhould be given to underſtand, we are as truly and conſcientiouſly zealous for the Proteſtant Religion, as our Foreſathers. It is the Buſineſs of our Enemies to propagate contrary Sentiments, and to infuſe a Notion of our being very lukewarm in Point of Religion, and very careleſs of our Characters in that Reſpect. This I look upon to be a moſt iniquitous and a moſt dangerous Inſinuation, as it tends to ſpread very bad Opinions amongſt the Populace, and to give very bad Impreſſions of us to Foreigners, both Friends and Foes. The Appointment of ſuch publick Faſts, as that of this Day, is all the Government can do to contradict ſuch ſlanderous Rumours; and one great View in appointing them, doubtleſs, is, that all Ranks and Degrees of People may contribute to explode them, by purſuing ſuch a Conduct, as the very Appointment of ſuch Seaſons of Humiliation by a Proteſtant Government directs, and requires from Proteſtant Subjects.

In Time of War, ſuch Kind of Faſts are the moſt reaſonable, becauſe War in itſelf is an Appeal to God, and in that Reſpect, the moſt ſolemn and direct Profeſſion of owning that all Things in this World are directed by his Providence. It is but natural therefore, that when we appeal to him for the Juſtice of our Cauſe, when we put all, as it were, into his Hands, and ſubmit every Thing to his good Pleaſure, we ſhould apply ourſelves directly to the Throne of his Grace, and beſeech him to give a Bleſſing to our Councils, and Proſperity to our Arms. In Proportion, no doubt, to the Zeal, Sincerity and Ardour of our Petitions, they will be heard or rejected; for they are addreſſed to him, who is no Reſpecter of Perſons, from whom no Secrets are hid, and to whom all Hearts are open. To ſuggeſt therefore, that Religion is a vain Thing, or that the State is careleſs about it, is to publiſh a Falſehood of a heinous Nature, and to deprive us of thoſe Hopes, which are the ſole Foundation of a rational, manly, and chriſtian Courage, than which nothing in Nature is more heroick, and nothing in Fact has atchiev'd more.

But it may be ſaid, Are not all the Powers engaged in War, at leaſt, nominally Chriſtians? Do they not faſt and pray alike, and teſtify the ſame Submiſſion to the Deity that we do, tho' there is at the ſame Time

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Time a Certainty that either their Prayers or ours must prove ineffectual? The Innuendo is plainly, that if ineffectual, they are superfluous and vain, and consequently might have been as well omitted. But this Objection, though it appears to be subtile, is notwithstanding very fallacious: For, in respect to Justice, do not both Parties seek the Remedy of the Law? Do they not apply with the same Warmth and Earnestness to the Judge? And do they not use their utmost Endeavours so to represent their respective Causes, as to gain his Favour? But does it follow from thence, that there is no such Thing as Justice, or that either of the Parties were to blame in taking the most rational Methods of coming at it? It is the same Thing with respect to States; they expostulate with relation to their Differences, while there are any Hopes of composing them; but when these Hopes are lost, they have Recourse to War, as private Men have to Law, that God by his Providence may decide the Difference.

It is very possible in this, as in the former Case, that both Parties may be very sincere, both believe themselves in the Right, and both act therefore as if they were so, and in that Case their Prayers and Intercessions are very reconcileable to Reason and Justice. But it may be also, that there is Sincerity on one Side, and Insincerity on the other, in which Case, no doubt, God will distinguish; for shall not the Judge of all the Earth do Right? Or because Hypocrites, who, by playing with the Exteriors of Religion, come to be the most hardened Unbelievers, presume to mock and deride the Deity by false Supplications and Prayers that are not founded in Truth, shall we therefore believe that he can be deceived, or that such Applications are useless? Are not all Operations of War decided by Skill and Courage; and is not God the Author of both? Do not all the Histories of all Ages convince us, that the Race is not to the Swift, nor the Battle to the Strong; that is, that Events are not governed by Appearances? And shall we not deign to ask at his Hands those Qualities that lead to Victory? He may, it is true, bestow them without asking, but he has enjoined us to ask, and therefore it is our Duty and our Interest to ask them: Our Duty, because he to whom we owe all, and from whom we must receive all, has told us it is so; our Interest, that the World may conceive that we have not a bad Opinion of our own Case, but that we dare open it freely, and recommend it fervently to the Great God of Truth and Justice, the same who is the Lord of Hosts, and the God of Battles.

EUSEBIUS.

January, 1747.

A brief ACCOUNT *of the Earl of* TYRCONNEL's *Cruelty in* Ireland, *during the Power of King* James II.

THE Protestant Clergy felt, upon all Occasions, the Weight of *Tyrconnel*'s Wrath. The Priests began to declare openly, That the Tithes belonged to them, and forbad their People, under the Pain of Damnation, to pay them to the Protestant Incumbents. This passed afterwards into an Act of Parliament, by which, not only all Tithes payable to Papists were given to their own Priests, but likewise a Way was found out to make the Popish Clergy capable of enjoying the Protestant's Tithes.

The only great Nursery of Learning in *Ireland*, is the University of *Dublin*, consisting of a Provost, 7 Senior and 9 Junior Fellows, and 70 Scholars, who are partly maintain'd by a yearly Salary out of the Exchequer. This Salary the Earl of *Tyrconnel* stopt, merely for their not admitting into a vacant Fellowship, contrary to their Statutes and Oaths, a vicious ignorant Person, who was a new Convert. Nor could he be prevailed with by any Intercession or Entreaty, to remove the Stop; by which in Effect, he dissolved the Foundation, and shut up the Fountain of Learning and Religion. In the House they placed a Garrison, and turned the Chapel into a Magazine, and the Chambers into Prisons for the Protestants. One *More*, a Popish Priest, was made Provost; and one *Mackarty*, also a Priest, was made Library-Keeper; and the whole design'd for them and their Fraternity.

One Archbishoprick, and several Bishopricks, and a great many other Dignities and Livings of the Church, were designedly kept vacant, and the Revenues first paid into the Exchequer, and afterwards dispos'd to Titular Bishops and Priests, while in the mean Time the Cures lay neglected; so that it appear'd plainly, that the Design was to destroy the Succession of Protestant Clergymen. Things came to that Height, that most of the Churches in and about *Dublin*, were seiz'd upon by the Government; and at last *Lutterel*, Governor of *Dublin*, issued out his Order, forbidding more than five Protestants to meet together, under Pain of Death. Being ask'd whether this was design'd to hinder meeting in Churches? He answer'd, It was design'd to hinder their meeting there, as well as in other Places. And accordingly all the Churches were shut up, and all religious Assemblies throughout the whole Kingdom forbidden, under the Pain of Death.

It were endless to enumerate all the Miseries, which the Protestants of *Ireland* suffer'd in the Reign of King *James*: But to give a decisive Blow, there was an Act

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of Attainder pafs'd in Parliament, in order to which every Member of the Houfe of Commons return'd the Names of all fuch Proteftant Gentlemen as liv'd near them, or in the County or Borough for which he ferv'd; and if he was a Stranger to any of them, he fent to the Country for Information about them.

In this Act were no fewer attainted, than two Archbifhops, one Duke, 17 Earls, 7 Counteffes, 28 Vifcounts, 2 Vifcounteffes, 7 Bifhops, 18 Barons, 33 Baronets, 51 Knights, 83 Clergymen, 2182 Efquires and Gentlemen: And all of them, unheard, declar'd and adjudg'd Traitors, convicted and attainted of High Treafon, and adjudg'd to fuffer the Pains of Death and Forfeiture. And to make this Law yet the more terrible, and to put the Perfons attainted out of a Poffibility of efcaping, the Act itfelf was concealed, and no Proteftant allow'd a Copy of it, till four Months after it was pafs'd.

KILLIGREW's POLITICAL MAXIMS *and* PROPHECIES, *lately difcover'd in a Heap of mufty old Papers.*

1. WHEN Wickednefs wriggles into high Station with Cunning and Addrefs, the worft of Fools have the beft Chance for Preferment, becaufe thofe only are proper Tools for fuch a Workman.

2. When a Groupe of Fools has neftled into a warm Situation, they may keep it by Confederacy, in fpite of common Senfe and Honefty. Thus it has actually happen'd, that great States have been often hag-rid by a Confederacy of Fools, till the united Breath of an injur'd People has puffed them to the D——.

3. *Athens* and *Rome* in their Declenfion were fway'd by Orators, who, by cajoling the People with high Pretences to Patriotifm, and by lafhing the Fools of Power, were the only Men admitted to a Participation of it; for, *the more you lafh a Fool, the more he will love you.*

4. Wits alfo are entitled to the Favour of Fools, becaufe Wit is an Antithefis to the Judgment; nor has it any natural Connection with good Senfe, or common Honefty.

5. When therefore Wits and Orators are grafted upon the Stock of Fools, the Fruits will be corruption, Venality, Rapaciouſneſs, Prodigality, Jobbs, Expeditions ill concerted, and executed worfe; Fears of Invafion, Orders, Counter-Orders, a perpetual Fluctuation of Councils, Cowardice, and an univerfal Determination to make a wrong ufe of every fortunate Event.

6. Wifdom will cry aloud in vain for good Policy, for her Voice cannot be heard in the Buz of Fools.

7. The Reſemblance of Wiſdom then becomes a Candidate of Power; and the Shew of Parts with high Spirit may fill the Place of real Talents; but the Meteor will vaniſh in a ſhort Blaze, leaving a nauſeous Scent behind.

8. When Pride, Preſumption, Impetuoſity, Self-ſufficiency, and a Contempt of others, lift Ambition into the Seat of Power, it muſt ſoon tumble down like *Phaeton*, or ſet the World on Fire.

9. Whether a mad Fool, or a Combination of wicked Fools, are predominant in Society, its Fate will be the ſame, for it muſt ſink to Perdition in both Caſes: In the former more precipitately; in the latter by a lingering Conſumption.

10. As Honeſty is the beſt Policy in private Life, ſo is it in the Adminiſtration of publick Affairs; for Honeſty attracks the Love of all the Virtuous, the Veneration of all the Wicked, and the Confidence of both. But who will truſt either a raſh, or diſhoneſt Fool.

11. A Premier, or, in the *Aſiatick* Stile, a Vizier, may be a fit Inſtrument of deſpotick Power, becauſe the Good of the People is no Part of its Policy; but the Government of a free State is not to be ſafely truſted to any other Hand than that of the Monarch: becauſe, being exalted to the higheſt Point of Honour, and ſurrounded with Affluence, he cannot be tempted to miſrule, by the Want of any Gratifications which the Heart of Man can reaſonably deſire.

12. But when a Subject is truſted with the ſole Adminiſtration of Royal Power, he is under the ſtrongeſt Temptations of Ambition and Avarice, to injure both his Sovereign and the People. All his Miſconduct he will impute to the Maſter, and every accidental Succeſs he will aſſume to himſelf. The upright Intention of the Crown will be miſrepreſented to the People, and the Affection of the Subject miſrepreſented to the Crown. Hence Diſtruſt on one Side, and Diſaffection on the other, till both become the Vaſſals, perhaps the Sacrifice of M—— l Power.

13. Thus it ſhall happen when a Miniſter dictates to his Sovereign with Papal Authority. But the Tyranny ſhall be of ſhort Duration: For as an happy Revolution ſhall then reſtore Freedom to her antient Inheritance, *by a glorious William*; ſo in ſucceeding Times ſhall attrocious Rebellion, *foſter'd by M—— l Corruption*, be extinguiſh'd by another *William*, ſprung from an illuſtrious, and an adopted Race of Heroes, the Patrons of Liberty, and Lovers of Mankind.

14.

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14. From the ſame generous Stock ſhall riſe a Legiſlator, more renown'd from the mild Arts of Peace than all his Predeceſſors, whoſe Empire ſhall be firmly eſtabliſh'd in the Hearts of his People. Corruption and M—— Influence ſhall fall proſtrate at his Feet. The Combinations of Faction ſhall diſſolve at his Preſence; Univerſal Good ſhall be the great Object of his Meaſures, and the Conſummation of all his Wiſhes: His Reign ſhall be long and proſperous, full of Glory to himſelf, and Felicity to a grateful People.

A LIST *of the* Britiſh *Forces that are to be in* Flanders *the next Campaign.*

DRAGOONS.

Royal Regiment of North-Britiſh, Earl of Stair's.	Sir Robert Rich's.
	Earl of Rothes's.
	Queen's Royal Regiment, Sir John Cope's.
	His Royal Highneſs the Duke's.

FOOT.

Second Battalion of the firſt Regiment of Guards.	Royal North Britiſh Fuzileers.
Second Battalion of the third Regiment of Guards.	Royal Welch Fuzileers.
Firſt Battalion of the Royal Reg. General St. Clare's.	Earl of Crawford's.
Lieutenant-General Howard's.	Major Gen. Bragg's.
Major-Gen. Wolfe's.	Major-Gen. Douglaſs's.
Major-Gen. Pulteney's.	Major-Gen. Johnſon's.
Major-Gen. Howard's	Brig. General Flemming's.
	Col. Dejean's.
	Lord John Murray's.
	Hon. Colonel Conway's.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, *York, January* 9, 1746-7.

THE following was found printed as a News-paper, in the Library of a Gentleman of this City, lately deceaſed, who belonged to the Spiritual Court: It ſeems to have been printed about the Commencement of the late Rebellion, in 1745. — The Oddity of it occaſions much Speculation here, and that you'll allow it a Place in your *Magazine* for *January*, is the Requeſt of ſeveral of your Readers, particularly

Your very humble Servant,
S. R.

The DIABOLICAL COURANT:
OR,
The HELLISH INTELLIGENCER.

Publiſhed by INFERNAL AUTHORITY.

Since our laſt arrived the Mail from Rome.

ROME, *Sept.* 2. HIS Diabolical Majeſty's Vicar (vulgarly miſcall'd his Holineſs) is more indefatigable than ever in the Cauſe: He has this Day diſpatch'd to Prince *Charles* (who is ſafely arrived in *Scotland*) a great Number of Prieſts of all Sorts, with Indulgencies, Bulls, Abſolutions, and particular Orders not to be ſparing of Fire and Faggot: —— The Prince, we hear, has ſeveral *Iriſh* Prieſts already with him, who directs his Affairs, and of whom he forms his Privy Council; and whom, even their greateſt Enemies muſt own to be equal to ſo many Devils in Hell: Our Emiſſaries in *Britain* too, who are very numerous, are not idle, but are continually alarming the People with the Danger they are in, the good Qualities of Prince *Charles*, the Juſtneſs of his Cauſe, and pouring out Invectives againſt our grand Enemies, the *Hanover* Family: —— And as the Elector and Prince *William* are both abroad, 'tis to be hoped, in our next from thoſe Parts, we ſhall hear ſomething extraordinary.

Yeſterday *Te Deum* was ſung at *St. Peter's*, on hearing the News of the ſafe Arrival of Prince *Charles* in *Scotland*. The Pope and old King were both preſent, and *Aſbteroth*, Ambaſſador extraordinary from his Diabolical Majeſty, aſſiſted in his *Pontificalibus*, with the greateſt Magnificence and Devotion imaginable.

Laſt Week at a Convent in this City were committed eleven Rapes, three Murders, 1000 falſe Oaths, and Lies without Number.

MADRID, *Aug.* 24.---Since our laſt nothing new has happened: The King each Day grows more bigotted and Hen-peck'd: ---Our dear Ally the Queen ſeems to have our Intereſt at Heart as much as ever; does all in her Power to make the Court a Hell upon Earth, ſet the World on Fire, and diſpatch as many to the Devil as ſhe poſſibly can.

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HAGUE, *Aug.* 19. --- Our Envoy there writ us Word, he had been a long Time apprehenſive of Things growing worſe in that Quarter, thro' the miſchievous Eloquence of Lord *Cheſterfield* the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador : --- But no ſooner was his Back turn'd, than *Mammon*, in the Likeneſs of the *Abbe de la Ville*, ſet all to rights again : He blew a large Quantity of ſhining Duſt into their Eyes, which entirely blinded 'em ; has ever ſince led 'em by a String run thro' their Noſes, and when this News came away, had juſt fix'd 'em, with their Trunk Breeches about their Heels, their Faces turn'd to *Paris*, and their Backſides bare to *London*.*

PARIS, *Aug.* 26. --- Every Thing here anſwers our moſt ſanguine Expectations.--- Since our good Friend Cardinal *Tencin*'s Promotion, Immorality appears more in Faſhion than ever. --- And as this Place is the Fountain-Head for every Thing faſhionable, we hope ſhortly to infect the whole World.---We ſtill add freſh Fuel to the Fire we have kindled in *Europe*.---The Rebellion is begun in *Scotland*.---Our Army, in Conjunction with the *Spaniards*, carry all before 'em in *Italy*, and we ſpare no Pains to prove ourſelves worthy Allies to his Diabolical Majeſty.

DOMESTICK NEWS.

At the grand Maſquerade on *Sunday* laſt, held in the large Palace Dungeon, 'tis ſaid, Lord *Balaam* aſſum'd the Figure of the *Britiſh* Biſhop *H——g* : His Majeſty, who was in an Abbot's Dreſs, we hear, at Sight of him was ſeiz'd with a cold Sweat, and has been highly indiſpos'd ever ſince ; and his Lordſhip, after a ſevere Reprimand, has been forbid the Court.

A Treaty of Marriage is now on Foot between a Prince of the Blood-Royal of *France* and her Highneſs the Princeſs *Gorgoniſſa* : Such an Alliance would cement the Friendſhip which hath hitherto ſubſiſted between the two Crowns, and would, no Doubt, give Birth to a Race of Heroes firm to the Diabolical Intereſt.

'Tis ſaid the King of ——— has ſold himſelf to his Diabolical Majeſty, (or, as others ſay, to Cardinal *Tencin*, which is the ſame Thing, but this wants Confirmation.

The Jeſuits have joined in an humble Petition to his Majeſty, That, in regard of their many long and unwearied Services, they may for the future have free Admittance into the infernal Dominions, without any other Credentials than their belonging to that Society.-- 'Tis believ'd their Requeſt will be granted. --- And 'tis remarkable, that at this Time, two Thirds of his Majeſty's Privy Council are compos'd of Devils of that Order.

On *Tueſday* laſt, at his Majeſty's Court of Equity, was finiſhed the Cauſe which had been ſo long depending between the Biſhops of *Rome* and the *Grand Lamas* of *Tartary*, concerning Precedency, when it was adjudg'd in favour of the former, who are for the future to aſſume the Title of *Metropolitans of all Hell*.

The ſame Day was diſcharg'd from the Office of firſt Cook of his Majeſty's Kitchen, *Alexander M'Lawry*, a Native of *Scotland*, his Majeſty being apprehenſive of being poiſon'd by him thro' his exceſſive Naſtineſs ; and we hear, great Intereſt is making for the Place, but 'tis imagined, *Hephaxar* the *Hottentot* will get it, he being equally ſkilful, and not by many Degrees ſo naſty as the *Caledonian*.

A Report prevails, that his Highneſs Prince *Beelzebub* has taken the late Ducheſs of ——— into Keeping.

'Tis currentiy reported, that at a private Ball the other Night his Grace Duke *Belial* happening to dance with the Lady *Smekoraninſki*, her Grace the Ducheſs of *Lucifera* was ſeiz'd with ſuch a Fit of the Spleen and Vapours, that ſhe was forced to leave the Room in great Diſorder ; but as theſe Sort of Stories ſeldom have Truth for their Foundation, we chuſe to ſay no more of it.

Yeſterday her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs *Salphurnia*, being dangerouſly afflicted with the Colick, occaſion'd by eating ſome green Fruit, a Glyſter was preſcrib'd, compos'd, as we hear, of melted Lead, Aſſa Fœtida, and Train-Oil, which gave her Highneſs immediate Eaſe, and brought away an incredible Quantity of ſulphurous Wind, and groſs fetid Matter.

We can aſſure the Publick, that the exact Circumference of her Royal Highneſs's laſt new Hoop is exactly eleven Yards, three Quarters, an Inch, and Half a Nail.

'Tis rumour'd, that a certain Plot has been diſcover'd by a certain great Peer, in which certain Lords were deeply engag'd ; but as the Certainty of this is not certainly known, we cannot aſcertain it for Truth to the Publick.

'Tis with the greateſt Pleaſure we can acquaint our Readers, that Immorality, and all Manner of *European* Vices, are become faſhionable in *Aſia*, thro' the unwearied Diligence of our *Weſtern* Emiſſaries, particularly of our good Friends the *D-tch*, a Cargoe of whom is this Minute arriv'd from *Japan*.

There

* *We hope all this is falſe ; for, no Doubt, this ſtrange Intelligencer, like his Brother New Writers, ſometimes tells Lies.*

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There are some private Letters which say, that Admiral *V* —— *n* is again in Favour at the *British* Court, and will shortly be employ'd: — But as this wants Confirmation, 'tis to be hoped there's no Truth in it.

Yesterday at *Blasphemy-Hall* was a great Swearing-Match between *Mahomet* the Impostor, and *George Fox* the Quaker, for 500 *Louidores*, which was won with Ease by the latter: Great Wagers were laid by the Spectators, who were very numerous.—Pope *Gregory Hildebrand* was to have taken up the Conqueror for the like Sum, but on hearing *Fox*, without coming to a Trial, he own'd his Wager lost.

The Evening of the same Day, as five Gentlemen, just promoted to Places of Profit at Court, were taking the Air with their Ladies, in an open Boat on the River *Lethe*, the Boat, by the Carelessness of the Waterman, chanc'd to overset: — Very luckily none of 'em were drown'd, but to the inexpressible Grief of their Friends and Relations, it has so impair'd their Memories, that they have not only forgot their old Acquaintance, but seem not to have the least Knowledge of themselves.

By our last Advices from the *Iroquois* we are informed, that seven *Dominicans*, and as many *Jesuits*, are just arriv'd there in order to their Conversion; so that for the future we may expect much greater Trade from those Parts than heretofore.

This Morning arriv'd seven large Vessels laden with *Highlanders*: So uncommon a Glut in one Day from the same Place is look'd upon as extraordinary; but as these Fellows are always obliged to perform *Quarantine*, lest they should infect Hell with the Itch (a most troublesome and incurable Distemper in so hot a Country,) our Accounts from thence must be deferr'd for some Time.

At the same Time arriv'd 15 more Vessels from the Upper World, deeply laden with Excisemen, Dervises, Gamesters, Fiddlers, Whores, Priests, Players, Attorneys, Old Maids, Methodists, Jews, and such like common Commodities.

To-morrow being the Anniversary of *The Fall of Man*, the same will be solemniz'd with all the Magnificence and Joy imaginable: — In the Evening, by Command of her Royal Highness, will be acted a Play (written by the late Earl of *Rochester*) call'd *Sodom and Gomorrah*, to which will be added a Farce never acted before, call'd, *Pharaoh in the Red Sea*: — Between the Acts are to be several Entertainments of Musick, particularly a Solo on the Bagpipes by *Qtymplo*, the famous *Lapland* Musician.

The Place of Poet-Laureat to his Majesty now vacant, we are well assured, is reserv'd for an eminent Laureat still on Earth, who is expected here with the utmost Impatience.

N. B. *The Mails from* Constantinople, Goa, *and* Mexico *are not yet arriv'd.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be dispos'd to the highest Bidder,

SEVERAL Places of Profit at Court— Any Person qualified (*i. e.* rich) may meet with farther Accounts of them at *Mammon's* Office in *Damnation-Alley*.

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A Fresh Quantity of right *Nantz* Brandy, *Holland*-Geneva, double-distill'd *British* Spirits of several Sorts, of so hot and damn'd a Nature, the Owner defies all Hell to match 'em.—These, and other pestilential Liquors to be had at the cheapest Rates at *Heliogabalus's-Head* in *Brimstone Highway*.

Printed by JUDAS GUZZLE-FIRE (who formerly serv'd as Devil one and twenty Years to a famous Printing-House at the *Hague*) at the Sign of *Bonner's-Head* in *Hell-Fire-Square*; where all Manner of Printing-Work is done at Reasonable Rates.

Extracts from a Pamphlet, intitled, A——l *M——ro's* Remarks, *&c.*

HAVING now gone thro' the Examination of the Witnesses in my Defence, I shall desire the Permission of the Court, first, to lay before them some Objections to, and Observations upon, the Evidence that has been offered on Behalf of the Crown, in Support of this Prosecution against me; and must take the Liberty to submit to the Court, whether they ought not, in summing up of the Evidence, wholly to lay aside all and every the written Depositions of the Witnesses for the Crown, which have been produced and read to the Court; and not allow them to be admitted or received as legal Evidence, for the following Reasons, *viz.*

1. For

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1. For that, by the conſtant Uſage and Practice of Naval Courts-Martial, the Judge-Advocate, or his Deputy lawfully appointed, have the ſole Authority to take, from the Witneſſes for the Crown, an Account of the ſeveral Facts which they know relating to the Charge againſt the Perſon to be tried; and thereupon to prepare their Depoſitions previous to their Examination in Court; and no other Perſon can legally interrogate the Witneſſes, or prepare their Depoſitions, or any wiſe interfere therein; the Judge-Advocate having always been conſidered, from the Duty of his Office, as an impartial Examiner between the Crown and the Accuſed.

2. That it manifeſtly appears to this Court, by the Declaration of ſeveral of the Witneſſes themſelves, that they were not previouſly examined; nor were their Depoſitions, which have been produced and read as Evidence againſt me on this Trial, drawn or prepared by the Judge-Advocate, or his Deputy; but by Mr. *Leſtock*, and his private Agents, (Perſons not authorized for that Purpoſe by any Office or Employment, and conſequently not bound, by any particular Duty, to obſerve or adhere to that Impartiality, in the Examination of the Witneſſes, which is ſtrictly incumbent on, and therefore reaſonably to be expected from, the Officer whoſe peculiar Province it is to take ſuch Examinations:) And it further appears, that theſe Depoſitions were not formed from the plain uninſtructed Relation of the Facts given by the Witneſſes themſelves to the Examiner (the only Method I ever before knew practiſed for taking the Examinations of Witneſſes previous to a Court-Martial); but were framed from the Anſwers of the Witneſſes to a great Number of written Interrogatories, artfully prepared to lead only to ſuch Facts, as were thought to tend to ſupport and anſwer the Purpoſe of the particular Perſon, by whom theſe unauthorized Examiners were employ'd; who, doubtleſs, thought themſelves at Liberty, not only to adapt their Queſtions to the Intentions of their Principal, but alſo, when they had obtain'd all the Information they could thus extract from the Witneſſes, to retain only ſo much of it, in the Depoſitions, as appeared to them moſt likely to attain that End, which they were appointed to ſerve.

Another Thing, not unworthy of the Obſervation of the Court, is, That it appears theſe Witneſſes were not examined ſeparately, but many of them together at the ſame Time, and allowed to hear and obſerve what each other ſaid (a Practice unknown to any Court of Judicature, in Caſes where the Examinations of the Witneſſes are reduced into Writing!) by which Means they were led on and encouraged to unite in one concurrent Teſtimony, and to form one general Battery of Evidence, in Support of the Proſecution, almoſt in the very Words of the Charge, placing their Security from being detected, in the great Number of them thus agreeing, not only in Subſtance, but in the particular Matters inſerted in their Depoſitions, however improbable it might appear, that ſo many diſtinct Tranſactions, as are ſet forth in their Depoſitions, ſhould fall ſo exactly alike under the Knowledge and Obſervation of ſo many Perſons of different Capacities, and of different Rank, and placed in different Situations in the Fleet. Here indeed the Gentlemen, directed to manage this Collection of Witneſſes, went a little too far, and have made the greateſt Part of their Depoſitions ſo literally uniform and correſpondent with each other, that this alone ſufficiently points out and diſcovers the Manner in which thoſe Examinations were taken, and leaves it impoſſible for any indifferent Perſon to believe, that ſo great a Number of Perſons, if they had been examined ſeparately, and in a candid and impartial Manner, could have delivered their ſeveral Teſtimonies in Language and Expreſſions ſo nicely ſimilar and uniform, altho' it were to be granted, that their Knowledge of the Facts to which they depoſed, and their Experience in Diſcipline, were moſt preciſely equal.

3. For that ſeveral of the Depoſitions thus taken have, at the Requeſt of the Witneſſes themſelves, even during my Trial, and while they have been under Examination of the Court, been permitted to be altered, with regard to material and plain Facts, altho' thoſe Depoſitions had not only been ſworn ſo many Months before, but the Witneſſes had alſo, at their firſt coming into this Court to be examined again, upon Oath, declared them to be their Depoſitions, and had heard the ſame read over to them without making any Objection thereto, until after they had, in the Courſe of their Examination by the Court, contradicted their Depoſitions, and the Contradiction had been pointed out to them.

And, moreover, a great Number of the Witneſſes for the Crown have, on their coming into Court, been ſeverally directed, by the Preſident, to attend carefully to their Depoſitions while they were reading, that, if there were any Miſtakes, they might be rectified, before the Court proceeded to examine the Witneſſes; and, in Conſequence of this Admonition, ſeveral Alterations have been made in ſuch Depoſitions, altho' they had been ſworn to long before.

However

However fully I may be perſuaded, that this great Indulgence of the Court to the Witneſſes againſt me, in ſuffering their Depoſitions to be ſo altered and corrected, proceeds only from their Lenity and Compaſſion to the Evidences (who had been, as I have before obſerved, artfully led on to concur with each other in relating Facts not ſo fully within the Compaſs of their own Knowledge and Obſervations, as to enable them to abide by their Depoſitions, when they came to be croſs examined in the Court;) yet it is a Point which ſo materially affects me, that Self-preſervation calls on me thus to take Notice of it, as an additional Reaſon againſt the Legality and Force of theſe irregular and unwarrantable Depoſitions. —— For, from ſuch a formidable Body of Evidence, thus ingenuouſly contrived, and wickedly cemented, the Accuſed can have little or no Hopes of Eſcape; except that, when the Witneſſes come to be ſeparately examined in Court, the Want of that Conſiſtency in them which is the perpetual Companion of Truth, may enable the Priſoner to detect their Falſhood, and ſhew them to the Court in their proper Colours: But if, by Means of their being permitted to alter their ſworn Depoſitions, and thereby to unſay what they had before, on Oath, ſaid, their Evidence is to be conſidered as rendered conſiſtent and uniform, the Priſoner is then moſt certainly, by ſuch Indulgence, depriv'd of his principal Guard againſt ſuch determined Iniquity; and nothing remains for him, however innocent, but to leave the whole Force of their rectified Teſtimony to the Judgment of the Court; eſpecially as, by this Means, he is wholly prevented from proſecuting thoſe, whoſe notorious and flat Contradictions between their written Depoſitions and *viva voce* Examination, would, without any further Proof, have amounted to their Conviction.

However, if the Court ſhould be inclined to receive theſe Depoſitions as Proof, yet I beg Leave humbly to inſiſt, that they ought to be reſtored to their original State, as they ſtood when firſt ſworn to, without any of Mr. Judge Advocate's ſubſequent Reformations and Amendments: I ſay, the Judge Advocate's Amendments; becauſe (with great Deference to the Court I ſpeak it) I humbly apprehend, that the preſerving the Depoſitions (after they had been once ſworn to) entire and unaltered, was his indiſpenſable Duty; and no Authority can juſtify his having acted otherwiſe.

And, altho' even if this is done, I ſhall ſtill, on Account of the Depoſitions having been altered, remain deprived of the Power of proſecuting the Witneſſes for any Matters therein contained, yet thereby the ſeveral Contradictions and Variations of the Witneſſes, between their Examinations in Court, and the Depoſitions, will appear the more plain and conſpicuous. And, notwithſtanding the pointing out and diſcovering theſe Variations and Contradictions is a Taſk, which, for Want of my having the Depoſitions to reſort to, I cannot be expected to be very particular or exact in, yet, from the Juſtice of the Court, who have the Power of inſpecting the Depoſitions, as well as referring to the Examinations taken in Court (and who, as I am adviſed, are, in all criminal Proſecutions, *ex Officio*, Counſel for the Priſoner,) I may reaſonably hope to have thoſe Inconſiſtencies fully diſcovered and laid open, and, conſequently, a proper Allowance made, with Reſpect to the Weight ſuch inconſiſtent Teſtimony ſhould have with the Court, where the Honour and Life of a Commanding Officer are at Stake.

THE following Letter will ſhew the virtuous Simplicity, and ſacred Regard to Piety, good Manners, true Honour, and publick Spiritedneſs, that flouriſhed in the glorious Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, which rendered this Nation ſo famous, and formidable to all its Enemies: And tho' the Language at this Time muſt ſeem a little uncouth, yet it would be well for the Nation if the noble and virtuous Sentiments contain'd in it, were more cultivated at this Day, and particularly with regard to the Education of our Youth; which would free us in great Meaſure from the melancholy Apprehenſions, the Wiſe and Good cannot help entertaining, when they ſee the miſerable Diſregard that is too commonly ſhewn in forming the Minds of the riſing Generation.

A LETTER *written by Sir* HENRY SIDNEY *(Lord Deputy of* Ireland *in the Reign of Queen* Elizabeth, *&c.) to his Son* PHILIP, *who was afterwards the famous Sir* PHILIP SIDNEY.

I HAVE received two Letters from you, the one in *Latin*, the other in *French*; which I take in good Parte, and will you to exerciſe that Practice of Learning often, for that will ſtand you in moſt Steede, in that Profeſſion of Lyfe which you are born to live. And ſith this is the firſt Letter that ever I did write unto you, I will not that it be altogether empty of ſome Advices, which my natural Care of you provokes me to follow, as Documents to you in this your tender Age.

Let your firſt Actions be, your lifting up your

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your Mind unto Almighty God, by heavenly Prayers, and feelingly digeſt the Words you ſpeak in Prayer with continual Meditation, and thinking of him to whom you pray; and uſe this ordinarily, and at any ordinary Tyme, whereby the Houre itſelf will put you in Remembrance to do that Thing which you were accuſtomed to do at that Tyme.

Apply your Studie, at ſuch Houres as your diſcreete Maſter will aſſign you, earneſtly, and the Tyme I know he will ſoe lymit, as ſhall be both ſufficient for your Learning, and ſafe for your Health. Marke the Senſe and Matter of what you read, as well as the Words; ſo ſhall you both enrich your Tongue with Words, and your Wit with Matter, and Judgment will grow as Years grow in you. Be humble and obedient to your Maſter; for unleſs you frame yourſelfe to obey others, yea, and feel in yourſelfe what Obedience is, you ſhall never teach others how to obey.

Be courteous of Geſture and affable to all Men, with Courteſy and Reverence according to the Dignity of the Perſon with whome you have to doe: There is nothing that ſo much winneth with ſo little Coſt. Uſe moderate Dyet, ſo as after your Meat you may find your Wit freſher and not duller, and your Body more lively, not more heavy. Seldome drink Wine, and yet ſometimes do, leſt being forced to drink upon a Suddaine, you find yourſelfe inflamed. Uſe Exerciſe of your Body, yet ſuch as ſhall be without Danger of your Bones and Joints: It will encreaſe your Force and enlarge Breath. Delight to be cleanly as well in all Parts of your Body as in your Clothes: It ſhall make you grateful to each Company, and otherwiſe, loathſome. Give yourſelf to be merry, for you degenerate from your Father, if you find not yourſelfe moſt able in Wit and Body to doe any Thing when you be moſt merry. But let your Mirth be ever void of Scurrility and biteing Wordes to any Man; for a Wound given by a Worde is oftentymes harder to be cured than that which is given by a Sword. Be you rather an Hearer and Bearer away of other Men's Talk, than a Beginner and Procurer of Speech; otherwiſe you ſhall be accounted to delight to hear yourſelfe ſpeak. Be modeſt in each Aſſembly, and rather be rebuked of light Fellows for maidenhead Shamefacedneſs, than of your ſad Friend for pert Boldneſs.

Think upon every Word you ſpeak before you utter it, and remember how Nature hath rampir'd up (as it were) Tongue with Teeth and Lips, all betokening Reains and Bridle to the looſe Uſe of that Member. Above all Things tell no Untruth, no, not in Trifles; the Cuſtome of it is nought: And let it not ſatiſfie you that the Hearers for a Time take it for a Truth, it will be known to your Shame afterwards; for there cannot be a greater Reproach to a Gentleman than to be accounted a Liar. Study and endeavour yourſelfe to be vertuouſly occupied, ſoe ſhall you make ſuch Habit of well doeing in you, as you ſhall not know to doe Ill, though you would.

Remember, my Son, the noble Blood you are deſcended of by your Mother's Side; and think that by vertuous Lyfe and good Actions you may be an Ornament to that illuſtrious Family, and thro' Vice and Sloth you may be accounted *Labes Generis*, a Spot of your Kindred, one of the greateſt Curſes that can happen to a Man.

Well, my little *Philip*, this is enough for me, and I fear too much for you; but if I find that this light Meate of Digeſtion doth nouriſh any Thing the weake Stomach of your Capacitie, I will, as I find the ſame grow ſtronger, feede you with ſtronger Foode. Farewel.

Your Mother and I ſend you our Bleſſings, and the Lord grant you his, nouriſh you with his Feare, guide you with his Grace, and make you a good Servant to your Prince and Country.

Your loving Father,
H. SIDNEY.

Farther Particulars of the Breſt *Squadron.*

MR. *Henry Kennan* and Mr. *David Deas*, Paſſengers in the *Snow Eveleigh*, bound from *South Carolina* to *Briſtol*, ſail'd from *Carolina* the 9th of *Auguſt* laſt, and on the 26th, being in Lat. of 42. 30. and Long. 65. 45. Weſt from *London*, fell in with 57 Sail of *French* Veſſels, and were taken. We found it to be the famous *Breſt* Squadron, under the Command of the Duke *D'Anville*, in the *Northumberland*.

On *Sept.* 2. the *Northumberland* and nineteen other Sail of Veſſels were ſeparated from that Part of the Squadron we were in, by a hard Gale of Wind.

Sept. 16, we entered *Chebucto* Harbour, and there found the *Northumberland*, with thirteen Sail more of the miſſing Veſſels.—The other ſix, four of which were Capital Ships, *viz.* the *Argonaute*, *Caribon*, *Mars*, and *L'Alcide*, they ſuppos'd had bore away for *France* or *Martinico*, having been ſeen in Diſtreſs during the Storm.

The 17th in the Morning, the Duke *D'Anville* was interr'd on a ſmall Iſland in the Entrance of the Harbour, which bears his Name. He died the Day before our Arrival here, not without being ſuſpected of having poiſoned himſelf.

The

The 18th a Council of War was held on board the *Trident*, where M. *D'Eſtournelle* (on whom the Command then devolv'd) propos'd going back with the whole Squadron to *France*, as the Soldiers and Sailors were very ſickly, died very faſt, and the Diſtemper daily encreaſing, and as the Seaſon was too far advanced to ſtay on ſuch a dangerous Coaſt.—In this the Commandant was oppos'd by all the Officers both of Land and Sea, as they thought their Honour oblig'd them to make ſome Attack on the *Engliſh*. ——This greatly piqued the Commandant, who was next Morning found in his Apartment fallen on his Sword, and, we have great Reaſon to believe, died about twenty-four Hours afterwards. The Soldiers of that Part of the Squadron which arrived with us, landed, and encamped this Day. The Command now devolves on M. *de la Jonquiere*.

Oct. 3, Four Veſſels ſail'd with Stores for *Quebec*, under Convoy of the *Renommee*, a Frigate of 26 Guns, and, at the ſame Time, a light Brigantine for *France*, with a Packet.

The 9th and 10th employ'd in embarking the Troops.

The 11th, a Flag of Truce arriv'd from *Louiſbourgh* with forty *French* Priſoners. The ſame Day in the Afternoon, a Council of War was held, and in the Night the reſt of the Troops, and all the Tents, were embark'd.

The 12th in the Morning, a Signal was made for ſailing, but the Wind blew too freſh to get up their Anchors. This Day they burnt *La Parfaite*, a Prize Snow from *Carolina*, the *Antigua* Prize, and ſome fiſhing Schooners.

The 13th in the Morning, ſailed from *Chebucto*, with the whole Squadron, conſiſting of 30 Ships, 2 Snows, 2 Briggs, 1 Dogger, 4 Schooners, and 3 Sloops. 'Twas ſaid, that there was on board the Squadron upwards of 50 People from *Metz*, who are to ſerve as Pilots for *Annapolis*.

The 14th in the Morning, *L'Hereuſe*, *Enterprize*, a Brigantine, a *Dutch* Fly-Boat, and the Schooner *Margaret*, parted with the Fleet for *France*, the *Dutch* Veſſel having 300 ſick Men on board. We have now five Hoſpital Ships in Company, great Numbers of Sick on board all the Veſſels, and the Diſtemper ſtill encreaſing. From the Day they left *France* (*June* the 20th, *N. S.*) to the Day they left *Chebucto*, they buried between 23 and 2400 Men, of which above 1100 died in *Chebucto*, and they have not now above 5000 Soldiers, including Officers, capable of bearing Arms.

The 15th in the Morning, we were put on board a ſmall Fiſhing Schooner, and left the Fleet, in Company with a Flag of Truce for *Louiſbough*.

There are no more than 7 Line of Battle Ships, unleſs the *L'Ardent* is there, of which we are not certain; the reſt are Frigates and Tranſport Veſſels, but all very poorly mann'd.

Atteſted at Boſton, *Oct.* 24, 1746. DAVID DEAS; HENRY KENNAN.

The following LIST *of Gentlemen, who ſucceſſively ſerv'd the Office of* HIGH SHERIFF *for the County of* Surrey, *and are now living, is inſerted as a remarkable, and perhaps a ſingular Caſe.*

1729 SIR Matthew Decker, of Richmond, Bart.
1730 Samuel Kent, of Vaux-hall, Eſq;
*1731 Percival Lewis, of Putney, Eſq;
1732 Joſhua Smith, of Batterſea, Eſq;
1733 Ralph Thrale, of Southwark, Eſq;
1734 Sir Maltus Ryall, of Southwark, Knt.
*1735 John Copeland, of Peckham, Eſq,
1736 Joſeph Chitty, of Martin, Eſq;
1737 John Ruſh, of Southwark, Eſq;
*1738 William Clark, of Southwark, Eſq;
1739 Robert Booth, of Peckham, Eſq;
1740 William Browning, of Bermondſey, Eſq;
1741 Benjamin Hay, of Wimbleton, Eſq;
*1742 Thomas Bevois, of Bermondſey, Eſq;
*1743 Iſaac Eeles, of Lambeth, Eſq;
*1744 Elias Bird, of Rotherhith, Eſq;
*1745 Sir Peter Thompſon, of Bermondſey, Knt.
1746 Thomas Page, of Cobham, Eſq;

N. B. John Chatfield, Eſq; the preſent Deputy-Sheriff, has acted in that Station to them all.

Thoſe mark'd thus * *are of the Grand Jury at* St. Margaret's Hill.

As a Bill is now depending for Naturalizing foreign Proteſtants, *it may not be amiſs to ſee ſome of the* REASONS *againſt ſuch a Bill, which were publiſh'd in Queen* Anne's *Reign, when an Act paſs'd for that Purpoſe, but was afterwards repeal'd under her new Miniſtry.*

I. THAT the Conflux of Aliens, which would probably be the Effect of ſuch a Law, might prove dangerous to our Conſtitution; for theſe would owe Allegiance to their reſpective Princes, and retain a Fondneſs for their native Countries; and therefore, whenſoever a War ſhould break

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out, might prove ſo many Spies and Enemies. Beſides, under this Pretence, the profeſſed Enemies of our eſtabliſh'd Church and Religion, might flock over with Deſign to effect their Overthrow.

2. That a general Naturalization might undoubtedly ſpread an univerſal Diſguſt and Jealouſy throughout the Nation; particularly in thoſe Cities and Towns that are Places of Manufacture; there having been many Complaints and Commotions in *London*, and elſewhere, on Occaſion of Foreigners.

3. That the Deſign of inviting Multitudes of Aliens to ſettle here, might prove in Time a farther Miſchief; for they would not only be capable of voting at Elections, but alſo of being choſen Members of Parliament; have Admiſſion into Places of Truſt and Authority; which, in proceſs of Time, might endanger our ancient Polity and Government; and by frequent Intermariages, go a great Way to blot out and extinguiſh the *Engliſh* Race.

4. That, anciently, Naturalizations, by Act of Parliament, were ſeldom or never made, but upon ſome ſpecial Reaſons and particular Occaſions. And tho' ſome Acts had given Encouragement to foreign Merchants and Weavers to ſettle here, it was when our Weaving-Trade, and other Manufactures, were inconſiderable to the Advancement they had ſince attained. Beſides, from the Settlement of the great Cuſtoms in *Edward* I's Time, in all Acts of Parliament ſince paſſed, Aliens had always been charged with an Increaſe of Cuſtoms, above Natives, and a Diſcrimination kept up between them, as was particularly remarked by the learned Chief Juſtice *Hale*, in a Tract againſt a general Naturalization.

5. That it was more than probable, that the greateſt Number that would come over would be of poor People, which would be of fatal Conſequence with reſpect to the many poor, induſtrious Families, who would be reduced to the utmoſt Streights hereby; it being evident that no Hands were wanted to carry on our Manufactures, from the great Quantities that lay on hand, their Cheapneſs and the Lowneſs of Wages now given: What then would be the Effect of ſuch an Addition? For theſe Aliens would altogether ſettle in Places of Manufacture; there being no Inſtance of any of the late Refugees betaking themſelves to the Spade, Plough, or Flail. Beſides, it would be a very great Charge to thoſe Pariſhes wherein they would ſettle; there being now great Numbers of *French*, who, for Want of Work, were relieved, and in great Meaſure maintain'd by the Queen's Bounty, and Charity of their Churches and other well diſpoſed Perſons; who when naturalized, would have Recourſe to their own reſpective Pariſhes for an Allowance.

6. That a general Naturalization would, in Effect, defeat the Patent of the Act of Navigation, which had always been eſteemed to conduce to the Intereſt of the Nation, by the Encouragement and Increaſe of the *Engliſh* Marines, and Advance of Trade.

7. That hereby, in proceſs of Time, Aliens would be advanced in Riches, and her Majeſty's Subjects impoveriſh'd: For thoſe beneficial Trades of buying and ſelling by Commiſſions, Remittances, and Exchanges of Money, would, in great meaſure, be engroſſed by Foreigners, by reaſon of their many Friends and Relations abroad. Beſides, ſuch Aliens generally living in Lodgings, and at little Charge, frequently eſcaping publick Taxes and Pariſh Duties, would be able to underſel and undermine the native Merchants.

8. That hereby the Treaſure of the Nation would be exhauſted, and remitted into foreign Parts: For it might well be ſuppoſed, that thoſe Aliens that had valuable Eſtates could not, or would not, tranſport the greateſt Part thereof hither; and leaving Children and their neareſt Relations behind them, they would come hither only upon a Deſign of getting Riches, and to return home again therewith; particularly upon a Proſpect of War: An Inſtance of which we have in the Practice of our Merchants, who when they have got Eſtates abroad, conſtantly return home to enjoy the ſame.

9. That Opportunity would hereby be given to Merchants to colour the Goods and Merchandizes of other Strangers beyond Sea, their Correſpondents, Friends, or Relations, either out of Friendſhip, or to the great Detriment of her Majeſty's Cuſtoms, and Trade of the native Subjects: A Practice which was offered to be proved before their late Majeſties and the Lords of the Treaſury; which Reaſons did influence the Judgments of our Anceſtors, as appears by the Statutes of 1 *H.* 7. c. 11. 11 *H.* 7. c. 14. 22 *H.* 8. c. 8.

10. That the Nation being now engaged in an expenſive, tho' neceſſary War, Taxes high, Trade obſtructed, great Quantities of Woollen and other Manufactures lay unſold; and, as the Effects hereof, the ſeveral Prices of making them very ſmall; many Families deſtitute of Work throughout the Kingdom: What then, at ſuch a Time as this, muſt be the Conſequence of inviting hither, by a general Naturalization, Multitudes of poor Foreigners, who would only employ themſelves in Trade and Manufactures?

Lien-

Lieutenant MOODIE's *Anſwer to a Pamphlet intitled,* Admiral *M——ws*'s Remarks on the Evidence given, and the Proceedings had on his Trial, *as far as it relates to his own Teſtimony. In a* LETTER *addreſs'd to the* Preſident *of the late Court Martial at* Deptford. *(See p.* 29.)

SIR,

MY Character being falſly attack'd in a publick Manner, by the Author of the aforeſaid Pamphlet, I think it my Duty to anſwer what relates to my Teſtimony in that Pamphlet.

Firſt, The *Remarks* (Pag. 44.) ſays, Lieutenant *Moodie* of the *Warwick* ſays, in his Depoſition, that the Enemy were in Sight on the 13th; and that we had the Weather gage of them; and on his Examination declares he did not ſee the Enemy on that Day.

Anſwer. My Depoſition ſays, as it appeared to me by the Log-book, the Enemy were in Sight on the 13th, Mr. *Leſtock* having made the Signal for ſeeing above 20 Sail; and when I came on Deck the Fleet was in Chace (from the Wind;) which ſhews we had the Weather gage.

Secondly, In the ſame Page of the *Remarks*, he ſays, that I ſay, the Rear-Admiral's Diviſion tack'd to avoid the Superiority of the Enemy, and ſtood to join our Centre for Protection; and then admit, that before they got the Diſtance of the Center, the *French* bore away.

Anſwer. The *French* bearing away before they got the Diſtance of the Center, plainly proves, that they had the Preſervation of their Friends at Heart, more than the Deſtruction of their Enemies; and that our Safety is owing more to *French* Courteſy than our good Conduct, as they went within Piſtol-ſhot under our Sterns, and never fired a Gun.

Thirdly, In the ſame Page he ſays, that this Evidence takes upon him to give an Account of what Sail four or five and twenty Sail of Ships had, or had not ſet, when in a Line abreaſt.

Anſwer. I was very far from taking upon me to give an Account of what Sail any Ship of the four or five and twenty Sail above-mentioned had, or had not ſet in particular; but I ſaid in general, that if the Fleet, when in a Line abreaſt, had made all the Sail they could ſet, and had not brought to in a Moon-light Night and fair Weather, it would be impoſſible for the Enemy to have been at the Diſtance from us they were next Morning; having the heavieſt of their diſabled Ships in Tow, particularly the *Real*, who could ſet no Sail.

Fourthly, According to the *Remarks* (Pag. 44 & 45) he ſays I alſo affirm, that no Ship of the Line was a-ſtern, or out of the Line; but it has been proved, that the *Namur*, *Norfolk*, and *Somerſet* were a-ſtern; that the *Namur* had no Sail on her Main-Maſt, the *Norfolk* with her Fore-Top-Maſt ſtruck, and the *Somerſet*'s Main-Top-Sail-Yard and Main-Yard down.

Anſwer. In anſwer to a Queſtion put by one of the Members of the Court, I ſaid, the Fleet was never in ſo regular a Line, but I could ſee from one End of the Fleet to the other. The Author of the *Remarks* ſays, the *Namur*, *Norfolk*, and *Somerſet* were a-ſtern of the Fleet; at the ſame Time allows each of thoſe Ships to have either Main or Fore-Maſt in good Order; which makes my Aſſertion good that the Fleet had not all the Sail ſet they could make; for in ſailing before the Wind, either of thoſe Ships could have ſet ſufficient Sail on one Maſt to have kept Way with the *Neptune* and *Torbay*, who were heavy Sailors, and much longer off the Ground.

Fifthly, In his *Remarks* (Pag. 45.) he affirms I have ſaid, that no Ship was with the *Marlborough* at ſeven at Night of the 11th; and afterwards that I declare, that as I only ſaw her Loom, there might have been a ſmall Ship by her, and I not have ſeen her.

Anſwer. I affirm no Ship was with the *Marlborough* at ſeven at Night, whatever there might be ſome Hours afterwards, when we had ſtretched to the Northward, it being then the Time, that we only ſaw her Loom.

Sixthly, In the ſame Page he ſays I declared, that our third Lieutenant went on board the *Marlborough* on the 11th in the Evening; but that the Commanding Officer did not deſire the *Warwick* to ſtay and aſſiſt her; ſo that it does not appear ſhe was then in Want of Help.

Anſwer. I thought it was out of Diſpute, that the *Marlborough* hailed more Ships than one to come to her Aſſiſtance, before we came up with her; however, we were excuſed from that Duty by Mr. *Rowley*, ſome Time before we ſent our Boat on board of her.

I wiſh the Author of the *Remarks* had been ſo candid to have publiſh'd my whole Examination and Anſwers, inſtead of taking Scraps of them, without doing Juſtice to the Whole: He then muſt have mentioned the Anſwer I gave to the following Queſtion, put to me by Mr. *Matthews*, *viz.* 'If the *Marlborough* had been engaged in the Night, don't you think I would have gone down to her Aſſiſtance?' My Anſwer was, No, Sir, I cannot think you would have gone down to her Aſſiſtance if

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ſhe had been engaged in the Night, as you run away and left her in the Day. But I find this Quotation did not anſwer his Purpoſe. However true it is, I leave to your Conſideration. *I am,*

With the greateſt Reſpect, SIR,
Your moſt Obedient,
And moſt Humble Servant,

From my Lodgings at Deptford, Nov. 10, 1746. JOHN MOODIE.

Whatever there may be in the above Anſwers, which we have impartially inſerted, Old England *of* Jan. 10, *from whence we took the Extract of A —— l M —— ws's Remarks, p.* 29, *introduces it in the following Manner.*

ONE of our two contending Admirals is gone to his laſt, long Account, wherein no Subterfuge or Evaſion can avail; while the other remains an Inſtance of the Inſtability of Fortune, the Precariouſneſs of Fame, and, I doubt, the Victim of crafty Management and indirect Practices. I am unwilling to find Fault with the Proceedings of the C — M ——, either as to the fortunate Acquittal of the deceas'd, or the unexpected Cenſure paſt on the living *Ad —— l:* But it was a very ſurprizing Turn of Affairs! contrary to the Opinion of all Mankind, who thought the Deceas'd ſo culpable, as to deſerve the ſevereſt Reproaches and higheſt Puniſhment. This is a Leſſon of Inſtruction for us, not to judge over-haſtily of Things of ſuch high Import; or, at leaſt, not to lag upon Juſtice, which is often perverted by various Opportunities, gain'd by Length of Time. The Affair before us was long before it was put in Motion, and as long in Agitation; which gave the contending Parties Time enough, were they ſo diſpos'd, to ſuborn half the Navy: I wiſh I could ſay that nothing of this Kind was put in Practice.

The Deceas'd was ſo far prejudg'd by the Multitude, that he was inſulted in the Way to his Trial; while his Adverſary had all the Honours due to a brave Commander in Chief, paid to him every where as he paſs'd along; till it became whiſper'd about, that there was to be not only an unexpected Acquittal, but Employment, ſpeedily to enſue. This might perhaps have taken Riſe from the Art and Contrivance of the Accuſed, and perhaps from other Motives not proper to mention. Tho' I can't find it had any Influence upon ſuch as were diſintereſted, yet it is notorious, it wrought Wonders on the ſeafaring People, who expected to be conſider'd according to their Merits and Behaviour on that Trial. But I will not meddle at preſent with the myſterious Acquittal.

I have met with a Pamphlet, which is in few Hands, entitled *A —— l M —— ws's Remarks*, &c. It is a well-wrote, diſpaſſionate Piece, judiciouſly calculated, and ſeems to carry Conviction along with it in every Thing it advances. If the Obſervations in it are as true as I apprehend they are, I may venture to pronounce a more proſlig—e Set of W—n-ſſes was never produced to a C—— t before; not only ſo very contradictory to one another, but each ſo inconſiſtent with itſelf, that, in my Opinion, no Court could form a proper Judgment upon their Teſtimony. As it does not appear to me, that any one ſingle W —— —ſs among them has given a fair, uniform, conſiſtent Teſtimony, I am not a little ſurprized, that the C——t ſhould ſuffer ſuch glaring Prevarications to paſs unpuniſhed as well as uncenſur'd: Sure I am, that ſuch W—n-ſſes could not have eſcaped due Notice in our Courts in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, which tho', in the Language of our martial Judges, are much inferior to their ſublime C——t, yet they had done well if they had condeſcended to follow their Rules and Maxims; and, inſtead of ſifting thro' Inconſiſtencies for Truth, acquit the Accus'd for Want of Certainty, as I apprehend it is uſual in all Caſes where the W—n-ſſes vary, more eſpecially where every W—n-ſs contradicts himſelf.

But I am extremely ſhock'd to find ſo dangerous a Practice introduc'd into, and countenanc'd by a C —— t of Judicature, as reflects the higheſt Diſhonour upon it, and renders the Liberty and Life of a Subject, not only very precarious, but impoſſible to eſcape falling under a Proſecution, conducted with Art and Malice: I mean ſuffering the W-tn-ſſes to retract what they had ſolemnly ſworn to in the ſame Caſe before, and was reduc'd into Writing. It appears they were not only indulg'd in this, but that they were call'd upon, and, in my Opinion, encouraged to it. Is it not moſt terribly ſhocking, that a Witneſs, on hearing his former Depoſitions read, ſhould be permitted, with Impunity, to object againſt the Truth of it? And is it not very ſtrange, that the proper Officer, authoriz'd to examine Witneſſes, and ſworn to the due Execution of his Office, ſhould take upon him to expunge, alter, and amend thoſe Depoſitions in open C—— t, and in the Preſence of the whole B——ch? Surely, 'tis an unprecedented Example! 'Tis againſt Law, againſt Form, againſt Truth, and calls aloud for the Notice of the Legiſlature! as it is the moſt tempting Inlet, that can poſſibly offer to the Wiles of Subornation,

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lamation, and the high Road to P—j—y. A Gentleman of the Law, on whoſe Veracity I can depend, who is now writing the Hiſtory of *Weſtminſter Hall* during his own Time, furniſh'd me with a Caſe, ſomething parallel to this, that happen'd in one of our ſupreme Courts of Juſtice, not many Years ſince: A Fellow, having made an Affidavit to the Truth of certain Accounts which he had ſettled and atteſted, a noted Suborner, well known in the *Temple*, drew him in afterwards to make another Affidavit to contradict his firſt: They were both read in C——t, and the Conſequence was, that the learned Diſpenſer of Juſtice on the Bench, directed this *double Affidavit-Man* to be proſecuted for Perjury, and recommended it in open C——t to the *At——y G—r-l* to ſee it done. What was the Iſſue of this Affair is not material to my Purpoſe: 'Tis ſufficient that I ſhew that ſelf-contradictory Evidence has been diſcountenanc'd, and directed to be puniſh'd. Had the C—— M—— thought fit to have dealt thus by the firſt contradicting W—n-ſs that appear'd before them, a long Scene of Iniquity had been prevented, Truth had appear'd, and conſequently the *A—— l* acquitted by the Court, as well as by the general Voice of the whole Nation.

After giving the Extract, he ſays:

Though it may be difficult to diſtinguiſh Truth from Falſhood, in a Multiplicity of contradictory Evidences; yet there is a Rule, which, if the C—— M—— had thought fit to purſue, they could not well have err'd: And that is, to have rejected wholly the Teſtimony of ſuch, who had been hardy enough to deliver as a Truth, that which in itſelf appear'd impoſſible. Such ſeems to me the Teſtimony of him, who ſo roundly ſwore, that the Diviſion he was in came up in the Chaſe ſo near with the Enemy, as that he could ſee, from the *Deck*, with his naked Eye, the *Hull* of one of their Ships; when at the ſame Time it appear'd, he was no leſs than four Leagues Diſtance from it: And that ſome other Witneſs, no leſs attach'd on the ſame Side, yet much more prudent, would not venture to ſwear more, tho' much a-head of him, than that all they could diſcern, from even the Topmaſt-head, were only the *Sails*. This was a *Gaſcoinade* with a Vengeance! not to be excell'd by the *Nonſuch* Evidence, who ſo boldly depos'd, among other various Inconſiſtencies, that he ſaw, at eight Miles Diſtance, the *Ad—— l* haul off. This Fellow, however, has ſome Pretence for the vaſt Extent of his Ken, as he is a *Gaſcoyn*, and may probably be endued with the Gift of *Second ſight*.

Had I Leiſure and Room enough to trace this remarkable Set of Witneſſes, thro' their notorious Incoherencies and Variations, it ſhould be in ſuch a ludicrous Manner, as would make a diverting Scene to every Reader, except the injured Gentleman, who has ſuffered ſo ſeverely by them; of whoſe Merit and Qualifications, as a naval Officer, I cannot doubt, when I conſider the honourable Mention that was made of him by the late Lords *Berkeley* and *Torrington*, two of the moſt diſtinguiſhed *Admirals* of their Times, and ſucceſſive Chiefs at the Board of *Admiralty!*

A LETTER *from an old Clergyman, to a Gentleman who conſulted him about going into Orders.*

DEAR SIR,

IN your laſt you did me the Favour to inform me, that you are at length determined to fix upon a Profeſſion; and that you think moſt probably of taking Orders; in which you beg my Opinion. You pay me a great Compliment, in conſulting me upon ſuch an Occaſion; which I attribute to your knowing that I am the oldeſt (but you ſhould have conſider'd likewiſe, that I am the worſt provided for) Clergyman in all our Deanery.

I approve very much of your turning all your Studies one way; as you tell me you, at length, intend. A Man, who deals only in generals, is ſure to be loſt and run adrift; as a Stream muſt be confined to proper Bounds, to be of any conſiderable Depth: But as to the particular Profeſſion which you intend to purſue, you muſt pardon me if I can't ſo much applaud your Choice; and I ſhall give you, very honeſtly, my Reaſons for it; tho' very probably you will imagine, that my Advice takes a Tincture from my own want of Succeſs in it.

As to the Difficulties and Diſcouragements which may attend your Studies in the way you propoſe, I ſhall ſay nothing of them; but content myſelf with referring you to a very ingenious Piece, written ſeveral Years ago upon that Subject. All that I intend by this Letter is to prevent your entertaining any great Hopes of getting much by a Profeſſion, to which I know you would very honeſtly devote your Time and Studies. Alas, Sir, I fear you would be greatly diſappointed, after all your Pains; for I cannot think that you are a fit Perſon to expect to meet with ſuch Preferment. I beg Pardon for an Expreſſion, which at firſt Hearing may be apt to ſhock you; but you will forgive me, perhaps, when I give you my Reaſon for uſing it, which is no other than this; that I verily think you have too much Merit, to be likely to get any thing that is conſiderable that way.

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I have always obſerved in you, (for I muſt tell you my Mind freely) much Induſtry, a great Reach of Mind and Capacity, a large Share of Learning and Knowledge, ſtrict Honeſty and Integrity; and the moſt earneſt Application to fulfil the Duties of every Poſt you have hitherto engaged in, that I ever knew in any one. Now theſe great Qualities might be of very great Service both to the World, and to yourſelf, in any other Way; but I very much queſtion whether they would not be ſo many Clogs and Hindrances in the Way of your Advancement in this. I don't ſay this in the Spirit of Diſappointment; for you will imagine that, at my Time of Life, all Thoughts of this kind are over; but 'tis my ſincere Opinion, that as to the Point of Preferment or riſing much in the Church, the Chance is very much againſt the Qualities I have juſt mentioned. This at leaſt I am ſure of, that a Clergyman has not the ſame Proſpect of ſucceeding, as to the Temporal Advantages of his Profeſſion, from a more than ordinary Application to the Duties of it, that Men of other Profeſſions have in theirs.

Eminence of Character and ſuperior Abilities, will of themſelves make way for Men in many other Inſtances. Let it only be a confeſſed Truth, that a Perſon is the ableſt Lawyer, or Phyſician, in the Neighbourhood, the World will find ſuch a one out; and he may truſt People's Love of their Lives and their Eſtates, for his being applied to when wanted. The Caſe is very different with regard to a Clergyman, who will hardly be ſollicited to undertake the Care of Mens Souls, however well qualified he may be for the Buſineſs: Whether it be that People think they know the Buſineſs of Salvation as much as the Perſon himſelf does; or rather indeed, that they are pretty much unconcern'd about it. 'Tis a Conſideration too, that deſerves your Notice very well, that in the preſent Caſe, there is no room for a ſecond Choice, but you are obliged to determine all at once; and according to the old Maxim, *Deliberandum eſt diu, quod ſtatuendum eſt ſemel.* Many a Man, after having made an Experiment of himſelf in Law or Phyſic unſucceſsfully, hath made a very decent Retreat at laſt, and taken Sanctuary in the Church; but the Miſery in this Caſe is, that there is no After-game to play: Here, the Moment a Perſon hath put on the Habit, he is ſuppoſed to have taken his Party; is fairly liſted: and however little Countenance he may meet with, yet to engage afterwards in any Thing ſecular, would be conſtrued a kind of Deſertion never to be forgiven.

After all, methinks I hear you replying; There are Men of Conſcience and Honour, who will make it their Buſineſs to find out a worthy Man, and call him from the Shade he is obſcured in; that the Biſhops in particular have, many of them at leaſt, numerous and large Preferments to diſpoſe of, and are as it were ſo many natural Guardians of Merit ill provided for. But what will you ſay, if theſe ſhould content themſelves with praiſing Merit only, inſtead of rewarding and giving Protection to it; or ſhould be ſo very guarded, as even to afford this ſlender Tribute but ſparingly, for fear of being preſs'd with ſome diſagreeable Conſequences from their Approbation? Tho' I live in the Country, I am told this ſometimes happens; and then you know, tho' the Sun ſhines ever ſo ſtrongly, yet if I obſtinately ſhut my Eyes upon him, who ſhall convince me that 'tis Day?

But ſome Merit is ſo glaring, that it muſt neceſſarily be obſerved. Now this I the more readily allow you, becauſe I hope, and from my Heart believe, that yours is of this Sort; but however, give me leave to tell what I have to obſerve under this Head.—'Tis a very common Charge brought againſt theſe good Fathers, that they do not ſufficiently diſtinguiſh Merit; now if I may be allow'd to ſpeak my Mind freely, 'tis quite a contrary Fault I have to find with them, *viz.* that they are apt to diſcern it much too ſoon, and find it out too eaſily. They are indeed ſo very penetrating this way, as ſometimes to diſcover Worth where no one elſe ever perceived it. Now if a Patron can be ſo unaccountably piercing and ſharp-ſighted, as to diſcover as much Merit in a Relation, whom ſurely, *cæteris paribus*, he may be allow'd to give the Preference to, as in myſelf; 'tis in its Conſequences juſt the ſame Thing as if he really denied me Merit: ſince it puts me only upon a Level in *that*, from which alone I hoped for a Superiority. For my own Part, I do from my Heart believe it would be much better for the Church, if her Biſhops were *worſe* Men; I mean, if they had a good deal leſs of that goſpel Temper of *believing all Things, hoping and enduring all Things*, in favour of their Friends; and that it ſuffers a great deal more from ſuch a violent Exceſs of Charity, than it would do even from their Want of it.

I remember a Thing which happen'd a few Years ago, and which may ſerve to illuſtrate this ſtill more. A valuable Preferment was vacant, which ſome neighbouring Gentlemen wiſh'd extreamly to procure for a very deſerving Clergyman; and to get it, if poſſible, out of the Jaws of a meer Booby Relation of the Right Reverend the Patron of it, on which Side they apprehended a very terrible Oppoſition.—They agreed it to be beſt at firſt, to make no direct Application for it; but upon mentioning their Friend's Name

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Name as by Accident, the Words, "a "most learned, pious, exemplary, worthy "Man," were eccho'd back from one to the other thro' the whole Company; till his Lordſhip, who began to ſee which Way Things tended, reſolved to profit by a politic Deafneſs, which had oftentimes been of no ſmall Service to him. And after leaning towards the Center of the Company, as if to catch their Converſation, ſaid; "Gentlemen, I find, by what I could pick up of your Diſcourſe, you are talking of my Nephew *H.* he deſerves indeed all the good Character you have been giving him; and I am extreamly glad, that *W*— being now vacant, I have ſo good a Thing to beſtow on him."

The Gentlemen were quite diſconcerted, on finding their Thruſt ſo unexpectedly parry'd; for indeed who can tell what to oppoſe to ſuch an univerſal Charity for the Characters of even the moſt worthleſs, to ſuch a ſly Simplicity of thinking well of every Body, in order to avoid a Neceſſity of ſaying ſomething *any* Body!

But it muſt be confeſs'd, that this is not the Fault of one Set of Men only: for moſt private Gentlemen, now-adays, have either Relations or People about them, to be quarter'd upon their Churches, in which they very literally obſerve that Rule of the Apoſtle; *If any provide not for thoſe of his own Houſhold, he hath denied the Faith, and is worſe than an Infidel.* Now if the Rule of Contraries will hold good here, I believe we may venture to affirm, that five Parts in ſix of Patrons at leaſt, have kept the Faith in this reſpect; and are as ſound Believers as any in *England.*

After all, you have known it oftentimes given as Advice to People who are in Favour with great Men, to get into Orders, as the eaſieſt Way of being provided for; now this is ſo far true, that a great Perſon who will really do you Service, may chooſe very likely to do it by the Channel of the Church, it being oftentimes as cheap a Way as any; and if you have any certain, ſubſtantial Views of this Sort, in God's Name purſue them. What I am chiefly contending for is this, that a Man's perſonal good Qualifications will, in this way, be very rarely of much Service to him.—I think I can anſwer for it, (for tho' I have obſerved it before in the Courſe of this Letter, I cannot help repeating it) that you are ſober, diligent, and of indefatigable Application to the Duties of your Station; now is it not a great deal of Pity, that you ſhould engage in a Way of Life wherein theſe valuable Qualities will ſtand for nothing in the Account, but will be thrown in with as little Streſs laid upon them, as upon an Houſe in the Purchaſe of an Eſtate? I am apt to believe ſincerely, that (I won't ſay the Merit of giving an uſeful Vote, for that you'll ſay is ineſtimable, but) the leſs momentous Endowments of ſitting an Horſe well, or of breaking a Spaniel, have preferred more than the greateſt Eminence in the Profeſſion ever did.

After all, I expect to hear you ſay, that Lovers may be allowed to rail; and I queſtion very much, whether any Thing that I can ſay will deter you from the Party, which you ſeem to have choſen already (for I believe I ſhould hardly have taken another Perſon's Word in this Caſe myſelf, about ſix and fifty Years ago, when firſt I got my little Vicarage, and met with ſome Countenance from a Gentleman who dropt me ſoon after; and indeed I little dreamt but that I ſhould make ſome larger Shoots in the Courſe of my Life.) But all I have to add is, that if you are reſolutely determined to the Way of Life you are fond of (for very few People aſk Advice 'till they are ſo) I wiſh you all the Succeſs in the World in it; and ſhall be extreamly glad hereafter to alter my Opinion concerning the little Countenance that is ſhewn to Merit in the Church, if I may be ſo happy as to hear that a proper Regard is ever had to yours. I am,

Dear Sir, &c.

On the Predominant PASSION in WOMEN.

——— Varium & mutabile ſemper
Fœmina. ——— VIR. Æn. IV.
Fœmineo ſpoliorum ardebat amore. Æn. XI.

AS I'm one of thoſe uſeleſs Inſects call'd a Gentleman, and tho' poſſeſs'd of an active Mind, have no Vocation to exerciſe it upon; that I may in ſome Meaſure be aſſiſtant to Society, and at the ſame Time prevent myſelf from falling into thoſe Inconveniencies that People of my Diſpoſition are frequently led into by Indolence; I employ my Talents, which are pretty much calculated for Speculation, in obſerving the various Motions of the Human Soul; and I'm ſeldom ſatisfied if I ſee any extraordinary Effect proceed from its Workings, till I have trac'd the Reaſon of it thro' its numerous Labyrinths to the Source of Action. In Order to become as far Maſter of this Knowledge as is poſſible, I not only read all the moral Philoſophers both ancient and modern, but mix with all Ranks and Conditions of Men; and by Habit have gain'd ſuch a convenient Flexibility, that in the ſame Hour I can frown with the Moroſe, and ſmile with the Eaſy-temper'd; I can be gay with the Young, and ſerious with the Old; and

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and Cameleon like, can assume any Colour but that of Injustice, Falsehood, or active Immorality. I am become so far an Adept in this Science already, that I am seldom at a Loss to assign the Cause of most Events among my own Sex, but must ingenuously confess that I'm frequently confounded in my Enquiries concerning the Other. Whether this Difficulty arises from the superior Art that Women have to conceal their Designs, or whether they often do Things without any Design at all, I can't as yet determine; but 'tis certain the Instability of that Sex has been so unaccountable in all Ages, that the ancient *Egyptians*, the Inventors of Hieroglyphicks, emblematiz'd their Disposition by a Weather-cock; intimating, I suppose, that they were not actuated by Reason so much as the casual Turn of Elementary Causes. However, this Inconvenience is in some Measure alleviated, as one Passion seems to be predominant in their Constitution over the rest, and where that fixes, my Philosophy has a Guide and becomes of Use. The Reader will immediately guess I mean the *Love of Conquest by their Beauty*; and whoever has made any Observations among the Ladies will agree with me, that the Admiration of their Persons is the surest Key except one, to their Bosoms; and those who profess to wear their Chains the most, easily become, instead of Slaves, absolute Masters. There are many other Things, no doubt, that Female Ambition aims at, but this is the principal End of their Endeavours. ANACREON very justly calls Beauty the Armour of the Fair; and our Countryman MILTON, who by woeful Experience was thoroughly vers'd in their Sentiments, makes the Serpent, e'er he tempts EVE to sin, prepare her Heart for it in the following Manner.

"Fairest Resemblance of thy Maker fair!
"Thee all Things living gaze on and adore,
"With Ravishment beheld! there best beheld
"Where universally admir'd: but here
"In this Inclosure wild, these Beasts among,
"(Beholders rude, and shallow to discern
"Half what in thee is fair) one Man except,
"Who sees thee? and what is one, who should'st be seen
"A Goddess among Gods, ador'd and serv'd
"By Angels numberless thy daily Train.
"So glaz'd the Tempter, and his Proem tun'd:
"Into the *Heart* of EVE his Words made Way."

PAR. LOST. B. IX.

I never met a Woman in my Life so old or deform'd, that had not a Relish for this kind of Flattery; and I appeal to the *Hearts* of my fair Readers, let their publick Declarations be what they will, if they have not more Joy in being admir'd for the Lustre of an Eye, than for the brilliant Turn of a sensible Thought. I have been very much surpriz'd for this Reason, how the Madrigal-Writers can be so dull to compliment CLOE, STELLA, or SILVIA on the Excellence of their Understanding, without taking a Word of Notice of the *Ivory Neck*, *Lips that exceed the Rose*, and *Breasts the Lilly*, &c. &c. nay frequently to decry those external Features, making 'em a Foil to the *Beauty of the Mind*. Well, what's the Consequence of this? the Nymph receives the Sonnet, frowns on her *Philosophical* STREPHON, and tells him, she is sorry the Acuteness of his Wit has taken away the Use of his Eyes.—This unconquerable, almost innate Desire of being admir'd, is so universal, that frequently even Women very near as chaste and cold as the *feign'd* Followers of DIANA, have been imperceptibly led into the Snares of Love, by endeavouring to extend their Sway over those who have seemingly been above their Power; and the Jealousy of another's making the Conquest, has effected what the warmest Sollicitation had sued for in vain: so strong is the Love of *Idalian* Empire.

I have almost copied the following Story, concerning a remarkable Instance of this Kind, from the ingenious Monsieur *Bruyere*. There liv'd at *Avignon* a beautiful young Lady nam'd CASTALIA, who was less known for her Beauty than the Severity of her Manners; and above all for the cold Indifference she shew'd to Men, with whom she boasted to converse without any Danger of Love, and without feeling any other Emotions from their Conversations, than those she daily had among her Female Acquaintance and her Brothers. She never would believe any Stories they related of the Force of Love in all Ages, for Friendship was the only Passion she was acquainted with. A young and agreeable Companion, whom she had been brought up with from her Infancy, was the only Object of her Thoughts; and all her Study was to make their reciprocal Amity lasting. She was always talking of CALISTA, for that was the Name of her faithful Friend; whilst most of her own Sex, and all the other were entirely disregarded. However she still continued to be the Admiration of the Men, and the more Offers she rejected, the more her Suitors encreas'd. An old Count in the Neighbourhood, of a rich and noble Family, persisted the longest in his Addresses; but at length tir'd with the fruitless Pursuit, and reflecting on his own Age and that of CASTALIA'S, Reason prevail'd over his Passion, and he declar'd he would trouble her no more on the Subject of Love, provided he might freely visit her as he did before

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before the Declaration of it. One Day when the Count came to make his uſual Viſit, he brought with him his Son HILARIO, a young Man of an agreeable Perſon, an engaging Addreſs, and a lively Wit. CASTALIA, after the firſt introductory Salutations, beheld him with a particular Regard; but as he was ſilent in the Preſence of his Father, ſhe imagin'd he was deficient in Underſtanding; and ſo that ſhe was void of all Apprehenſion of falling a Victim to this new Lover, as ſhe imagin'd he would be. As ſoon as the old Man was gone, HILARIO gave her by his Diſcourſe a more advantageous Idea of his Wit; but as he did not admire her as others had done, and ſpoke nothing of her Beauty, ſhe began to be ſurpriz'd and angry that ſo accompliſh'd a Youth, who ſeem'd to have the fineſt Taſte for all other Things, ſhould be ſo blind to her Perfections. When the firſt Interview was over, ſhe immediately went to her Friend, and communicated this new Uneaſineſs. CALISTA was ſeiz'd with a Deſire of ſeeing this *indifferent* Stranger. Accordingly ſome few Days after they all three met by Appointment. HILARIO, after they had taken two or three Turns in the publick Walks, began to compliment, and ſay a hundred little amorous Things to CALISTA; this was the firſt Time CASTALIA had not been idoliz'd above all her Sex; her Rage and Pride grew ſo great at this Loſs of Empire, that for fear of being diſcovered ſhe pretended ſudden Illneſs and left the Company. From hence ſhe began to look cool upon her Friend, but appointed a ſecond Meeting in order to clear up her Doubts. The ſecond Appointment ſhew'd her what ſhe feared to ſee, and turn'd her too well-grounded Suſpicion into Certainty. Stung with Jealouſy ſhe leaves CALISTA, loſes the Taſte for her Converſation, and totally forgets the Merit that had formerly charm'd her; which Change was too convincing a Proof that Love had ſupplanted Friendſhip in her Heart. In the mean time HILARIO and CALISTA were married, the News was ſpread thro' the whole City, and every one congratulated 'em. CASTALIA hears of the Marriage, feels her Love and Deſpair rekindled, and ſeeks again the Acquaintance of CALISTA, only for the Pleaſure of ſeeing HILARIO; but Matrimony had no Effect upon the young Bridegroom, he ſtill was the Lover tho' a Huſband, ſtill view'd the Miſtreſs in the Wife, and never ſhew'd any more Eſteem for CASTALIA, than for the Friend of a Perſon who was moſt dear to him. This unfortunate Maid became at length thro' Exceſs of Paſſion, diſtracted. She would miſtake her own Brothers for HILARIO, and ſpeak to 'em in the Language of Love; then find out the Miſtake, and bluſh at the Diſappointment. She would rave whole Days and Nights without reſting, and the few Intervals of Reaſon only ſerv'd to weep the Recovery of it.

PHILARETES.

A REVIEW *of the principal Events of the laſt Year.*

HAVING already given a Recapitulation of what happened in Relation to the Rebellion, (*ſee Appendix* 1746, *p.* 671.) we ſhall now proceed to a Review of Foreign Tranſactions.

During the Rebellion, the common Cauſe, in which *Great Britain*, the Friend of Nations in Diſtreſs, had engaged, was ſinking apace into a deſperate, and the Troublers of Mankind thought an irretrievable Situation. In the *Netherlands*, where two Campaigns had before given them all the ſtrong Towns in *Flanders*, and left no Port open to *England*, Marſhal *Saxe* ſits down before *Bruſſels*, the Seat of the *Auſtrian* Government, and Capital of *Brabant*, in the Middle of *January*. About 20 Days made him, *Feb.* 9, Maſter of that important Place, with which *Louvain*, and all the other defenceleſs Towns round about it, fell of Courſe. *March* 29, a Party of the allied Army ſurpriz'd *Vilvorden*, but were obliged to abandon it. *Mechlin* for ſome Time was ſafe, while the little Army of the Allies lay intrenched behind the *Demer*; but when the ſuperior Force of *France* came forwards, the confederate Generals were obliged to abandon it, *May* 1, and *Antwerp*, *May* 6, and retire into the *Dutch* Territories.

Antwerp City put no Stop to the Progreſs of the Victors; ſurrendered *May* 9, but the Citadel, a noble Fortreſs, having a Garriſon left in it, held out a few Days; from the 15th to the 20th.

May 29th the Enemy inveſted *Mons*, the Capital of *Hainault*, another Province, and a Place heretofore eſteemed of great Strength. But nothing could withſtand the prodigious Train of *French* Artillery, and on *June* 30, it ſurrendered at Diſcretion. St. *Ghiſlain* and *Charleroy* were ſoon obliged to ſubmit upon the ſame Conditions.

Only one ſtrong Town now remained in all that vaſt Tract of Land from the Sea to the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, *Namur*, Capital of the Province of that Name, had never been attempted by the great Duke of *Marlborough*, and the two Sieges of it in the preceding War, one by *Lewis* XIV. and the other by King *William*, greatly

distinguished the Years 1692, and 1695. Marshal *Bathiani* being somewhat reinforced, and knowing the Importance of the Place, made a long March to save it in *July*, and for some Time baffled the Attempts of Count *Saxe* upon the *Mehaigne*. But being at last obliged to quit his Station, and cross the *Meuse* to get Provisions, *Namur* was no sooner left exposed than the Enemies invested it. On *Sept.* 1, they opened the Siege; on the 8th the Town surrender'd, and the Garrison retired into the Castle: which, on the 19th, was obliged to deliver up another little Army of Prisoners to the *French*.

During the Siege of *Namur*, the Allies crossed the *Maese* again near *Maestricht*, and marched towards the Enemy, who advanced to meet them after the Business was done. The Vicinity of the two Armies, the Necessity at once and Difficulty the Allies were under of getting back to where they came from, brought on the Action near *Liege* on the 30th, in which the Left Wing of the Allies was attacked by the Right Wing of the *French*. A great Number were slain to little Purpose, since the Allies, tho' obliged to quit the Field, effectuated their Retreat without farther Molestation. Thus ended the Campaign in the *Netherlands*.

In *Germany* all was quiet: But the Affair of the Guaranty of *Silesia*, insisted on by the King of *Prussia*, threatned a fresh Misunderstanding between him and the Empress-Queen: But since the King of *Great Britain* has led the Way by a fresh Guaranty of that Dutchy, and a defensive Treaty has been concluded between the Empresses, there is a Prospect of further Quiet.

Many Matters have been warmly debated in the Diet of *Sweden*, which is still sitting: But that of *Poland*, after more promising Appearances than had been seen in former Diets, broke up as ineffectual as any of them. While his *Polish* Majesty was there the Death of the Dauphiness, *July* 11, threw in his Way an Alliance which he did not expect. One of his Daughters had lately been betroth'd to the Elector of *Bavaria*; another is now demanded and granted to the young widow'd Heir of *France*. This Alliance is the more astonishing, as so much Pains were taken by the *French* King to keep his *Polish* Majesty from succeeding to the Throne of his Father, and as the Mother of this very Dauphin is Daughter to the professed Enemy [*Stanislaus*] of that Father.

Just before the Death of the late Dauphiness, happened, *June* 28, that of her Father, *Philip* V. K. of *Spain*, in the 63d Year of his Age, and 46th of his Reign. We had great Hopes from the Succession of his eldest Son, *Ferdinand* VI, who had always been represented as a Friend to the *English* Nation, and a just Enemy to his Step-Mother the Queen Dowager. But after six Months of close Application [to him] have elapsed, we do not find either that a separate Peace with this new Monarch is in any great Forwardness, or that the Dowager Queen has been driven from his Councils.

Christian VI. King of *Denmark*, died at *Hirschholm July* 26, in the 47th Year of his Age, and the 16th of his Reign. His Son and Successor, *Frederick* V. was not three Years before married to the Princess *Louisa*, youngest Daughter of his *Britannic* Majesty. This Event, under such Circumstances, gave us Hope of a new active Ally: How justly, the next Campaign, if there be one, may evince.

The Affairs of *Italy* took a Turn this Year to the Advantage of the Allies, almost beyond Expectation. At the Beginning of it the Army of the three Crowns, assisted by the *Genoese*, were Masters of the Dutchies of *Milan* and *Parma*, with a good Part of the *Modenese*. The Infant Don *Philip*, after taking Possession of *Parma*, the old Capital of his Mother's Family, had made his publick Entry into *Milan*, the Capital of all the *Austrian* Dominions in *Italy*, and now kept his Court there: The *Austrians* were retired into the *Mantuan*, and the King of *Sardinia*'s Troops were drawn together in little Compass about *Turin*, a great Part of his strong Places being already in the Hands of the Enemy. But the Parliament of *Great Britain*, by voting larger Subsidies than in any former Year, both for their Imperial and *Sardinian* Majesties, enabled them to strengthen their Armies, and gave fresh Resolution both to them and their Subjects.

Very early were the recruited Armies in action on both Sides. The *Piedmontese*, *Feb.* 24, recovered *Asti*, and rescued the blockaded Citadel of *Alexandria*. *Guastalla* surrender'd at Discretion to the *Austrians*, *March* 16, and *Casel* to the *Piedmontese*, and M. *Maillebois* retires from *Tortona* into the *Genoese* Territory. Don *Philip*, *March* 8, retires from *Milan* to *Pavia*, and abandons it the 24th, and the Marquis *de Castellar*, very privately, retires with 5000 Men, in the Night of the 8th, from *Parma*, which the next Day surrenders at Discretion to the *Austrians*. *Valenza* then, *April* 22, was recover'd by the *Piedmontese*, and the *Spaniards* threw themselves into *Placentia* on the 23d of *April*.

May 4, the *Austrians* take *Ussolongo*, and *St. Lazaro* the 7th, 5000 *Austrians* were defeated, *April* 25, at *Codogno*, and the *Milanese* ravaged, *May* 16, by 12000 *Spaniards* from *Placentia*, and *May* 31, the *Piedmontese* take *Novi*.

June

Stole *Juno's dignity*, and ſtole
From *Pallas*, *ſenſe*, to charm the *ſoul*;
She *ſung* — the *Syrens* all appear'd,
And warbling, ſhe ſtole *all* ſhe heard.

She *play'd*—the *Muſes* from their hill
Wonder'd who *thus* had ſtole their ſkill:
Apollo's twit was next her prey;
Her next — the *beam* that brighten day.

Great *Jove*, her pilferings to crown,
Pronounc'd theſe *treaſures* all her own;
Pardon'd her crimes, and prais'd her art,
And t'other day ſhe ſtole—my *heart*.

Cupid, if *lovers* are your care,
Exert your power on this *fair*;
To trial bring her ſtolen charms,
And let her *priſon* be—my *arms*.

COLIN's COMPARISONS: *Or, The* VOICE *of* LOVE.

TO the dear miſtreſs of my love-ſick mind,
Sweet *Amaryl!* for ever fair and kind;
To her alone all *Colin's* cares belong,
His morning ſubject and his ev'ning ſong.

1.

Thee I love, ſweet *Amaryl!*
More than *doe* its tender fawn;
More than *goat* the ſunny hill,
More than *lambkin* loves the lawn:
More than *Philemel* the grove,
More than all things—thee I love.

2.

More than *ſwallow* loves to fly,
More than *thruſh* to charm the mead;
More than *lark* its tow'ring high,
More than *hen* her young to feed:
More than peace the gentle *dove*,
More than all things—thee I love.

3.

More than *turtle* loves to coo,
Or its *mate* to give delight;
Or *Juno's bird* its radiant hue,
Or ſtately *ſwan* to court the ſight:
More than feather'd *flocks* to rove,
More than all things—thee I love.

4.

More than *miſer* loves his ſtore,
More than *hermit* loves his cell;
More than *ſwain* e'er lov'd before.
More than *Collin's* tongue can tell:
More than all on *earth* and *ſea*,
More than all things—*I love thee*.

For the NEW YEAR, 1747.

LET *Britain* draw up her account,
And briefly ſum the *year's amount*:
What publick *loſs* hath ſhe ſuſtain'd,
What as a nation hath ſhe *gain'd*,
Since *Janus* laſt, with double view,
Survey'd the *old year* and the *new*?
To count increaſe of *debts* and *coſt*,
How many *millions* hath ſhe *loſt*!
Her *ſons* to number would ſhe try,
How ſtill the *loſt* muſt ſtrike her eye!
In *hoſtile fields* what *legions* ſlain!——
Nor *juſtice drew her ſword in vain*.
Domeſtick peace again renew'd,
Rebellion to her den purſu'd,
And *George* confirm'd our lawful king,
Are *profits*——every *child* can ſing:
And ſure, that *babe* deſerves *rebuke*,
Who chaunts not *praiſes to the Duke!*
But would the *coming year* improve,
And knit the bonds of *ſocial love*;
Make *Britons* ſcorn the *venal gift*;
Place *wealth* in *induſtry* and *thrift*;
Hang *glory* high as *virtue's meed* *;——
Then *Britons* ſhould be *great* indeed.

* *Reward.*

An EPITAPH *on a* VICE A——L, *lately dead of the Gout.*

Hi motus animorum atque hæc certamina tanta
Pulveris exigui jactu compreſſa quieſcent.
VIRG.

PASS o'er this grave without concern;
Here lies old *Vice* from *head* to *ſtern*:
Averſe to ſtrike a blow in fight;
Inaction was his chief delight.
He quiet lies, as off *Toulon*,
Pacifick ſon of old *Neptune*.
Death ſtruck his flag, and laid him by,
As hulks in docks and harbours lie:
Unfit for ſea, with *Britiſh* fleet
To ſecond heroes, fight and beat;
Heroick only in a ſafe retreat.
Tho' men of valour merit fame,
Leſs-ſtock of merit has no claim.
No wonder ſuch in battle flinch;
Can gouty cripples ſtir an inch?
Let none lament this *tar* defunct,
But *France*, and *Boccha Chica* punk.

The ANT's PHILOSOPHY.

SPRING, hoary *winter's* lovely child,
Approach'd, reviving *nature* ſmil'd,
With brighter gold the mornings glow'd,
The ſnows diſſolv'd, the rivers flow'd,
Warm weſtern breezes ſhook the reed,
Prolifick dews impearl'd the mead,
On ev'ry ſpray new leaves appear'd,
The birds from every buſh were heard,
No more the folds the flock retain,
Nor village fires the ſhiv'ring ſwain.
Adorn'd with ev'ry gorgeous dye
The gale receiv'd a butter-fly,
Vig'rous, and as the ſeaſon gay,
He wanton'd in the beams of day.
Two careful Piſmires, each a ſage,
By nature wiſe, and wiſe by age,
(While each the gaudy triſle ſees)
Expreſs'd by turns ſuch thoughts as theſe.
'Short is the date of thoughtleſs mirth,
'The lighteſt vanity on earth!

'The

'The pleaſures *Idleneſs* beſtows
'But ſharpen *Want's* ſucceeding woes;
'Yon flutterer, recent from the duſt,
'Shall quickly prove the maxim juſt;
'And righteous ſure is *Jove's* decree
'*That* famine *puniſh* gluttony'.
His friend reply'd—'The fate of flies
'I view with pity, not ſurpriſe.
'This inſect, firſtling of the year,
'In ign'rance lives ſecure from fear;
'Nature he ſees in all her pride,
'With all her bounties is ſupply'd,
'For him ſpontaneous plants ariſe,
'Where-e'er with wanton wings he flies;
'He from the tranſient vernal ſhow'r
'Sweet ſhelter finds in ev'ry flow'r,
'Enjoys the ſun's returning ray,
'And hopes a *morrow*, like *to-day*.
'Tis not ordain'd for him to know
'What ſeaſons change the world below,
'No dreary winter he foreſees,
'No freezing brook, no naked trees,
'No chilling blaſt, no ſteril plain,
'Perpetual clouds or hoary rain;
'Should we by long experience wiſe,
'As friends inform him, and adviſe,
'Perhaps our plan of life purſued
'In *winter* ſhall ſecure him food,
'From riot ſomething he may ſpare
'The bliſs of future *ſprings* to ſhare.'
'Vain thought! the ſage reply'd again,
'Experience proves your hopes are vain,
'Alas! can *reaſon* conquer *fate*?
'Can counſel make a fly ſedate?
'Shall he new ſchemes of life purſue,
'Believe your words, and copy you?
'Know *wiſdom*, the beſt boon of heav'n,
'*Wiſdom* by none but *Jove* is giv'n,
'On us beſtow'd,—perhaps alone ——
'For man, our boaſted lord, has none,
'Proud wretch! beneath whoſe heedleſs tread
'We count a thouſand thouſand dead,
'Whoſe ſtaff, huge maſs! with caſual blow
'Our towns unſeen can overthrow,
'Ev'n he, whoſe life an age endures,
'No good beyond the *now* ſecures ——
'For toys he barters health, and eaſe,
'And leaps the precipice he ſees;
'Not reaſon's warning voice he hears,
'Or wiſe by hours, is mad by years,
'By folly ſtill belies his birth,
'And lives a very fly on earth.
'Thank heav'n, to heav'n our thanks are due,
'We know our int'reſt, and purſue.
'Let man rule earth, and claim the ſky,
'The dread, yet ſcorn, of you and I,
'Our humbler lot with wiſdom bleſt,
'*Jove's* partial bounty marks the *beſt*.'
Our ant's concluſion briefly to apply
Let him who ſcorns it by his life deny.

ODE *to* CELIA.

WHat need with art my fond exceſs
Of tenderneſs to blind?
While from my looks, fair nymph, you [gueſs
The ſecret of my mind.

In vain I ſeek to hide the fire,
My artleſs eyes reveal
In vain, the flames thy charms inſpire,
I ſtudy to conceal.

Then, *Celia*, when I fondly gaze,
And you the cauſe explore,
Your malice with my torment plays;
The cauſe you knew before.

While all things ſhow I love.—Ah! why
Such coldneſs doſt thou feign?
And, in ſoft anguiſh while I lye,
Regardleſs ſee my pain?

By love oppreſs'd, and by deſpair,
I ſhould your pity move:
Why ſhould I meet a fate ſevere,
When all my crime is love?

For cold neglect, or proud diſdain,
That form was ne'er deſign'd:
Or ceaſe to charm, or eaſe my pain—
And be leſs *fair* or *kind*.

Edinburgh, Jan. 12, 1746-7. FLORIO.

A Satirical, Burleſquecal, Ironical, Dogmatical, Tranſlation of J. Sackette's VOTUM SENILE.

DAme Prudence! bring a clout, and put
to's *A——ſe*; [*Mars.*
Bald-pate has done with *Love*, *Wrath*, *Venus*,

To the Rev. Mr. LEWIS *of* Margate, [*now lately dead,*] *on his Life of Dr.* PEACOCK.

UNus'd to ſing, tho' juſtice prompts my lay
Thy worth's leaſt tribute in this verſe to pay;
So cloſe our int'reſt and our duty join,
Rewards, unſought, by fate's decrees are mine;
For learning, parts, when virtue is their aim
To mark is wiſdom, and to praiſe is fame.
Yet falſe to others and themſelves we find
Unbleſs'd, unbleſſing half of human-kind;
Or blind thro' ignorance, or weak thro' pride,
They ſee not worth, or, if they ſee, deride;
The crowd, thoſe talents which they never knew,
With all the rage of impotence purſue;
With curſes gaze while genius gains the ſky,
For each low creeper envies all that fly.
Thus ſpleen and dulneſs rule in ev'ry age,
Thy praiſe had elſe employ'd an earlier page,
An abler pen, in nobler ſtrains to tell
How much for heav'n you labour, and how well: ſhine,
How bright the chriſtian and the preacher
In whom the Precept and the pattern join.

Virtue

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Virtue and truth to teach and to defend
Of God the minister, of man the friend.
For this the dead, long mourn'd, yet speak thee:
And *Wickliffe*'s reverend sage, reviv'd we see
But vain the muse's zeal would plead thy cause,
For *Lewis*' judgment is his own applause.
Go on! the pious labour still pursue,
Truth to maintain, and brighten to the view.
Go on, to give new life—let *Peacock*'s name
Pay thee for immortality with fame;
Alternate honour on thy labour shed,
The living worthy, and the worthy dead.
And oh! tho' now too forward in the race,
Thy hoary temples painful honours grace,
The wane in view, when nature's sure decay
Sullies the splendor of our former day,
Yet still protracted by that guardian pow'r,
Who watch'd thee early to the present hour,
Still may thy years repeated circles see,
Of good to others, and of joy to thee!
Of joy to those, whose grateful hearts confess,
Thy soul of charity inspir'd to bless.
Live still a pattern, till the wealthier know
Blessings at once to taste, and to bestow.
Live, till the poor shall wish thy last remove,
And long be absent from thy home above.
Then, when the vital stream shall cease to flow,
And tears alone thy friends on earth bestow;
When the fore'd string, full stretch'd, at length must part,
And death, by time compell'd, throws late his dart,
Then blest ascend!—whilst numbers join the song,
"He could not die too soon—nor live too long.

The MAID's Soliloquy.

Act V. Scene I. CATO *Imitated.*

The Maid alone, with Milton *in her hand, open at this celebrated Passage.*

—Hail wedded love! mysterious law!—&c.
Our maker bids—Increase,—who bids abstain,
But our destroyer, foe to God and man!

IT must be so—*Milton* thou reason'st well,
Else why this pleasing hope, this fond desire,
This longing after something unpossess'd;
Or whence this secret dread, and inward horror,
Of dying unespous'd? Why shrinks the soul
Back on itself and startles at virginity?
'Tis instinct, faithful instinct, stirs within us,
'Tis nature's self that points out an alliance,
And intimates an husband to the sex.
Marriage thou pleasing, and yet anxious thought!
Thro' what variety of hopes and fears,
Thro' what new scenes and changes must we pass! [me,
Th' unchanging state in prospect lies before
But shadows, clouds, and darkness rests upon it.
Here will I hold. If nature prompts the wish
(And that she does is plain from all her works)
Our duty and our int'rest bid indulge it,
For the great end of nature's laws is bliss:
But yet—in wedlock *woman* must OBEY—
I'm weary of these doubts—the priest shall end them.
Nor rashly do I venture loss and gain,
Bondage and pleasure meet my thoughts at once
I wed, my—liberty is gone forever.
But happiness from time itself secur'd,
Love first shall recompence my loss of freedom,
And when my charms shall fade away, my eyes
Themselves grow dim, my stature bend, with years;
Then, virtuous friendship shall succeed to love;
Then, pleas'd I'll scorn infirmities and death,
Renew'd, immortal, in a filial race.

Mutual Benevolence. *A Tale.*

Humbly inscrib'd to her Royal Highness the Lady Augusta.

SWEET Offspring of the Royal Race,
Adorn'd with every winning Grace;
With ev'ry dawning Virtue crown'd;
For Beauty, Sense, and Wit renown'd.
If You amid the splendid Throng,
Can deign to hear my artless Song:
My artless Song shall quickly prove
That Nature's Law is mutual Love:
That those in Gratitude who fail,
Are worse than Beasts, as proves my Tale.
Androcles from his Master fled,
Tir'd with the servile Life he led;
And wand'ring o'er the *Libyan* Soil,
Oppress with Hunger, Heat, and Toil;
Espy'd a Cave by Nature made,
In which he sought the cooling Shade;
But here not long he pensive sate,
Lamenting his unhappy Fate;
Before he rais'd his Eyes, and saw
A Lion stretch his wounded Paw;
Whose piercing Groans display'd his Grief,
And ask'd, or seem'd to ask, Relief.
Strait mov'd with Pity and Surprize,
To give Relief *Androcles* tries.
His Foot explor'd, a Thorn he found,
Then gently drew it from the Wound
His trembling Fingers next essay
To wipe the clotted Blood away;
This done, the raging Torture ceas't,
And Ease revives the joyful Beast.
Kind Nature heals the Wound again,
Again the Lion hunts the Plain;
And grateful to his Surgeon, bears
The Plunder of his Sylvan Wars.
Whate'er he catches in the Wood,
He kindly brings his Friend for Food.

Perhaps.

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Perhaps a Buck for Dinner came,
A Kid for Supper, or a Lamb.
And more ſurprizing to relate,
The Man and Beaſt together ate.
But who this ſavage Life could bear?
'Tis true he liv'd, but liv'd in Fear.
He fancy'd there might come a Day,
When Lions could not find their Prey;
And then the dire voracious Beaſt
Would on his mangled Carcaſs feaſt;
Which made him ſeek his native Home,
And once again reviſit *Rome*.
The Dangers of the dreary Waſte,
The Tracts of burning Sands he paſt,
The Muſe had better leave unſung,
For theſe would make my Tale too long.
Behold him then at *Rome* once more,
In greater Perils than before:
Condemn'd by ſavage Beaſts to die,
And meet the Fate he ſtrove to fly.
And now he trembling walks the Stage,
To glut the hung'ry Lion's Rage;
The hungry Lion ruſhing came,
(By *Chance or Deſtiny*) *the ſame*
Androcles found on *Libya's* Plain,
And *kindly eas'd his racking Pain*.
Tremendous rear'd the grimly Beaſt,
His Anger inſtant Death confeſt:
But when his glaring Optics knew
His Hoſt, his Friend, Phyſician too;
Diſarm'd of Rage, he fawning ſtrove
To ſhew his Gratitude and Love.
He lick'd his Hand, his Neck embrac'd,
And murmur'd Thanks for Favours paſt.
Can ſavage Beaſts be grateful then?
Read this and bluſh, ungrateful Men.

A SONG. Imitated from the Midſummer-Night's Dream *of* SHAKESPEARE. *Act* II. *Scene* V.

LO here, beneath this hallow'd Shade,
Within a Cowſlip's Bloſſom deep,
The lovely Queen of Elves is laid,
May nought diſturb her balmy Sleep!
Let not the Snake or baleful Toad
Approach the ſilent Manſion near,
Or Newt profane the ſweet Abode,
Or Owl repeat her Orgies here!
No Snail or Worm ſhall hither come
With noxious Filth her Bow'r to ſtain;
Hence be the Beetle's ſullen Hum,
And Spider's diſembowell'd Train.
The love-lorn Nightingale alone
Shall thro' *Titania's* Arbor ſtray,
To ſooth her Sleep with melting Moan,
And lull her with his ſweeteſt Lay.

To Miſs MARIA COOKE,

On receiving from her a Preſent of a black Ribbon for the Neck.

SO black a Favour from a Hand ſo fair,
Not garter'd Knights a nobler Enſign wear:
Kings proud to be your Slaves this Collar chooſe,
And Libertines embrace the glorious Nooſe;
Which, when around my Neck I gently twine,
I think how cloſely I could cling to thine.
Encloſ'd in this, I breathe more fragrant Air,
And plume, and flutter in the ſilken Snare.
Change, change the Circle fill'd with Magic Charms [Arms;
Your Fingers wrought, for that within your
And let this Foil your brighter Beauties ſhow,
Join Neck to Neck, and Ebony to Snow:
'Tis Cruelty too well diſguis'd by Art,
To guard my Throat, yet ſtrike me to the Heart.

Some ALTERATIONS *of* Buchanan's *famous* EPIGRAM, *propos'd by Dr.* ATTERBURY, *and ſent by that Prelate in a* Letter *written the very Day before he died, to the late Lord* Marſhal.

The EPIGRAM *itſelf.*

NYmpha, Caledoniæ quæ nunc feliciter oræ
Miſſa per innumeros ſceptra tueris avos:
Quæ famam antevenis, meritis; virtutibus, annos;
Sexum, animis; morum nobilitate, genus:
Accipe (ſed facilis) * cultu donata Latino
Carmina, fatidici nobile regis opus.
Illa quidem, Cyrrhâ procul & Permeſſide lymphâ,
Pene ſub Arctoï ſidere nata poli.
‡Non tamen auſus eram male natum exponere fœtum;
Ne mihi diſpliceant, quæ placuere tibi:
Sed quod ab authoris genio ſperare nequibant;
Debebunt genio forſitan illa tuo.

ALTERATIONS.

*Cytharæ ſociata Latinæ.

‡At ſi culta parum, ſi ſint incondita, noſtri
Scilicet ingenii eſt, non ea culpa ſoli:
Poſſe etiam hic naſci quæ ſunt pulcherrima, ſpondet
E vultu & genio Scotica terra tuo.

EPIGRAM.

EVERY Woman's made of Glaſs,
Then beware of fooliſh Freaks;
When ſhe's perfect, he's an Aſs
That's for trying if ſhe breaks.

Take good Counſel, and be tender
How you uſe ſuch brittle Ware;
When ſhe's broke, no Art can mend her;
Crack'd, no Solder can repair.

Monthly

Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, *Jan.* 1.

CAPT. *Hornsby*, Master of a Collier, who about 2 Years ago, with 5 Men and 2 Boys, fought a *French* Privateer of 10 Carriage and 8 Swivel Guns, and 73 Men, 6 Hours, and at last blew her up, was at Court with the Gold Medal and Chain, weighing 13 ounces, about his Neck, which was presented to him by his Majesty.

FRIDAY, 2.

Early this Morning his Royal Highness the Duke arriv'd from *Holland* at *Gravesend*, and from thence proceeded by Land thro' *Dartford* to *Lambeth-Ferry*, from whence he cross'd to St. *James*'s about Ten the same Morning, to the extreme Satisfaction of his Majesty, and the whole Court. (See our *Mag.* for *Dec.* last, p. 643.) 'Twas said, his Royal Highness, in his Passage, by the Ignorance of the *Dutch* Pilots, in steering a wrong Course, was in danger of being drowned, or run ashore on the *French* Coast, near *Gravelin*.

SATURDAY, 3.

The Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of *Edinburgh*, unanimously resolv'd to present the Freedom of the City to his Royal Highness the Duke, for the signal Service done by him to the Nation in general, and to that Country in particular: And three Days after they order'd the Thanks of the Council, in the Name of the Community, to be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk, for his fatherly Care of the City, during the late unnatural Rebellion.

A special free Pardon has pass'd the Great Seal to *William Murray*, of *Taymond*, Esq; of all Treasons and Misprison of Treason, by him committed before the 22d of *December*, 1746. (See *Dec.* p. 646)

WEDNESDAY, 7.

Was observ'd a General Fast thro' *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, pursuant to his Majesty's Proclamation, on Account of the War with *France* and *Spain*. The Day before being *Twelfth Day*, the Ball and playing at *Hazard* at Court, according to Custom, was put off to *Friday* the 9th, on Account of the said Fast.

Admiral *Byng* arriv'd at *Portsmouth*, to take on him the Command of a Squadron of Men of War, in order to reinforce Admiral *Medley* in the *Mediterranean*.

THURSDAY, 8.

Sir *William Smith*, Knight, was declar'd *January*, 1747.

Alderman of *Aldgate* Ward. *Thomas Page*, Esq; having declin'd going on with the Scrutiny. (See *Dec.* last p. 646)

A Respite, to *Tuesday* the 10th of *March*, was granted to the following Rebels, lately condemn'd for High Treason, at *St. Margaret's Hill*, viz. *Francis Farquharson*, *Thomas Watson*, *James Lindsey*, Sir *James Kinloch*, *John Burnet*, *Charles Gordon*, *James Gordon*, *Walter Mitchel*, *George Ramsey*, *Allen Cameron*, *Alexander M'Lauchlan*, *Hector M'Kenzie*, *Roderic M'Culloch*, *John Farquharson*, *James Stewart*.

FRIDAY, 9.

Was publickly read in all the Markets of *London*, *Westminster*, and *Southwark*, an Order to prevent Butchers from killing of Calves, on Pain of being prosecuted for the same, pursuant to an Order publish'd for that Purpose. This was on Account of the Distemper among the Cows; but it being a great Hardship on the Breeders of Calves, the Prohibition was soon taken off. (See the 15th Day.

TUESDAY, 13.

This Day the Lord *Lovat* was carried up to the House of Peers, attended by a strong Guard, and delivered in his Answer to the Impeachment against him; (See *Dec.* last, p. 645.) in which he denied every Article; and, after making a long Speech, he was ordered into Custody again by the Lord Chancellor. Upon his retreating, he said, that if his Lordship had ordered him to *Portsmahon*, he would willingly obey his Lordship's Commands. He presented two Petitions; the first was, that he might have his strong Box delivered to him; and the other, that one Mr. *Fraser* might attend him: The former was rejected, and the latter granted.

A further Reprieve, to the 10th of *March*, was granted to the following Rebels, under Sentence of Death in the *New-Goal*, *Southwark*, viz. *John Saunderson*, *James Batteragh*, *Charles Deacon*, *Thomas Furnival*, *James Gadd*, *Christopher Tailor*, *James Wilding*, *Alexander M'Croutker*.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

William Whitaker, Esq; was declar'd Alderman of *Lime-street Ward*, by a Majority of five, on the Scrutiny against *John Tuff*, Esq; (See *Dec.* last, p. 646.)

Lord *Lovat*'s Answer to the Articles of Impeachment against him was sent down to the House of Commons.

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THURSDAY, 15.

Mr. *Trevor*, late his Majesty's Minister to the States General, arriv'd in Town from *Holland*. (See his *Memorial* at taking Leave, in our *Mag.* for *Dec.* last, p. 647.)

His Majesty in Council was pleas'd to make the following Variations and Additions to his last Orders, concerning the Distemper'd Cattle, *viz.*

1. That no Ox, Bull, Cow, Calf, Steer, or Heifer, whether fat or lean, shall pass the *Humber* or *Trent*, Northward, from the 19th Instant, to the 27th of *March* next; for which Purpose, the Justices are ordered to cause a strict Watch to be kept on all Bridges, Fords, &c. upon the said Rivers.

2. That where lean Cattle are put out to Pasture, and that not sufficient to supply them, the Owners may remove them to some other, tho' in a different Parish; but a Certificate must be first obtained, that they are in Health, agreeable to his Majesty's Order on the 19th of *December* last.

3. That the Prohibition laid by his Majesty's aforesaid Order, with regard to the Removal and Sale of Calves, be taken off from all fatted Calves, provided they are free from any Distemper; Proof whereof must be made, pursuant to the aforesaid Order.

4. That in all Cases where Cattle are stopped, pursuant to the aforesaid Order, during the Examination of the Offenders, the Churchwardens are empower'd to put the said Cattle under the Care of a proper Person; and if it appears that the Cattle are such as are prohibited to be removed, and are not infected, then the Cattle shall be drove back the same Way from whence they were brought.

5. That instead of requiring the Oaths of two Constables, &c. to the Value of Cattle shot, and buried, pursuant to his Majesty's Order of the 12th of *March* last, to entitle the Owners to the Reward; the Oath of one shall be sufficient where two can't be had; but the Owner must call a credible Witness, who is to make Oath, as is directed by the said Order to be made by the said Constables, &c. the Credibility of which Witness must be certified by the Churchwardens, &c. of the Parish where he is an Inhabitant.

FRIDAY, 16.

A Bill was order'd into Parliament to repeal the Act for prohibiting Commerce with *Spain*.

The following Replication to the Answer of *Simon* Lord *Lovat*, was made at the Bar of the House of Peers, by Sir *William Yonge*:

My Lords,

The Commons have consider'd the Answer of *Simon* Lord *Lovat* to the Articles of Impeachment, exhibited against him by the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, assembled in Parliament, and do aver their Charge against the said *Simon* Lord *Lovat* for High Treason to be true: And that the said *Simon* Lord *Lovat* is guilty in such Manner as he stands impeached; and that the Commons will be ready to prove their Charge against him, at such convenient Time as shall be appointed for that Purpose.

The Pay of the two Troops of Life-Guards lately disbanded, (see *Dec.* last, p. 646.) was settled by the War-Office, *viz.* the Officers to have their Pay till provided for in other Regiments; the old Men to have a Shilling *per Diem* during Life; those that chuse to quit the Service, 30*l.* and those that chuse to enter into other Regiments 10*l.* *per Annum* till provided for.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year ensuing, *viz. Bedf.* Wm. Gery, of Bussmead, Esq;—*Bucks*, Tho. Kensey, of Chilton, Esq; — *Cumb.* Tho. Whitefield, of Clargill, Esq;—*Cheshire*, Cha. Legh, of Adlington, Esq; — *Camb.* and *Hunt.* John Godfrey, of Brinkly, Esq; — *Devon*, John Baslet, of Heanton-Court, Esq; — *Dorset.* Reb. Gooden, of Over-Compton, Esq; — *Essex*, Nich. Corsellis, of Wivenhoe, Esq;— *Glouc.* John Harding, of Ozleworth, Esq; —*Hertf.* Edw. Chester, of Albury, Esq; — *Heref.* Benjalem Edwards, of Bodenham, Esq; — *Kent.* Wm. Quilter, of Orpington, Esq; — *Leicest.* Jonathan Grundy, of Little Wixton, Esq;—*Linc.* Gilbert Caldecott, Esq; — *Monm.* John Day, of Caldicot, Esq;— *Northumb.* Wm. Ord, of Fenham, Esq;— *Northamp.* Edw. Price of Milton, Esq;— *Notting.* Sir C. Molyneux, Bart.—*Oxf.* Tho. Horde, of Coat, Esq; — *Rutl.* Tho. Wootton, Esq;—*Somerset.* Tho. Coles, of Kingston, Esq; —*Staff.* Geo. Hunt, of Rochester, Esq;—*Suffolk*, Ro. Edgar, of Ipswich, Esq;—*Southam.* Wm. Rickman, of Posbrook, Esq;—*Surrey*, Abr. Atkins, of Clapham, Esq;—*Sussex*, Timothy Shelley, of Wort, Esq;—*Warw.* John Addis, of Moorhall, Esq; — *Worcest.* Joshua Dowler, Esq;—*Wilts*, W. Phipps, of Haywood, Esq;—*Yorksh.* Sir W. Milner, of Nun-Appleton, Bart. —— For SOUTH-WALES, *viz. Brecon*, Lewis Pryse, of Langorse, Esq; —*Carmar.* David Pugh, of Cordmore, Esq; —*Card.* W. Lewis, of Lanlase, Esq;—*Glam.* Tho. Powell, of Tondee, Esq;—*Pemb.* Rowland Edwardes, of Tresgarn, Esq;— *Radnor.* John Pattesball, of Paddleston, Esq;—— For NORTH WALES, *viz. Ang.* W. Thomas, of Cemmais, Esq; — *Carnar.* Ro. Parry, of Mellionen, Esq; — *Den.* Ro. Williams, of Pwlly, Esq; — *Flint.* Tho. Hughes, of Halkin, Esq;—*Merion.* Hugh Lloyd, of Gwerclas, Esq;—*Montg.* Geo. Robinson, of Bisthdire, Esq;

Admi-

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Admiralty-Office, Jan. 16. Capt. *David Cheap*, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Lark*, gives an Account, by Letter dated the 13th Instant, That being off the Island of *Madeira*, in Company with his Majesty's Ship the *Gloucester*, Capt. *Saunders*, they gave Chace on the 25th of last Month to a Sail which was standing to the Eastward; that the *Gloucester* came up with her about Two in the Afternoon, and began to engage her, and in about half an Hour she struck, and Capt. *Cheap* has brought her into *Plymouth*. The Prize is called *le Fort de Navarx*, of 650 Tons, mounted with 32 Guns, and had 200 Men on board, two of which were killed. She was bound from *la Vera Cruz* and the *Havanna* to *Cadiz*, laden with 105 Chests of Silver, besides a valuable Cargo of Cochineal, Indigo, Venails, *Havanna* Snuff, and Sugar. [It is computed that this Prize will be worth about 300,000 *l.* Sterling.]

MONDAY, 19.

The Court sat at *St. Margaret's-Hill*, when the following Prisoners were arraign'd upon Indictments for High Treason, viz. *James Stormouth*, *Henry Moir*, *Robert Moir*, *Alexander Mackenzie*, and *Charles Oliphant*, who all pleaded Not Guilty.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when two Women receiv'd Sentence of Death, *viz. Anne Boswell*, for the Murder of her Husband, who kept the *Three Tuns* in *Aylesse-street*, *Goodman's-Fields*; and *Mary Allen*, alias *Smith*, alias *Kenton*, for Shoplifting. The former was sentenc'd to be burnt.

TUESDAY, 20.

The Birth-Day of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* was celebrated, who then enter'd into the 41st Year of his Age.

Extract of a Letter from Antigua, *dated* Nov. 9.

We have just now the agreeable News, that *St. Bartholemew*, an Island ten Leagues to the Northward of *St. Christopher's*, is taken by two Privateers belonging to this Island, call'd the *Fitz-Roy* and the *Knowles*. They have secur'd about 300 Negroes, 200 of which are this Moment arrived here in the two Sloops. A Fortification is already made on the Island, in order to keep and secure it, and 70 Men are left in it. There is a very good Harbour in the Island, from whence the Enemy greatly annoy'd our Trade, and have taken since the Commencement of the War, above 50 Sail of Merchant Ships, and carried them there till they could have an Opportunity to carry them to *Martinico*; and constantly fitted out and refresh'd themselves in this Port. The Privateers had on board, when they attack'd it, only 185 Men; yet they have made near 400 White People Prisoners, 140 of whom are fit to bear Arms. The *French* were so suddenly attack'd, that they had not Time to defend themselves; two of the Privateers Men were kill'd and one wounded; of the Enemy only one was wounded.

WEDNESDAY, 21.

Of the 12 Malefactors condemn'd in *September*, *October* and *December* Sessions, 9 were this Day executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *Felix* and *Anthony Matthews*, Haymakers, for a Robbery near *Hendon*; *Barney Lindsey*, a Boy of 16, for a Highway Robbery near *Pancras*; *Samuel Mecum*, for House-breaking; *Philip Jewell*, for stealing a Silver Tankard; *Robert Fitzgerald*, for uttering a forg'd Bill of Exchange; *John Wilkins*, a Soldier, for a Highway Robbery near *Islington*; *Richard Clay*, an Accomplice with *Mecum*, and *John Matthews*, for House-breaking. *Pidgeon*, for stealing a Silver Watch, was respited; *De la Fontain*, for publishing a forg'd Bill of Exchange, order'd to be transported for Life; and *Radwell*, for stealing a black Gelding, was respited the Night before the Execution.

THURSDAY, 22.

At the Court at *St. Margaret's Hill*, *Alexander Mackenzie*, Lieutenant in the Earl of *Cromartie's* Regiment, and *Henry* and *Robert Moir*, (Brothers) private Men in Lord *Balmerino's* Troop of the Pretender's Life-Guards, were tried and found Guilty of High Treason.

FRIDAY, 23.

James Stormouth, an Ensign in the first Battalion of Lord *Ogilvie's* Regiment; and *Charles Oliphant*, (who was several Years in the Excise at *Aberdeen* and *Invernesse*) a Lieutenant in Lord *John Drummond's* Regiment (in the Service of the *French* King, and in *Scotland* at the Time of the Rebellion) were found Guilty of High Treason. Then the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice *Willes* pass'd Sentence of Death upon these two, and the three convicted the preceding Day; and the Court adjourned to *Feb.* 16.

Archibald Stewart, Esq; who was Lord Provost of *Edinburgh* when the Rebels entered that City, was admitted to Bail, several Gentlemen being bound in large Recognizances for his Appearance.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

MATTHEW *Fetherstonhaugh*, Esq; to Miss *Lethieullier*.---Mr. *Ashburnham*, who keeps the *Red Lion* in *Poppin's Alley*, *Fleetstreet*, aged 88, to his 10th Wife, a young Woman.---*Tho. Clarges*, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir *Tho. Clarges*, Bart. to the Hon. Miss *Barrington*, Sister to the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount *Barrington*.---Mr. *Conyers*, to the Lady ——— *Farmer*, Daughter to the Earl

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of *Pomfret*.---*Anthony Sawyer*, Eſq; to the Counteſs Dowager of *March*.---*Edwin Laſcelles*, Eſq; Memb. for *Scarborough*, to Miſs *Daws*.--*Francis Auſten*, of *Sevenoaks* in *Kent*, Eſq; to Miſs *Mottley*.---Sir *John Rawdon*, Bart. in *Ireland*, to Miſs *Hill*, Siſter to the Lord Viſc. *Hillſborough*.--*Charles Marſhall*, Eſq; Son to the late Rev. Dr. *Marſhall*, to Miſs *Waters*.--Mr. *Netto*, a *Jew* Merchant, to the Widow *Spinoza*.---*Francis Oliphant*, Lord *Oliphant*, of *North-Britain*, to Miſs *Mary Lingley*, of *York*.--The Lady of the Hon. *George Lyttleton*, Eſq; delivered of a Daughter. -Lady *Moleſworth*, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

ROBERT PIGOTT, Eſq; who was Repreſentative for the County of *Huntingdon* in ſeveral Parliaments.--Right Hon. Lord *George Graham*, Brother to the Duke of *Montroſe*, and Capt. of the *Nottingham*, a 60 Gun Ship, who had given evident Proofs of his being an able and brave Commander.--- Rev. Mr. *Comarque*, Rector of *Hallfall* in *Lancaſhire*, a Living of 400 *l. per Annum* ---*Rowland Rogers*, Eſq; late Treaſurer to the *S. S.* Company.---Capt. *Kingſcot*, a Captain in the Guards, at his Brother's Houſe at *Binfield* in *Berkſhire*.---*Jaſper Hale*, Eſq; at *Peckham* in *Surrey*.---Mr. *Lane*, an eminent Grocer near *Hicks's Hall*.--Sir *John Shadwell*, Knt. Phyſician to Queen *Anne*, and Son of the late Sir *John Shadwell*, the Poet Laureat.--Counteſs Dowager of *Mount-Alexander*, in *Ireland*.--*Anne Wilding*, at *Northall*, in the Pariſh of *Eddleſborough* in *Bucks*, in the 113th Year of her Age.--Mr. *Roger Williams*, Purveyor of Wines to his Majeſty, and Clerk of the Races at *Newmarket*.--Mr. *Jacob Mendez*, formerly an eminent *Jew* Merchant.--Rev. Dr. *Daniel Lombard*, at *Camelford* in *Cornwall*.---Sir *James Grant*, Bart. Member of Parliament for the Burghs of *Elgin*, *Cullen*, *Banff*, &c.--Rt. Hon. the Lady *Helen Montgomery*, Siſter to the Earl of *Eglington*.—Rev. *John Lewis*, M. A. Vicar of *Mynſtre*, and Miniſter of *Margate* in *Kent*, who wrote the Lives of Dr. *John Wickliffe*, Bp. *Peacock*, and *William Caxton*, the firſt *Engliſh* Printer; alſo ſeveral other Pieces, and printed *Wickliffe's* Teſtament—*George Middleton*, Eſq; an eminent Banker in the *Strand*.—Right Hon. *Pattee Byng*, Lord Viſcount *Torrington*, Capt. of the Yeomen of the Guard, and one of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council. He is ſucceeded in Dignity and Eſtate by his Brother, Brigadier-Gen. *George Byng*, now Earl of *Torrington*.—The Lady of *Geo. Lyttleton*, Eſq; Member for *Oakhampton*.---Sir *Peter Davenport*, Bart. Receiver-General for *Cheſhire*.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *John Spry*, made Archdeacon of *Berks*, in the Room of Mr. *Samuel Knight* deceaſed---Mr. *Phillips*, preſented to the Rectory of *Lantaglaſs* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of Dr. *Lombard*, deceaſed.--*James Barker*, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Yaxley* in *Suffolk*.--Mr. *Charles Whitehead*, to the Vicarage of *Cobham*, alias *Cudham*, in *Kent*.---Dr. *Shuckford* had a Diſpenſation to hold the Rectory of *Allhallows*, *London*, together with the Vicarage of *Warnham* in *Suſſex*.--Mr. *Ferdinando Warner*, preſented to the Rectory of *St. Michael's Queenhithe*, in *London*, in the Room of Mr. *Griffith*; and Mr. *Griffith*, to the Rectory of *Upham* in *Hampſhire*, in the Room of Mr. *Warner*.---Mr. *Thomas Penroſe*, to the Rectory of *Newbury* in *Berkſhire*.---Mr. *John Williams*, to the Vicarage of *Lanmelan* in *Radnorſhire*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

SIR *John Ligonier*, Knight of the *Bath*, made General of Horſe.---Major Gen. Earl of *Crauford*, made Col. of the Reg. of Foot, late Lord *Sempill's*, deceas'd.---Lieut. Gen. *James* Lord *Tyrawly*, made Col. of the Reg. of Foot, late *Columbine's*, deceas'd.---*Matthew Fetherſtonhaugh*, in *Northumberland*, Eſq; made a Baronet of *Great Britain*.—— Right Hon. *Stephen*, Lord *Ilchester*, Baron of *Woodford Strangways* in *Dorſetſhire*, created Lord *Ilchester* and *Staverdale*, Baron of *Redlynch* in *Somerſetſhire*; and in Default of Iſſue, the ſaid Dignity to deſcend to his Brother the Right. Hon. *Henry Fox*, Eſq; —— *William Windham*, Eſq; made Steward of the Houſhold to his Royal Highneſs the Duke; the Hon. *John Fitzwilliams*, Comptroller of his Royal Highneſs's Houſhold, in his Room; who is ſucceeded as one of his Royal Highneſs's Equerries, by *Dean Poyntz*, Eſq;---Hon. *Edward Cornwallis*, and Col. *Waldegrave*, made Grooms to his Majeſty's Bedchamber----Hon. *George Byron*, Eſq; made an Enſign in Major Gen. *Howard's* Reg. of Foot.---Right Hon. *William Benn*, Eſq; Lord Mayor, elected Preſident of *Bridewell* and *Bethlem* Hoſpitals, in the Room of Sir *Robert Willimott*, deceas'd. His Lordſhip had 85 Voices, and Sir *Daniel Lambert* 69.---Adm. *Vernon* choſen an Elder Brother of the *Trinity-Houſe*, in the Room of Vice-Admiral *Haddock*, deceas'd.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JOHN *Brewſter*, of *Boutham* near the Walls of *York*, Coach-maker.---*Joſeph Andrews*, of *Bolton in the Moors*, in *Lancaſhire*, Chapman.--*Henry Geutjes*, now or late of *St. Luke's*, *Middleſex*, Merchant.--*James Wallas*, of *Kirkland*, near *Kirby Kendal*, in *Weſtmoreland*, Malſter.—*Arthur Low Piercy*, late of *Bridgnorth*, Grocer, Chandler, and Malſter.---*John Bullough*, late of *Stockport* in *Cheſhire*, Chapman.---*Simon Routh*, late of *Norwich*, Malſter.---*Joſeph Shaw*, now or late of *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, Merchant.--*Tho. Smith*, late of *Olney* in *Bucks*, Draper.

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A Gentleman has sent us the following Calculation of the great LUNAR ECLIPSE *that will happen in* February.

The true Oppofition of ☉ and ☾ will be the 14th Day of *February*, 1746-7, at	26′	19″	after 5 in the Morning, mean Time.
Equation of Time fubtract	13	31	
The apparent Time of the true Oppofition	12	48	
Reduction of Time fubtract		28	
Remains the Time of the Middle of the Eclipfe, or the neareft Approximation of the Centers of the Moon and Earth's Shadow	12	20	
The ☉'s Place will then be ♓	6°	18′	13″
The ☾'s Place will then be ♍	6	18	13
The Moon's horizontal Parallax		58	53
The Sun's horizontal Parallax			10
	59	3	
The Sun's Semidiameter fubtract	16	15	
The Semidiameter of the Earth's Shadow	44	48	

At the Time of full Moon the ☾ will have 5′ 15″ of South Latitude

The leaft Diftance of the Centers 5 13

The Beginning of the Eclipfe			21′	38″	after	3	The End at	3′	2″	after 7
1 Digit will be Eclips'd at	26	40				and at	58			after 6
2	—	—	at	31	43		—	—	52	57
3	—	—	at	36	47		—	—	47	53
4	—	—	at	41	52		—	—	42	48
5	—	—	at	46	57		—	—	37	43
6	—	—	at	52	1		—	—	32	39
7	—	—	at	57	5		—	—	27	35
8	—	—	at	2	11	after 4			22	9
9	—	—	at	7	18		—	—	17	22
10	—	—	at	12	24		—	—	12	16
11	—	—	at	17	30		—	—	7	10
12 Total Darkneſs begins at			22	37	Total Darkneſs ends at		2	3	after 6	

The Duration of Total Darkneſs 1 Hour 59′ 26″

And of the whole Eclipfe 3 41 24

Note, The Digits on the Left Hand belong to both Rows of Figures.

STOCKS.

S. Sea nothing
—Ann. 99¼ a ⅜
Bank 127¼
—Circ. 4*l*
M. Bank 104
India 176
—Bonds 2*l* 4*s*. a 3*s*
African
Royal Aſſ. nothing
Lon. ditto 10⅝
3 *p. C. Ann.* 82⅝ a ¼
Salt Tallies
Emp. Loan nothing
Equiv. nothing

The Courſe of EXCHANGE.

Amſt. 35 10 2 22½
D. Sight 35 6½ a 6
Rotter. 35 11
Hamb. 35 6
Paris 30¾ a ⅞
Bourdx. 30⅜ 2 ½
Cadiz 38 ¾ a ⅞
Madrid 39
Bilboa 38
Legborn 48¼
Genoa nothing
Venice 48¼ a 49
Lisbon 5*s* 4*d* ½
Porto 5*s* 4*d* ½
Antwerp 37 3
Dublin 7½

Prices of Goods at *Bear-Key*.

Wheat	29	30	*Peaſe*	15	17
Rye	17	19	*H. Peaſe*	14	16
Barley	11	14	*H. Beans*	14	16
Oats	10	12	*B. Malt*	16	18
Tares	14	15	*P. Malt*	15	17

Abſtract of the *London* WEEKLY BILL, from *Dec.* 23. to *Jan.* 27.

Chriſtned	Males 747, Females 740	1487	
Buried	Males 1182, Females 1293	2475	
Died under 2 Years old			800
Between 2	and 5		190
5	10		91
10	20		77
20	30		221
30	40		237
40	50		288
50	60		200
60	70		185
70	80		118
80	90		57
90 and upwards			11
			2475

Hay 33 to 36*s*. a Load.

AFTER

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AFTER the People of *Genoa* had drove the *Auſtrian* Troops out of their City and Country, the firſt Thing they thought of, was to relieve *Savona*, then beſieg'd by the *Piedmonteſe*; but when they were preparing every Thing for this Purpoſe, they heard, that the brave Governor of that Place found himſelf under a Neceſſity to capitulate, and had accordingly ſurrendered on the 7th *ult.* O. S. on Condition that the Garriſon ſhould march out through the Breach, on the 9th, with all military Honours, but on their Arrival at the Edge of the Ditch, ſhould deliver up their Arms and Colours, and be made Priſoners of War. The Garriſon conſiſted of 1400 Men, and the Beſiegers found 124 Pieces of Cannon in the Place, with large Magazines of all Sorts. By the Agreement made with the Senate of *Genoa*, when the *Auſtrians* entered that City, this Place ſhould have been ſurrendered, and accordingly the Senate ſent Orders to the Governor, who was one of the Nobles of *Genoa*, to deliver up the Place to the *Auſtrians*; but he anſwered, that while the City was free, he thought it an Honour to obey the Senate's Orders, but as it was now ſubject to the *Auſtrians*, he did not think himſelf obliged to obey their Orders, and would therefore hold out the Place to the laſt Extremity.

Tho' the People of *Genoa* were diſappointed in this, yet they drove the *Auſtrian* Troops out of every other Part of their Territories, after killing, as they ſay, above 2000, and making above 4000 of them Priſoners; and having got Poſſeſſion of all the ſtrong Paſſes in the Mountains, they are hard at Work in fortifying or rendering them impaſſable; ſo that the reducing them by Force will be more difficult than was at firſt imagined; for as the whole People both of Town and Country are now in Arms, to the Number, as is ſaid, of 60,000 fighting Men, and as ſeveral *French* and *Spaniſh* Officers, with ſome regular Troops, have been ſent to them, it will require a very numerous Army to force a Way into their Country, and reduce them again to Obedience. The *Auſtrian* Troops that got out of that Country have taken Poſt about *Gavi* and *Novi*, where Reinforcements are daily arriving, but the Marquis *de Botta* has been ordered to return to *Vienna*, and General Count *Schulembourg* ſet out from thence on the 16th, *N. S.* to take upon him the Command of the *Auſtrian* Army in *Lombardy*. In the mean Time a Negotiation has been ſet on Foot, by Means of the *Britiſh* Miniſter at *Turin*, for inducing the *Genoeſe* to ſubmit in an amicable Manner; but we have as yet had no Account of the Terms propoſed upon either Side, and the Succeſs of it will probably depend upon the Event of the Winter Campaign in *Provence*.

As to the War in that Country, nothing has happened ſince our laſt but Skirmiſhes between the advanced Parties, which have generally been ſucceſsful on the Side of the *Auſtrians*. The Marſhal *Belleiſle* with his Army remains in his Camp at *Puget*, waiting for the Reinforcements which are daily arriving; and Count *Brown* with the *Auſtrian* and *Piedmonteſe* Army, has intrench'd himſelf in the Wood of *Leſterelles* near *Antibes*, where he ſeems reſolv'd to remain till that City be ſurrender'd, which has been blockaded and bombarded ever ſince the *Auſtrian* Army entered *Provence*, but no Trenches opened, nor any battering Cannon brought before it till the 13th Inſtant; ſo that no Place of any Strength in *Provence* has as yet been reduced, except the Iſland *St. Marguerite*, before *Antibes*, which was reduced by the *Britiſh* Squadron. If the laſt Advices from *Paris* be true, we may ſoon expect ſome important News from *Provence*; for they ſay, that on the 18th or 20th Inſtant, Marſhal *Belleiſle* was to march with his whole Army in queſt of the Enemy, ſo that they expected every Day to hear of a bloody Battle, or that the *Auſtrians* had retired over the *Var*.

As to the Negotiations for a general Peace, they ſeem to be at a full Stop both at *Liſbon* and *Breda*. The Court of *Spain* have expreſly declared, that they can neither give up the Cauſe of *Don Philip*, nor their *French* Alliance; and on the 15th M. *de Puyſieux*, the *French* Plenipotentiary, ſet out from *Breda* for *Paris*, without leaving any one in his Room, nor is there one as yet named by the *French* Court for carrying on the Conferences at that Place.

A conſiderable Change has lately happened in the *French* Miniſtry, M. *d'Argenſon* having reſigned his Poſt of Secretary of State, which has been given to the ſaid M. *de Puyſieux*; but the former has been gratified with a Penſion of 60,000 *Livres per Ann.* beſides the Poſt of Counſellor of State, with a Salary of 24,000 *Livres per Annum*.

From *Naples* we have an Account, that on the 29th ult. by the King's expreſs Order, it was notified to the Canons *Giordano* and *Reggiero*, the one Fiſcal and the other Judge of the Tribunal of Inquiſition, which the Cardinal Archbiſhop had introduced into that City, without the King's Leave, that they muſt leave that Kingdom in the Space of eight Days. The ſaid Tribunal was ordered to be immediately aboliſhed, and circular Letters ſent to all the Archbiſhops and Biſhops to abſtain from any ſuch future Attempt.

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DIVINITY.

1. THE Exiſtence and Attributes of God not demonſtrable *a priori*; againſt Dr. *Clarke* and his Followers. By *Tho. Knowles*, B. A. *Cambridge*, price 2*s*. *Bathurſt*.

2. The Faith of the antient *Jews* in the Law of *Moſes*, and the Evidence of the Types vindicated; in a Letter to *Stebbing*, by *J. Bate*, A. M. price 1*s*. *Cooper*.

3. A Treatiſe of the future Reſtoration of the *Jews* and *Iſraelites* to their own land, price 1*s*. *Cooper*.

4. A Key to the Prophecies of the *Old* and *New Teſtaments*, By *T. Newans*, a *Shropſhire* Farmer, price 2*s*. ſtitch'd. *W. Owen*.

5. A Vindication of *Chriſt*'s Holy Catholick Church, againſt the injurious Attacks of a Diſſenting Gentleman, price 6*d*. *Reeves*.

6. A critical and practical Expoſition of the Bible, with Notes Theological, Moral, Philoſophical, Critical and Hiſtorical, Publiſh'd weekly in Numbers at 6*d*. each.

7. A new and practical Expoſition of the Apoſtles Creed. By *Tho. Stackhouſe*, M. A. In weekly Numbers, at 6*d*. each.

ENTERTAINMENT *and* POETRY.

8. The Paſſions of Man, in four Epiſtles. A Poem, price 5*s*. *Robinſon*.

9. The Loves of *Hero* and *Leander*. From the *Greek* of *Muſæus*. By *C. Bally*, pr. 1*s*. *T. Oſborne*.

10. The New Year's Miſcellany, price 1*s*. *Freeman*.

11. Bury and its Environs. A Poem, price 6*d*. *W. Owen*.

12. The Riſe and Progreſs of Sacerdotal Sanctity. A Poem, price 6*d*. *Oldcaſtle*.

13. Female Empire; or, Winter celebrated at *London*, price 1*s*. *Cooper*.

14. Tar-Water. A Ballad, pr. 6*d*. *Webb*.

15. *Lucy*. A Paſtoral, pr. 6*d*. *Cooper*.

16. Reproof. A Satire; and Sequel to Advice, price 1*s*. *Cooper*.

17. Cantiunculæ tres, Anglice ſcriptæ & Latine. A. V. B. price 6*d*. *Barker*.

18. Miſs in her Teens; or, a Medley of Lovers. A Farce, 1*s*. *Tonſon*.

HISTORICAL.

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THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER FOR *IRELAND.*

Jan. 4.

THE Rev. *Daniel Keenan*, ſometime Aſſiſtant Curate at St. *Bride's*, being diſorder'd in his Senſes, cut his Throat.

7.

Was obſerv'd as a Day of general Faſting and Humiliation for imploring the Divine Aſſiſtance on his Majeſty's Arms. The Lords Juſtices went in State to *Chriſt Church*, and heard a Sermon preach'd by the Rev. Dr. *Antrobus*.

Captain *Mercer*, Commander of the Revenue Ship the *Beſborough*, ſeized at *Loughlarn*, a Ship laden with Tobacco on Debenture from *Scotland*, pretending to be bound to *Bergen* in *Norway*. The Proprietors claiming the Seizure, the Cauſe was tried at *Carrickfergus* on the 24th, and the Ship condemn'd, with a Fine of 500*l.* confirmed on *John M'Neal*, the Maſter, and another Maſter that ſhe always carried. This was the fifth Offence of the Kind, committed by the Proprietors; whereby it is computed, the Revenues of *Ireland* and *Scotland*, have loſt to the Amount of 7000*l.* each.

8.

Seventy-three Anchors and half Anchors of Brandy were ſeized and ſent to his Majeſty's Stores, by Mr. *Cramer*, Tide Surveyor of *Mallabide*.

14.

A Seizure made near *Lambay* by Mr. *Weſton*, Surveyorat *Skirries*, of three Tons of Tobacco and 200 Gallons of Brandy, was depoſited in his Majeſty's Stores.

15.

And following Days, the Forces deſigned for *Flanders*, embarked on board the Tranſports at *Paſſage*, *Kingſale*, and *Bandon*.

MARRIAGES, *&c.*

Alexander Montgomery, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Monaghan*, to the Daughter of *Hugh Willoughby* of *Carrow*, Eſq; — (13) *Andrew Fiſher*, Eſq; Counſellor at Law, to Mrs. *Grace Kennedy*, Widow of *William Kennedy* of *Mullaſh* in the County of *Longford*, Eſq; deceas'd, and Siſter to Sir *Richard Levinge*, Bart. — (14) *Robert Norton*, Eſq; (Son of Colonel *Norton*) to *Sidney*, Daughter of Mr. *Patrick Sandys* of *Dublin* — (16) *Thomas Newburgh* of *Ballybaiſe* in the County of *Cavan*, Eſq; to the Daughter of *Henry Cary* of *Dungiven* in the County of *Derry*, Eſq; — *Edward Smith*, Eſq; High Sheriff of the County of *Fermanagh*, to Miſs *Eleanor Ralphſon* — (18) Her Grace the Dutcheſs of *Mancheſter*, Wife of *Edward Huſſey*, Eſq; delivered of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.

(5) *Maurice Tyrrell* of the County of *Meath*, Eſq; and is ſucceeded in Eſtate by his Brother *Duke Tyrrell*, Eſq; — (7) *Charles Fox* the elder, of *Foxball* in the County of *Longford*, Eſq; — Rev. Mr. *Philip Downes* (Brother to the Biſhop of *Leighlin* and *Ferns*, and Son of Dr. *Henry Downes* late Biſhop of *Derry*) — (14) Rev. *Warter Wilſon*, Curate of St. *Andrew's* Pariſh. — (23) *Richard Warburton* of *Donnecarny*, Eſq; Repreſentative of the Borough of *Ballynakill* above forty Years in Parliament, and is ſucceeded in Eſtate by his Nephew *George Warburton*, Eſq; — (24) Rev. *Daniel Jackſon*, Curate of St. *Warburgh's* — (28) *John Hamilton* of *Mountjoy* in the County of *Tyrone*, Eſq; — (31) Mr. *Anthony Vareilles*, an eminent Merchant.

PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Dr. *Ledwyche* promoted to the Living of *Fogban* in the Dioceſe of *Derry*, void by the Death of Mr. *Downes*. And the Rev. *James Edkins* to the Living of *Philipſtown*, in the Room of Dr. *Ledwyche*. — (27) Rev. *Thomas Blennerhaſſet*, preſented by the Biſhop of *Cork*, to the Living of *Dunmanway*, void by the Death of Mr. *Scoffield*.

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Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer*

For FEBRUARY, 1747.

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II. Extracts from a Pamphlet, intitled, *The State of the Nation conſidered*, &c.
III. *French* King's Regulation of Convoys.
IV. Of General *Brown*'s repaſſing the *Var*.
V. Of the late Change in the *French* Miniſtry.
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VIII. *Miſs in her Teens* diſſected.
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XVI. Dialogue on Women.
XVII. On Luxury, with ſome Remarks on the Fable of the Bees.
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XIX. Remarkable Trials.
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CONTENTS.

THE JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued 59—64

SPEECH of Q. *Opimius*, in the Character of *J-mes O—d*, Esq; on the Motion for a Committee to inquire into the Cauſes of the Progreſs of the Rebellion in *Scotland* ibid.

The Diſaffected very numerous in the North of *Scotland* 60

What our Miniſters ſhould have done to preſerve our domeſtick Tranquility ibid. F

How this was neglected 61

This Neglect the Cauſe of our Commotions 62

Cauſe of the Progreſs of the Rebellion ibid. C

What was neceſſary for putting a Stop to it, and how neglected 63

Caſe of Sir *John Cope*, and Conſequence of the Orders given him ibid.

A Repreſentation of a cruel Machine for Torture, brought from *Scotland*, with the Figure of a Man tortur'd in it 64

Some Extracts from a Pamphlet lately publiſhed, intitled, *The State of the Nation conſidered, in a Letter to a Member of Parliament* 65, 66, 67

French King's Regulation of Convoys for their Iſlands in *America* 67, 68

Of the late Change in the *French* Miniſtry 68

Account of a remarkable Well 69

Account of a moving Moſs in *Lancaſhire* 70

A Deſcription of the Town and Harbour of *Louiſbourg* ibid.

Of freighting Goods on foreign Bottoms 71

The Farce of *Miſs in her Teens* diſſected 72

Occaſioned by a Report of the further Suſpenſion of the *Habeas Corpus* Act 73

Remarks on the Winter Campaign in *Provence*, and on General *Brown*'s repaſſing the *Var* 75

A remarkable Experiment in Electricity 77

How the diſtemper'd Cattle are managed by the Peaſants of *Livonia* 77

Liſt of Ships taken on both Sides ibid.

On the preſent State of the Theatre 79

On Solitude and Society 81

Dialogue on Women 82

On Luxury 86

An Eſſay on Snugneſs 88

POETRY: Tranquility and Happineſs, an irregular Ode 90

Reflections of a Gentleman on the Death of his Wife, Miſtreſs, and favourite Horſe 91

Inſcription on a Monument erected to the Memory of a favourite Bird ibid.

The Invitation, on *Valentine's-Day* ibid.

The Recipe, an Enigma ibid.

On the Duke of CUMBERLAND, by a Roman Catholick Prieſt in *Ireland* 92

On Dr. *Blackford* ibid.

On reading a Line in *Pope*'s Eſſay on Criticiſm ibid.

On a Gentleman who miſtook a kept Madam for a Lady ibid.

Ode of *Horace* imitated, and applied to the Duke of *Cumberland*, by the Rev. Mr. *Carthy* of *Armagh* 93

Sylvia and the Bee 95

To a Lady with a Preſent of Shells ibid.

On a Statue of a Slave at one of the Inns of Court 96

The Mimick ibid.

The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 97

The Duke goes abroad ibid.

Acts paſſed, with an Account of the new Window-Light Act ibid.

Sheriffs appointed

Murray, the Pretender's late Secretary, brought to the *King's-Bench* Bar ibid.

Letter about the diſtemper'd Cows 98

Trials ibid.

Marriages and Births 99

Deaths ibid.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 100

Promotions civil and military ibid.

Perſons declared Bankrupts ibid.

Prices of Stocks, &c. 101

Monthly Bill of Mortality ibid.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS 102

A Catalogue of Books 103

Chronologer for *Ireland* 104

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1747.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 24.

At a Meeting of our Club on the 28th of October, 1745, *a Motion was made by* Celsus Albinovanus, *in the Character of* A———r H--me C——l, *Esq; and seconded by* Julius Florus, *in the Character of* W——m P--t, *Esq*; That a Committee be now appointed, to enquire into the Causes of the Progress of the Rebellion in *Scotland*. *And as this Motion was opposed, it occasioned a Debate, in which* Q. Opimius, *in the Character of* J-mes Os——d, *Esq; spoke to this Effect*:

Mr. President,
SIR,

IF ever there was a Necessity for a Parliamentary Inquiry, if ever there can be a Necessity for any such Inquiry, that Necessity must now exist; and therefore I was surprised to find the least Opposition made to this Motion. When Misconduct in our publick Affairs is not only suspected, but from the Event apparent, and when by that Misconduct the Nation is brought into the most imminent Danger, surely it is then, if ever, a Time for the Parliament to inquire into the Conduct of our Ministers, that those whose Wickedness or Weakness has brought us into that Danger, may be removed, and the Management of our publick Affairs put into the Hands of more able or more honest Counsellors. At such a Crisis, would it be prudent to trust our being brought out of the impending Danger, to those by whose Weakness or Wickedness we had been brought into it? This surely would in all Cases be the Height of Folly; but when the Danger is such, that we could not have been brought into it, but by the utmost Neglect, or the blackest Treachery, it would in that Case be the Height of Madness to trust for our Relief to those very Men, who had subjected us to the Danger.

Is not this the Case, Sir, with respect to the present Rebellion? Is it possible to suppose, that from such a small Beginning, it could have risen to such a Height, or met with such Success, without the most wilful Neglect, or the most unpardonable Ignorance, in those whose Business it was to take Care of the internal Tranquility of the Kingdom, and who,

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who, in the Time of a foreign War, especially a War with *France* and *Spain*, ought to have been more than usually watchful to prevent or stifle any Civil Commotions? What Knowledge our Ministers might have of the Circumstances of their native Country, I shall not determine; but I am sure, there was not a Gentleman in the Kingdom that ever applied his Thoughts to the Subject, who did not know, that in the North of *Scotland* the Disaffected were very numerous, and that, as the whole Country without Distinction had been disarmed by Act of Parliament, the Friends of the Government had it not in their Power to prevent or oppose an Insurrection of the Disaffected, in Case the latter should be furnished with Arms and Ammunition, by our foreign Enemies.

In these Circumstances, Sir, and when we were at open War both with *France* and *Spain*, was it possible for any Minister to suppose, that our foreign Enemies would not endeavour to stir up the Disaffected to Rebellion, and to furnish them with Arms and Ammunition for that Purpose, in Case the necessary Measures should be neglected for preventing its being in the Power of the Disaffected to assemble, or to rise in Arms against the Government? This, Sir, was certainly to be expected, even supposing our foreign Enemies had never since the War began attempted to invade us, or shew any Design to raise Disturbances within the Kingdom; but when they had the very Year before attempted to invade us, when they had called the *Pretender*'s Son from *Rome*, in order to have him ready to be wafted over to this Island, the first Opportunity that should offer, surely our Ministers ought to have been upon their Guard: They ought to have considered the Circumstances of every Part of the Island; and if they had, they must have concluded, that the next Attempt would certainly be made upon the North of *Scotland*, if proper Measures were not taken to prevent any Insurrection in that Part of the Country. The Attempt made by the *French* the Year before to invade us with a great Force, had shewn, that while we were superior at Sea, all such Attempts would be vain and ridiculous; and unless they could invade us with a considerable Force there was no Part of the Island, except the North of *Scotland*, where they could expect to be joined by any great Number of the Inhabitants; but as to that Part of the Country, in its then Circumstances, if our Ministers did not, the *French* certainly knew, that if they sent but Arms and Ammunition, the Inhabitants themselves might probably make them Masters of a great Part of the Island, and give our Government here such an Interruption as would, for one Campaign at least, prevent our being able to give any great Assistance to our Friends upon the Continent.

Was it not then incumbent upon our Ministers, Sir, to take all proper Measures for bridling the Disaffected in that Part of the Country? Could any one be to seek for those Measures, that were proper for preserving our domestick Tranquility? Those who know that Country better than I do, may, perhaps, suggest several Things that might have been done for this Purpose, which do not occur to my Observation; but there are three Things which must, I think, occur to the Observation of every Man in the Kingdom, and that is, To have kept two or three of our Ships always cruizing among the Western Islands, and upon the Western Coast of *Scotland*; to have posted most, if not all, the Troops we had in *Scotland* at *Inverness*; and to have provided Magazines of Arms and Ammunition for the Well-affected in that Part of the Country. Our Cruizers would have prevented the

People

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People of any of the Western Islands from thinking of taking Arms against the Government, or would at least have prevented its being in their Power to get over to join their Friends upon the Continent; and if the few Troops that were left in *Scotland* had been posted at *Inverness*, and Arms put into the Hands of such of the People as we could certainly depend on, the Disaffected could never have got to any Head, even supposing they had resolved to make such an Attempt. But, I am persuaded, if these Measures had been taken, none of the Disaffected would ever have thought of giving the Government any Disturbance, nor would the *Pretender*'s Son have thought of landing in any Part of the *British* Dominions, without such a Force as it was impossible for the *French* to send along with him.

Instead of taking any such Measures as I have mentioned, we had not *so much* as one Cruizer stationed among the Western Islands, nor was the least Care taken to provide the Well-affected with Arms or Ammunition; and as to the few Troops that were left in *Scotland*, except a very small Garison at *Fort-William*, scarcely sufficient for defending the Place, much less for keeping the neighbouring dissaffected People in Awe: I say, except this Garison, the whole of the regular Troops left in *Scotland* were drawn away to the South, where we could not be under the least Apprehension of any Insurrection or Invasion. This Conduct of ours, with regard to the North of *Scotland*, was, certainly, represented in its true Light to the Court of *France*, by Letters from the *Pretender*'s Friends in *Scotland*, and by this that Court was encouraged to equip the young *Pretender* for that Expedition, which has now bred such Confusion amongst us; for whatever may be pretended, I am convinced, the Court of *France*, underhand, furnished him with Money for that Expedition. They thought it such a romantick Undertaking, that they would not appear openly to have any Hand in it; and it was lucky for us they had so bad an Opinion of it; for, notwithstanding all the Money we pay for Secret Service, I am afraid, our Intelligence is not so good, but that the *French* might have sent, from some of their Western Ports, a Fleet, with 3 or 4000 Land Forces aboard, along with the young *Pretender* to *Scotland*. A Dozen of Transports would have been sufficient for this Purpose, and a Squadron of three or four Men of War would have defended them against our Cruizers. Such a Fleet,* I say, they might, perhaps, have fitted out from one of their Western Ports, before we had got any Intelligence of it; and if the young *Pretender* had landed with such a Force in the West Highlands of *Scotland*, considering the naked Circumstances that Country was left in, the Rebellion would, perhaps, soon have become much more formidable than it is at present. Whereas, had the Methods which I have mentioned been taken, the *Pretender*'s landing even with such a Force, could have given us very little Disturbance; because, if they had landed any where to the South of *Fort-William*, they would have found very few to have joined them; and our Regular Troops, had they been posted at *Inverness*, with the Assistance of the well affected in that Country, would have prevented their being joined by any of the People to the North or West of that Fort. The Consequence of this would probably have been, that the *French* Troops, upon finding themselves not joined or supported by the People of the Country, would have reimbarked; or if they had not, our Army from *Inverness*, after securing the Peace of the Country, by seizing most of the Chiefs of the Disaffected, might have marched against them. And even supposing they had landed in that Country

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try where this Rebellion first broke out, if our regular Army had been posted at *Inverness*, and all the Friends of the Government provided with Arms, and ready to assemble upon the first Notice, I believe, the *French* would have found very few ready to join them, even in that Country where Disaffection most generally prevails; because our Army being so near at hand, the Disaffected must have supposed, that they would be overpowered before they could assemble in any great Body.

Sir, it was solely the defenseless Condition the Country was left in, that encouraged the Disaffected to appear in Arms against the Government: It was this alone that encouraged the *French* Court to send the young *Pretender* to *Scotland*. I shall not find Fault with our drawing so many Troops out of *Scotland*; but surely the Troops that were left there, ought to have been posted in that Part of the Country, where an Insurrection was chiefly to be apprehended, and since we were to draw away so many of our Troops, Care should have been taken to have the Militia of the Country well provided with Arms and Ammunition, and ready to assemble and march against any that should dare to appear against the Government. The Islands should likewise, as I have said, been taken Care of, by stationing some of our Men of War amongst them, because in most of them we could not depend upon the People; and these Men of War should have had Orders to give Attention to what was doing amongst the People, and to send Advice to *Fort-William*, if they saw an Appearance of any Commotion, which Advice might easily have been forwarded to our Army at *Inverness*. These Precautions were necessary, because we knew that most of the Western Islands, and a great Part of the opposite Coast, were in the Possession of Gentlemen very much suspected of Disaffection, and who had an absolute Command over a People bred to Arms, and always too ready to make use of them against our present happy Establishment. And not to make use of any of these Precautions, at a Time when we were in open War both with *France* and *Spain*, was, I must say, an unpardonable Neglect in those, whose Duty it is to watch over, and to provide for the Preservation of our domestick Tranquility.

Tho' what I have hitherto said, Sir, more properly relates to the Rise than the Progress of the Rebellion, yet I thought it necessary to explain the defenceless Condition in which the North of *Scotland* had been left, because the Progress of the Rebellion is, in my Opinion, chiefly owing to the same Cause: I mean, a total Neglect of the Affairs of that Country. We not only neglected to take any of the Precautions necessary for preventing a Rebellion; but after it was begun, or at least after we had an Account of the young *Pretender*'s Landing, we for some Time neglected to take any proper Method for putting a Stop to it. I cannot be particular as to Dates, but I must suppose, that the young *Pretender* landed in the West of *Scotland* about the Middle of *July*, because the Engagement between his Majesty's Ship the *Lyon*, and the Man of War he had for his Convoy, happen'd upon the 9th of that Month; and as the Frigate he was in, proceeded directly upon her Voyage, it is probable he landed within six or eight Days of that Time. As to the particular Day on which our Ministers here had an Account of his Landing, I cannot be positive; but I have been told, that they had an Account of it by Express very soon after his Landing. What then was proper for them to do? Our Regular Troops were then, as I have said, all in the South of *Scotland*, and consequently at too great a Distance to crush the Rebellion in its Infancy; therefore, in order to prevent the Rebellion's spreading, or coming to any

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ny great Head, we had nothing for it but to truſt to ſuch of the People of that Country, as have always ſhewn an Attachment to our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment. For this Reaſon proper Orders ſhould have been immediately diſpatched to the Noblemen and Gentlemen who were there, to raiſe their Tenants and Friends with what Arms they could get, and to poſſeſs themſelves of the ſtrong Paſſes about *Fort-Auguſtus* and other Places, thro' which the Rebels were obliged to paſs, in order to march towards the South of *Scotland*. One of our beſt ſailing Ships ſhould likewiſe have been immediately diſpatch'd from hence directly for *Inverneſs*, with Arms and Ammunition for our Friends in that Country.

Was any Thing like this done? No, Sir: No Orders were ſent to any Perſon in *Scotland*, except to Sir *John Cope*, tho' there was then a Nobleman in *Scotland*, and very near the Seat of Rebellion, who both from his *Quality* and his known Attachment to our preſent Royal Family, deſerved the utmoſt Confidence, and who could have been of great Service in ſtifling the Rebellion in its Infancy, had any proper Orders been ſent to him. But nothing was thought of, ſave that alone of ordering General *Cope* to march with what Forces he could againſt the Rebels; and the Conſequence was, that inſtead of the Rebels being penned up in their own barren Country, they had poſſeſſed themſelves of the Paſſes, ſo that our General with his regular Army could neither attack them, nor march into their Country, but was obliged to turn off to *Inverneſs*, and leave them a free Paſſage to *Edinburgh*; and in their March thither, being joined by all the Diſaffected in their Way, their Army was ſo much increaſed, that it was apparently of the moſt dangerous Conſequence for General *Cope*, with the ſmall Number of Troops he had, to engage them. Who it was that adviſed Mr. *Cope*'s marching back from *Inverneſs*, I do not know; but, in my Opinion, the Advice could proceed from none but ſuch as were entirely ignorant of the Nature of the Men the Rebel Army conſiſted of. To attempt to fight them, after their Army was become ſo much ſuperior in Number, was too great a Riſk, and a Riſk we had no Occaſion to run; therefore, I think, it would have been much more prudent to have ordered Mr. *Cope* to have ſtaid at *Inverneſs*, in order to prevent the Rebels getting any Reinforcements from that Country, and to aſſemble the Friends of the Government, who in a ſhort Time might all have been provided with Arms from hence. While he was there, the Rebels would not have dared to march into *England*; and in a ſhort Time an Army might have been ſent from *England*, too numerous for them to encounter, by which Means an End might have been put to the Rebellion, even without our being obliged to venture a Battle, unleſs with the Odds very much in our Favour. Whereas, by ordering General *Cope* to march back from *Inverneſs*, and to fight the Rebels at all Adventures, we ventured a Battle with the Odds very much againſt us; and the Conſequence was our giving them the Honour of a Victory, and an Opportunity to march into *England*, with a Character much beyond what they could otherwiſe have acquired.

From what I have ſaid, Sir, it is evident, that not only the Riſe, but the Progreſs of the preſent Rebellion, and the formidable Aſpect it now bears, are entirely owing to the Neglect and Imprudence of ſome of thoſe, whoſe Buſineſs it was to take Care of our domeſtick Tranquility, and to prevent any Diverſion being given to our Arms, either by an Invaſion or Inſurrection, at a Time when they are ſo uſefully employed for reſtoring the Tranquility of *Europe*. Who the Perſons are that deſerve to be blamed, I ſhall not pretend to point

point out; but they may eaſily, and they ought to be pointed out by a Parliamentary Inquiry. As the Danger is now become imminent, this Inquiry ought to be immediately entered into. A few Days Delay may render our Difficulties inſurmountable. Any new Piece of Neglect, any new Miſconduct may render former Faults irreparable, and the Rebellion irreſiſtible. It is lucky for us, Sir, that the Rebels have amuſed themſelves ſo long about *Edinburgh*; for had they marched forward directly after their Victory at *Preſton*, they might by this Time have been Maſters of *Newcaſtle*, perhaps of *York*; and had they obtained a new Victory in that Part of the Country, it might have been of the moſt fatal Conſequence. By our laſt Accounts from the North, they ſeem now to be preparing for a March, and if they bend their Courſe Southwards, as they ſay they intend, it is high Time for this Houſe to think of the Safety of the Nation, and to have the beſt Pilots that can be choſen, appointed to govern the Helm of our publick Affairs. For this Purpoſe it is neceſſary for us to inquire into our paſt Conduct with regard to the Rebellion, and therefore I ſhall be for agreeing to this Motion.

[This DEBATE *and* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

A Repreſentation of a Cruel MACHINE, *found at Lord* B——e's *in* Scotland, *and brought to Town by his Royal Highneſs the* DUKE, *ſuppoſed to be made uſe of by the Rebels to extort Confeſſion; but whether or not, we are Strangers to. However,* (ſays the Paper from whence this was taken) *we are well aſſured that it will be produced before the Houſe of Lords at* * *Lord* Lovat's *Trial, and then, probably, ſome Diſcoveries will be made. It is ſaid, it will be afterwards depoſited in the* Tower.

This Machine is made of Iron, weighing about ſixteen Pounds, the Height about four Foot; it opens like a Pair of Tongs, and encloſes the Neck in a broad Collar, in which is fixed an Iron Spike that points to the Back of the Skull, ſo that if the unhappy Perſon raiſes his Head or falls it, it muſt run into his Brain. His Hands and Legs are fixed in Hand-Cuffs, and the Irons, which are four flat Bars, by Screws and Bolts, which go through them in ſeveral Places, and confine him ſo cloſe, as to occaſion exceſſive Torment.

* *How this came to be conjectured, we cannot imagine; for what Connection have* Lord Lovat's *Deeds with Lord* B——e's? *And why ſhould an Inſtance of the latter's Cruelty, be produced as an Evidence againſt the former?*

N. B. *Lord* B——e *has put this Machine in Practice, and tortured ſeveral of his Tenants and others, who have offended him; for which he was brought to a Trial at* Edinburgh.

Some

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Some EXTRACTS *from a Pamphlet lately publiſhed, intitled,* The State of the Nation conſider'd, in a Letter to a Member of Parliament.

THIS Author, in his Preface, gives us the following State of the Difference between the Expence of the preſent War, and that in Queen *Anne*'s Time.

The Expence of ſeven Years War 1740 to 1746 incluſive,	41,003,052
The ſame of Queen *Anne*'s 1702 to 1708 incluſive,	31,736,281
Difference,	9,266,771

The Reaſon of this will appear very evidently, when we come to ſee the different Sums allowed for the ſame Articles.

For 49,229 Men for the Land Service, 1746	1,298,100
For 50,000 Ditto for Ditto 1706	1,063,734
The Difference, beſides 771 Men more,	224,366
The Ordinary of the Navy, 1746	198,048
The ſame, 1706	120,000
Difference,	78,048
To Ordſtance for the Land Service for the Year 1746 incluſive of an Allowance for extraordinary Charges of 246,542 *l.* the Sum of	175,777
To the ſame for, 1706	120,000
Difference,	55,777

And afterwards he tells us, that his Deſign is to ſhew, that a Peace cannot be in any Senſe neceſſary, if the Military Men did their Duty on the one Part, and the Civil on the other. He begins his Pamphlet thus:

Sir, The Fate of *England*, as well as of all *Europe*, is now ſwiftly approaching towards its Criſis, and the Conjuncture ſo critically nice, as requires, in a very extraordinary Manner, not only yours, but the Care and Attention of every honeſt Man in your Houſe. In a Word, ſomething is to be done, exquiſitely bold and ſtriking, ſomething that will give the higheſt Eclat to our Arms, the greateſt Glory to our Actions; or we are inevitably undone. This, Sir, is my Buſineſs to ſhew from indiſputable Facts.

After obſerving, that we cannot command a Peace unleſs the War be wiſely conducted; and that it cannot be wiſely conducted, unleſs proper Perſons be employed both in our Civil and Military, he ſays, I am the more concern'd to mention this by Way of Introduction, as I find the Genius of the Nation well inclin'd to remedy ſuch Diſorders, in a calm and gentle Manner; and to exert itſelf at this tender Conjuncture, for the univerſal Welfare. The natural *Britiſh* Spirit is ready to break its Bounds, and wants nothing but a Man of true Fire at the Head of Affairs to give it Vent, and to let it ruſh with all its genial Fury on the *Houſe of Bourbon*.

Then he computes, that for the Service of the enſuing Year we muſt raiſe at leaſt 10,363,352 *l.* including 700,000 *l.* to make good the Civil Liſt; and as to this laſt Article, he gives his Reaſons why it ſhould be narrowly inquired into.

He obſerves as follows, "A *War*, rightly conducted, can never hurt this Nation, becauſe we have, in our own Hands, the Power of ruining the *Trade* of our Adverſaries, and thereby of raiſing our own, which in any *War* with the *French* will pay the Expences, and did ſo in this, till our late *neutral Conduct* at Sea turn'd the Scale, leſſened the Number of our Privateers, and, by the oddeſt Management in the World, gave the Balance to the Enemy, who have done more with a few Ships, than we with all our Grand Fleet: At a Time too, when our Allies by Land are making large Strides towards reducing the exorbitant Power of the Enemy."

Upon this Subject he examines our Conduct as to Sea Affairs, and compares it with that of the *French*, whereby he ſhews, that the latter have in every Reſpect had the Advantage; therefore, he ſays, our Fleet muſt be better governed, and better officered, our Trade better convoyed, and Skill and Reſolution appear through the Management of all our Affairs.—— But, Sir, ſays he, if we had * an Angel at the Head of Naval Affairs, if we had not as bright a Being at the Head of the Miniſtry too, to co-operate with him, all muſt end in nothing. The whole State, Sir, muſt be uniform and of a Piece, as it was in that Part of the late Queen's Reign when *Marlborough* triumph'd. The Miniſter muſt be above either Corruption or Corrupting, he muſt know how to diſtinguiſh and encourage Men of Merit, and have Virtue enough to deſpiſe thoſe little Arts that keep tottering Miniſters on their Legs; he muſt give Penſions to none, and Places only to ſuch as can and will do their Duty in them.

Then he examines our Expedition againſt

* *This Author ſhould have ſhewn us, how ſuch a Miniſter could govern a Parliament conſiſting chiefly of Officers, every one of whom would join the Oppoſition againſt him, if he ſhould preſume to promote him, let his Conduct be never ſo ridiculous.*

Port L'Orient in *Bretagne*, and ſhews, that it did no Good, but a great deal of Harm, tho' a juſter Deſign in general could never have been imagined; from whence he obſerves, that the conducting of a right Deſign wrongly, ſhews in the ſtrongeſt Light the Want of Genius and Ability in a Miniſtry, A and that conſequently, the preſent Miniſter's Capacity doth not ſhine in the Direction of Enterprizes; after which he ſhews, that it doth not lie in the Management of the Revenues, becauſe of the Neglect in not effectually deſtroying Smugglers. The Reaſon againſt it, ſays he, lies here, "The private Intereſt of a few particular Men, is to overB balance all Regards to the Honour, Welfare, and Proſperity of the State; they muſt be ſupported in Power at all Hazards, and Smugglers permitted in a Courſe of Plunder and Rapine, becauſe once in ſeven Years, they can ſerve a particular Intereſt; but I hope they won't preſume to call this governing a Nation, it is making a Jeſt of all Government, and laughing at every Thing that's juſt C and ſacred, and therefore ought to be conſidered properly, by thoſe whoſe more immediate Buſineſs it is to conſider them, to rectify their Proceeding, and to give the Nation a fair Account of their Actions."

We may ſubſiſt now, to-morrow, and next Day, under ſuch wild Conduct, but the Event muſt be evidently fatal; what Difficulties it has already put us under, and what Dangers D brought us into, is but too obvious, not to intimate the certain Conſequences of a Continuance; and we cannot be rightly in our Senſes, and ſuffer ſuch Acts to be perpetuated, when it is ſo eaſily remedied, by employing better Friends to the Royal Family and to the Conſtitution, with Abilities infinitely ſuperior.

After this he ſhews, that the *French*, at E the firſt ſetting out of the War, had the following Aids, which are now entirely loſt to them, *viz.*

"By the Alliance of *Pruſſia*	100,000 Men
By the late Emperor	30,000
By the Elector *Palatine*	6,000
By the Prince of *Heſſe*	6,000
By the Two *Sicilies*	20,000
By the Republick of *Genoa*	12,000
By *Spain* (more than now)	50,000
Sum Total	224,000."

And to this he adds, that as there are now 11,000 *Heſſians* and *Bavarians*, Part of the *above Troops*, in our Service, which, G added to the Loſſes that the *French* have ſuſtain'd in *Italy*, *Germany*, &c. I cannot think the Account heightened, if I ſay upon the Whole that the *French* are weaker now, than at the *Beginning of the War*, by at leaſt 300,000 diſciplin'd Men.

Then he ſhews the ſeveral Branches of Trade the *French* have loſt by the War, *viz.* The *Eaſt India* Trade—totally.

Fiſhery—Ditto—if we pleaſe.

Turkey—Ditto—at leaſt for the preſent.

Lyons—Ditto—the Courſe into the *Empire* [ſtopt.

Bourdeaux Ditto—by the War with us. Land Trade by *S. France*—by the Allied Army. The Fur Trade—totally on *Canada* Side.

And adds, that our Trade has improved, tho', by the worſt Conduct in the World, we B have loſt a Multitude of Shipping; to prevent which for the future, and to deſtroy the *French* Trade entirely, he propoſes ſeveral Methods.

1*ſt*, To make it Felony to carry Proviſions from *Ireland*, or Lumber from the *Plantations*, to any of the Dominions of *France*.

2*dly*, To make it Felony to inſure Lumber or Proviſion Ships.

3*dly*, To ſend out ſtrong Convoys, and to C oblige our Merchant Ships to obey Orders.

4*thly*, To encourage Privateers to cruize in certain Stations, in Conjunction with our Men of War.

Then he farther conſiders our own Situation, and ſays, "The Principles I would finiſh upon are theſe: That Taxes already ſettled be fully rais'd, and all Impediments D thereto obviated; that new ones, if neceſſary, be laid where leaſt burthenſome, leaſt oppreſſive, leaſt obſtructive to *Trade*, and rais'd at the leaſt Expence. That our *Naval* Affairs be judiciouſly attended to, and no Money ſquander'd away on *Place-Men* or *Elections*. And that, to bring all this to bear, ſome Men of Spirit and Judgment riſe up and put the whole in Execution; the Parts of E themſelves being nothing, without a right Head to bring them together, and to make them act in due Order, with full Force and Efficacy."

Upon this he repeats our Loſs by Smuggling, finds Fault with the Reduction of the Horſe-Guards, and inſinuates the Annihilation of all idle Patent Places.

Our Naval Affairs he next conſiders, and after obſerving the Superiority of our Navy, F he ſays, "The good Conduct of the *French* in giving the Orders mentioned in the *Appendix*, put an End to our Privateering, and conſequently leſſened our *Acting Naval-Power*, by at leaſt one Half; while thoſe who directed our *Naval Affairs* purſued no counter Meaſures. The great Object before us was the preventing of the Duke *D'Anville's* *Fleet* getting off to *America*, which was in no Senſe the Thing, ſince we at that Time either intended a Deſcent on *Britany* *, or we

* *The Deſcent on* Britany, *ſeems only intended to avoid the Conſequences of an Expedition to* North America, *previouſly agreed upon and not executed; becauſe if that had been done, no Peace could have been made with* France, *without delivering it up again, which the People would never agree to.*

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we did not; if we did, the carrying off the Troops and diſciplin'd Militia in that Fleet was the very Thing to be wiſh'd, and a very little Addition to our Naval Force at *Cape Breton*, was ſufficient to obviate all Attempts of the Enemy there. If we did not intend a Deſcent on *Britany*, ſurely it would have been beſt ſo to have divided our acting Squadrons, as to have prevented at leaſt 240 Sail of Merchant-Ships going out of the Bay of *Biſcay*, in one Fleet, under the Convoy of four Men of War only. But contrary to this, the Diſpoſition of our Fleet was ſo very extraordinary, that out of the ſaid Bay, and much about the ſame Time, this Convoy, and the Duke *D'Anville*'s Fleet both ſail'd, the one by the North, and the other by the South Confines, while Admiral *Martin* was cruizing with a very ſtrong Squadron juſt in the Middle, as if his Buſineſs was only to ſee the Enemy well out. When the Enemy was gone, I don't remember that any Ships were ſent after M. *Conflans*, or to ſtrengthen the Squadron at *Cape Breton*, our Fleet being kept together for the Deſcent on *Britany*, which, detach'd from other Regards, was right enough, but as it was conducted, impoſſible to operate ſignificantly; ſo that the whole Year no one Thing was done, either againſt the Enemy's Trade, or on the Coaſt. From whence *I* ſhall beg Leave to conclude, without any further Remarks on our Naval Conduct, that let us blunder as much as we will, and act by one eternal Soleciſm, yet that, with a very little right Conduct henceforth, the Power, Wealth, and Commerce of *France*, muſt ceaſe for ever; and that we have, and *France* has not, thoſe Reſources in Store, which the World has been led, blindly, and implicitly to believe, from the hermaphrodifical united Outcry of miniſterial Agents, and profeſs'd *Jacobites*; the one ſtimulated, I hope, by Fear only, the other on Principles too evident to need Illuſtration. To render the Folly of one, and the Wickedneſs of the other evident, it may not be improper, with the State of our own Nation abbreviated, to ſhew at the ſame Time that of all *Europe*.

Laſtly, He makes a Compariſon between our Circumſtances and thoſe of *France* and *Spain*, and ſhews, that we have the better of them in every Reſpect both by Sea and Land, even ſuppoſing both the *Turks* and *Pruſſians* ſhould take their Part, provided good Counſels be on our Part purſued; and in Hopes that they will be ſo, he begs Leave to conclude his Remarks; and adds, by Way of *Appendix*, the *French* King's Regulation of Convoys for their Iſlands in *America*, dated *May* 14, 1745; which is as follows.

HIS Majeſty having reſolved to fit out Men of War to convoy Merchantmen deſigned for the Trade of the Iſlands belonging to the *French* in *America*, and being deſirous to ſecure the Succeſs of the ſaid Convoys, as well on the Part of the Captains of ſuch Merchantment, who ſhall be ready to take the Advantage of them, as on that of the Officers to whom his Majeſty ſhall truſt the Command of the Convoy, hath, and hereby doth order as follows; *viz.*

Article I. The Captains and Maſters of Merchantmen that ſhall be fitted out for the Iſlands belonging to the *French* in *America*, and for whom a Convoy ſhall be provided, ſhall be obliged to rendezvous in the Place appointed them, by Virtue of the Orders given by his Majeſty; and at the Time prefixed them for taking the Advantage of the ſaid Convoys to the Places to which they are bound.

II. They ſhall alſo be obliged, before they leave the Iſlands, to rendezvous in the Ports and Roads preſcribed, according to the Orders that ſhall be iſſued forth for that Purpoſe, by the Governors, Lieutenants-General of his Majeſty for the ſaid Iſlands, in Conſequence of thoſe which his Majeſty ſhall give them, as well for the Rendezvous from whence the Convoys are to depart, as for the Cautions to be taken to ſecure the Paſſage of the Ships from the Ports and Roads where they have been trading, to the Port of Rendezvous.

III. His Majeſty expreſly prohibits and forbids the ſaid Captains and Maſters of Ships to depart without Convoys, whether it be from Ports in *France*, for which Convoys ſhall be appointed, or from Ports in the ſaid Iſlands, under the Penalty of forfeiting 500 Livres, and to ſerve one Year in the Quality of a private Sailor, without Wages, on board his Majeſty's Ships. Nevertheleſs it is hereby underſtood, that ſuch Ships, which by ſome unavoidable Accident were prevented joining the Convoy before its Departure, or that having departed with the Convoy, ſhall be obliged to put back, in ſuch Caſe they may, within the Space of one Month after the Departure of the Convoy, proceed on their intended Voyage, without waiting for a ſucceeding Convoy; and for this Purpoſe they muſt obtain Certificates, juſtifying the lawful Reaſons of their Stay, which muſt be procured in the following Manner; *viz.* The Captains of Ships, who deſire thus to depart from Ports in *France*, muſt apply to the Directors of the Chambers of Commerce, or to the Chiefs of the Conſular Juriſdiction examined by the Commiſſaries of the Marine at the ſaid Ports; and thoſe Captains who ſhall depart from *America*, ſhall apply to the Commanding Officer, and the Commiſſary of the Marine, or to the Officer appointed to execute that Function, in the Port from whence he departs.

IV. It is also prohibited and forbid, that if any Captain or Master, voluntarily, or without being necessitated so to do, leave the Convoy, the Penalty shall be 1000 Livres, one Year's Imprisonment, and to be incapacitated ever to command a Ship at Sea. It shall be permitted to such who are accused of this Misdemeanor, to defend themselves by producing their Ship Journal, verbal Process drawn up by the Help of their Officers, and the Declaration of their Ship's Crew, of the Cause of their Separation. A

V. It is his Majesty's Pleasure, that in Case the said Captains and Masters shall depart without Convoy or willingly separate from the Fleet, by Order of the Owners of the Ships, such Owners shall be condemned in their own and particular Name to forfeit 10,000 Livres, besides the Penalties mentioned in the two foregoing Articles against the said Masters and Captains. B

VI. His Majesty enjoins the commanding Officers of the said Convoys to use their utmost Care for the Security of the Fleet, to accompany them, and keep them under their Flag. His Majesty expresly prohibits and forbids them to abandon the Ships under their Care through any Pretence or Occasion whatsoever, under Pain of being broke, or more considerable Punishment, according to what the Exigence of the Case may require. Be it however understood, that in Case of an unavoidable Separation, the said Officers shall do all that is in their Power to collect the Convoy again; and when it shall so happen that they arrive in the Port without the said Ships, they shall deliver an Abstract of their Journal to the Comptroller of the Port where they arrive, which shall be examined by the Commanding Officers of the said Port, assisted by such Officers as his Majesty shall think fit to nominate for that Purpose; to the End, that his Majesty may judge by the Accounts delivered, of the Reason of their Separation, and give such Orders as he shall think fit; for which Reason the Officers shall be obliged to keep an exact Journal of their Navigation, or be liable to be called to Account. C D E

VII. For the better Execution of the above Orders, the said Officers shall give to the said Captains and Masters, Signals for the Voyage, to which Signals the said Captains and Masters shall be obliged to conform; those who do not shall undergo the Penalty of serving one Year as a private Sailor, without Wages, in his Majesty's Ships. F

His Majesty orders and commands the Duke *de Penthievre*, Admiral of *France*, the Vice-Admiral, Lieutenants-General, Intendants, Commodores, Captains of Ships, Commissaries, and other Officers of the Marine, also Governors, his Lieutenants-General in the Colonies, Intendants, particular Governors, and other Officers, to whom this may appertain, to see that these Orders be executed; and they shall be published and registred wherever needful, that none may pretend to be ignorant thereof. G

Done at the Camp before *Tournay*, the 14th Day of *May*, 1745.

Signed LOUIS.

And underneath, PHILIPEAUX.

The Duke *de Penthievre* Admiral of *France*,

HAving revised the King's Orders on the other Part, with Command to put the same in Execution, we order the Vice-Admirals, Lieutenants-General, Commodores, Captains of Ships, Commissaries, and other Officers to whom it may belong, likewise the Officers of the Admiralty, to put them in Execution, according to their Form and Tenor; also to publish and enroll them wherever it may be necessary, and in the usual Form.

Done at the Camp before *Tournay*, the 14th Day of *May*. 1745.

Signed, L. J. M. de Bourbon.

And lower, by his Serene Highness,

Signed, ROMIEU.

For the King, Collated with the Original by us, Escuyer, Counsellor, Secretary to the King's Houshold, Crown of *France*, and Treasury.

Of the late Change in the French *Ministry, in an Extract of a Letter from* Paris, Jan. 30.

THE late Revolution that has happen'd in our Ministry, is very far from giving all the World Satisfaction; and to say the Truth, what Revolution ever did? Some Particulars relating to it are obvious to those upon the Spot, and may, perhaps, be receiv'd with Satisfaction, when transmitted to other Countries. The Marquis *d'Argenson* has been long in very great Confidence, both with the King and the People; he has always had the Reputation of being a Minister, not only of great Parts, but of great Probity, inclined to preserve the People, as far as it was possible, from Taxes, and very sincerely disposed to bring about a Peace. It was owing to this Turn of his, that the *Dutch* confided in him more than in any other Minister, and at his Persuasions they laboured to give the Court all the Demonstrations possible of their Willingness to set on foot a Negotiation, which should be attended with a general Suspension of Arms. The Candour and Ingenuity of M. *d'Argenson*'s Temper, hindered him from perceiving,

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in early as he might have done, that he had many, and ſome of thoſe very powerful Enemies at Court; the rather, becauſe there were ſcarce any in the Miniſtry who made him higher Profeſſions of Friendſhip, than thoſe very Perſons who were ſtudying and practiſing to leſſen his Credit, and who, while they applauded his Meaſures to himſelf, took care to have them repreſented in quite a different Light to the King his Maſter.

When his true Friends convinced him at laſt of the Situation he was in, he had Recourſe to an Expedient, which for ſome Time anſwer'd his Purpoſe very effectually; in ſhort, he was the Author of the good Fortune of our preſent great Lady, Madame *de Pompadour*, who, from a Principle of Gratitude, render'd him all the Services poſſible, not only while in Power, but even in the Article of, and ſince his Diſgrace; and this notwithſtanding ſhe has had ſeveral private Notices, that this Conduct would not at all contribute to leſſen the Number of thoſe Enemies, which the Envy of her Fortune had already created. The King, indeed, as well in Compliance to her Entreaties, as for the Sake of his old Kindneſs for that Miniſter, has done more for him and his Family ſince he was out, than Favourites in former Reigns found it practicable to do for themſelves while they were in; but theſe muſt be conſidered as perſonal Gratifications, which, at the ſame Time they ſhew his Majeſty's Goodneſs towards the Man, very plainly prove, that the Miniſter is totally diſmiſſed, and with him his Syſtem.

Thoſe who have brought about this Change, are ſtil'd here the *Belleiſle* Faction; perhaps they might with equal Juſtice take their Name from another great Officer, who ſupports them with all his Credit. It is certain, that they have been labouring the Diſgrace of M. *d'Argenſon*, for many Months, and not without great Difficulty, and in Conſequence of the preſent tickliſh Situation of publick Affairs, have atchiev'd it. The two Brothers of the Houſe of *Belleiſle*, are juſtly accounted the moſt thorough Politicians in *France*; the Marſhal would not ſuffer himſelf to be perſuaded into taking the Command of the Army in *Provence*, by any but the Marquiſs *d'Argenſon*, which ſurprized moſt of his Party here, who thought that he gave great Advantages to his Enemies by his Abſence; but the Marſhal knew very well what he did, and the wide Difference between the Remonſtrances of an Officer out of Service, and one upon whoſe Conduct and Fortune the Fate of a Nation depends; and in this Particular he judged ſo right, that in the Space of a few Weeks, he has done more at a Diſtance, than he could have done in as many Months if he had ſtaid at Court.

In the mean Time, our Affairs are in ſuch a Situation, that no body knows what to think, or to wiſh. If the *Belleiſles* ſhould be beaten in *Provence*, they will, probably, have no better Reſource than by quitting all the Country on the other Side the *Rhone*, which will throw the Kingdom into the greateſt Confuſion. On the other hand, if they ſhould be ſo fortunate as to gain a deciſive Battle, or even oblige the Allies to repaſs the *Var*, their Succeſs would give them an irreſiſtible Influence at Court; ſo that we ſhould ſoon ſee a total Change in the Adminiſtration, all the old Schemes of *German* Treaties and Expeditions would be revived, and the Flames of War break out afreſh in the North and in *Italy*. It was the Plan of the Marquiſs *d'Argenſon*, to ſign the Preliminaries at *Breda*, without hazarding any Thing in *Provence* or the *Low Countries*; but the Schemes of his Competitors are of ſo different a Nature, that the very Propoſal of them is ſaid to have frighted the Marquiſs *de Puyſieux* (the *French* Miniſter at *Breda*) into a Fever, as the Rumours occaſioned thereby have driven M. *Van Hoey* to his Wit's End, ſince there is not now a ſingle Miniſter left to admire his Eloquence.

Account of a remarkable WELL, *as it was receiv'd by a Gentleman from one of the Carpenters who digged it*, viz.

THAT he and another dug a Well at *High-Eaſter*, about 8 Miles from *Chelmſford* in *Eſſex*, in *November* laſt; that for 20 Feet, or thereabouts, the Soil was a grey or Chalky Clay, and then they came to a blackiſh Earth, which laſted 24 Feet more, in which a Piece of Oar was found, about 18 Feet deep, upwards of a Foot ſquare and an Inch thick: Hitherto no Water appear'd. At 38 Feet they began to bore, and bored 5 or 6 Feet, when they came to a ſandy Gravel; but the Entrance into it was ſo hard that the Earth-bit would not penetrate: They heard a Noiſe, which they apprehended to be Water, and put ſome into the Hole they had bored to ſoften the Ground underneath, which immediately fell to bubbling like the Boiling of a Pot, and made a conſiderable Noiſe; after that they dug down to the Gravel, the Water continuing bubbling and making a Noiſe in the Hole; the Gravel, when they came at it, was obſerved to be as hot as a Horſe Dunghil, in which they bored 11 Feet more, when a ſulphureous Kind of Smoak came up the Hole, which they poured ſome more Water into, and that bubbled as before and made a great Noiſe, which they compared to the Noiſe of a Water-Mill when it is grinding. The Maſter, finding himſelf faint, made the Signal to be drawn up, who was

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ſo as ſoon as poſſible, and the Bucket let down again for the Servant, and he did not ſtay to bring up his Tools, but came up directly, and ſo much affected that his Face and Hands were turn'd black, and he was almoſt dead; but recovered again after he had been in the Air a little Time.

No Water came into the Well, but a A ſtrong Wind up the Hole, which continued till next Morning, when it burſt up in ſo furious a Torrent that it threw up ſome of the ſandy Gravel and Stones ſeveral Feet above the Mouth of it; and it was obſerv'd, whilſt the Air was thus venting itſelf, (which was about the Space of a Minute) the Farm-Houſe and the Ground that was near ſhook very much.

As the Man was ſick when he was firſt B taken out of the Well, they got 3 Cats to try Experiments; the firſt they let down in the Bucket, and as ſoon as it got to the Bottom they drew it up again and laid it by the Well-Side, and it was ſenſleſs and almoſt dead for ſome Time, but recover'd again; the ſecond the ſame; but the third they let down C in a Baſket, and took it up as before; but that was quite dead and never recover'd.

They likewiſe tried to let down lighted Candles, which were no ſooner put into the Well but they were extinguiſh'd; whereupon they left off working for a Fortnight, in which Time the Noiſe ceaſed, abating by Degrees, when they tried Candles again, which were let down and came up again light; the D Workmen hereupon ventured down for their Tools, and receiv'd no Hurt. They have ſince bored again, upon which the Noiſe began as before, and continued till they had bored about 3 Feet more, when they came, as they imagined, to a hollow Place, for the Inſtrument dropt down without Reſiſtance a Foot and a half, and then the Noiſe ceaſed, and they E came to a hard gravelly Soil again, which broke their Inſtrument and prevented their proceeding.

The Tenant reports, that he heard the like Noiſe again in the Well ſome Time after, but it continued not long.

Account of a MOVING MOSS *in* Lancaſhire, F *in a Letter from the Rev. Mr.* RICHMOND, *to* — — LEIGH, *Eſq; of* Adlington *in* Cheſhire: *As publiſh'd in the* Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 475.

ON *Saturday* the 26th of *Jan.* 1744-5. G a Part of *Pilling Moſs*, lying between *Heſcomb* Houſes and an Eſtate of Mr. *Butler's*, called *Wild Bear*, was obſerved to riſe to a ſurprizing Height: After a ſhort Time it ſunk as much below the Level, and moved ſlowly towards the South Side: In half an Hour's Time it cover'd 20 Acres of Land. The improved Land adjoining that Part of the *Moſs* which moved was a concave Circle containing near 100 Acres, which was well nigh fill'd up with Moſs and Water. In ſome Parts it was thought to be five Yards deep. A Family was driven out of their Dwelling-Houſe, which was quite ſurrounded, and the Fabrick tumbling down. The Part of the *Moſs* which was ſunk like the Bed of a River, ran North and South; was above a Mile in Length, and near half a Mile in Breadth; ſo that it was apprehended there would be a continual Current to the South. A Man was going over the *Moſs* when it began to move: As he was going Eaſtward, he perceiv'd, to his great Aſtoniſhment, that the Ground under his Feet moved Southward. He turn'd back ſpeedily, and had the good Fortune to eſcape being ſwallowed up.

A DESCRIPTION *of the Town and Harbour of* LOUISBOURG *, on the Iſland of* Cape Breton, *in Lat.* 45. 55. *Long.* 52. 47. *Weſt from the Meridian of the* Lizard.

THE Town is built on a Point towards the South-Eaſt Sea; the Streets are regular and broad; compoſed moſtly of Stone Houſes, with a large Parade a ſmall Diſtance from the Citadel, the Inſide of which is a fine Square near 200 Feet each Way; the North Side of the Square was, when the *French* poſſeſſed it, the Governor's Houſe and Church, the other 3 Sides are taken up with Barracks, Bomb Proof, in which Place the *French* put their Women and Children during the Siege: The greateſt Extent of the Town is from the Citadel to the Stone Gate, called the *Duke de Penthievre*, which is more than Half an *Engliſh* Mile; and to walk round all the Ramparts, which are mounted with heavy Cannon, is at leaſt two Miles and a Quarter. The whole Number of Guns mounted on the Walls and Works round the Town is 164, out of which are only 8 Braſs with 4 Braſs Mortars, 3 Iron Mortars, and about 20 Braſs Cohorns. The Road from the Town to the Country is by the Weſt Gate over a Draw-Bridge; and on the ſaid Place there is a circular Battery of 16 Guns twenty-four Pounders. There are 3 Gates in the North-Weſt of the Town, which look into the Harbour, and have Bridges run into the Water, ſo that at any Time you may land any Sort of Goods with very great Eaſe. The Iſland Battery is between the Town and the Harbour's Mouth; and on the ſame Place there are 32 Guns, all forty-two Pounders; this Battery faces the Harbour

* *See Governor* Shirley's *Account of its Siege and Surrender, in the Additions to our* Maga *for* 1746, *p.* 55, *and ſome Account of the Iſland*, ibid. *p.* 111.

Mout

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Mouth, which it commands entirely, and has a double Ditch on the Land Side to secure it. The Harbour's Mouth is near 400 Fathom broad, and on the Starboard Side going in there is a Light-House, which ſtands on a high rocky Point, and may be ſeen in a clear Night five Leagues off at Sea. Near this Light-Houſe are two Batteries, one of 6 Guns, and the other of 12, both eighteen Pounders. The Harbour is in Breadth from North-Weſt to South-Eaſt more than Half an *Engliſh* Mile in the narroweſt Place; and in Length from North-Eaſt to South-Weſt near ſix Miles, and from 6 to 8 Fathom Water, good holding Ground. In the North-Eaſt Part of the Harbour is a fine careening Wharf for Men of War to heave down, and very ſafe from all Winds. On the oppoſite Side are the fiſhing Stages, and Room for 2000 Boats to make their Fiſh; in ſhort, it is a fine Place to make an extenſive and advantageous Fiſhery, for you may load your Boats twice a Day in the Harbour's Mouth, and within Call from the Centry Boat, from the Iſland and Light-Houſe Battery. The Number of Guns mounted in the Town, and upon all the Outworks, which have been built to ſecure *Louiſbourg*, are in all, of heavy Cannon, 266, which I counted on *July* 12 and 13, 1746.

P. S. They have Plenty of Wood and Sea-Coal, about 5 Leagues to the Northward of the Harbour.

Of Freighting Goods on FOREIGN BOTTOMS.

AS Trade and Navigation are the Wealth, Strength, and Safety of theſe Realms, every Method which tends to leſſen that Nurſery for Seamen, muſt end in the utter Ruin of *England*; but in this we are our own Executioners, for moſt of our Trade is now driven in Foreign Bottoms, or in Veſſels belonging to Foreign Owners, or commanded by Foreign Maſters; this is ſo ſenſible a Detriment to *England*, that in all human Appearance our whole Mercantile Navigation will not be able, in two Years more, to Man one Fourth of the *Engliſh* Navy. This is not founded on Suppoſition, but upon Matters of Fact; for the Entries inwards and outwards are above 1000 *Engliſh* Ships leſs this Year, than they were a few Years ago. It muſt grieve every Lover of his Country to ſee our Ships lie rotting by the Walls, whilſt Goods are conſtantly ſhipping on Freight in Foreign Bottoms; becauſe, ſays the Freighter, as they ſail their Ships cheaper than the *Engliſh*, they can carry for leſs Freight: This is a unjuſtifiable an Argument, that whoever makes uſe of it, is as much an Enemy to the Commonwealth as a Smuggler, who regards his Country's Intereſt no farther than it conſiſts with his own, and may be ſaid to feed the Stranger with the Bowels of his Poſterity, and wound his Children, through his own Sides. It cannot be ſuppoſed, that ſome of our Allies will come heartily into a War, or wiſh a Peace, ſo long as they are Gainers by their Neutrality: And tho' the War is on the very Verge of their Dominions, their Gains in Trade, ſince it was declared, are ſufficient to purchaſe a Pacification for them on their own Conditions. It is evident, that *England* can afford her Goods much cheaper, when ſent to Market in our own Bottoms, than when freighted in Foreign Veſſels.

For ſuppoſe two groſs Cargoes freighted, the one in an *Engliſh*, the other in Foreign Bottom, at 200*l.* Freight, produces each, free of all Charges, except the Freight, 1200*l.*

Then is *England* Creditor for the whole 1200*l.* for the Goods ſent in her own Bottom, ſince the Freight is paid to *England* as well as the Produce of the Goods.

The Cargo only credits *England* 1000*l.* the Foreign Bottom being paid 200*l.* for Freight, and their Navigation and Commerce increaſing by the Ruin of ours.

In the firſt Caſe, the Freight earned on *Engliſh* Bottom would make Inſurance in *Holland*, and they bear our Loſſes at Sea. Every Tradeſman, from the Ship-Builder to the Farmer, feels the bleſſed Effects of encouraging our own Shipping. As there is no Buſineſs for Ship Carpenters and Caulkers, they, and all the Trades depending on Shipping, muſt ſhortly ſeek their Bread in Foreign Countries, where Ships carry our Goods on Freight, and their Families become a Burden to their reſpective Pariſhes; the Importation of all Neceſſaries for Shipping will daily leſſen, to the great Prejudice of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms. I had a long Struggle with my own Inſufficiency before I could prevail with myſelf to write, but hearing there is a Scheme on Foot to open a Trade with *Spain* on Neutral Bottoms, which will very much increaſe this dangerous Practice, I could no longer forbear, hoping ſome abler Perſon, who has more Capacity than I pretend to, will give the Legiſlature their Thoughts, which Way to prevent this growing Evil from becoming, as otherwiſe it ſoon muſt, abſolutely inſupportable.

G. SNOW.

A new Weekly Paper having lately appear'd, under the Title of, The Anatomiſt, *&c. we ſhall give our Readers the following, from that of* Jan. 31.

Too long has farce, *neglecting nature's laws,*
Debas'd the ſtage, and wrung'd the comic cauſe:

To

To raise a laugh has been her sole pretence,
Tho' dearly purchas'd at the price of sense.
Prologue to *Miss in her Teens.*

To the Society of ANATOMISTS.

AS it is an old Maxim, that the Taste of the Town is best discovered from their theatrical Diversions, I have given uncommon Attention to the Success of a Dramatick Performance, which has much ingrossed the Conversation of all Companies; and, whether it be owing to a Respect for the Author, or the Merit of the Production, has been indulged a very long Run, having all along equally filled *Covent-Garden* Theatre with *Company* and *Laughter*.

I have been one of the numerous Spectators twice myself, and have also read the Piece with just Attention; so thinking I must be tolerably well qualified for such an Operation, and that it will not a little oblige the Town, who are greatly divided in applauding or censuring they at present know not what, I venture to make you a Present of a *Dissection* of *Miss in her Teens*; or, *The Medley of Lovers*.

This Farce, indeed, has little of *Novelty* to recommend it, the Subject having often before been handled with equal *Mastership* and *Delicacy*. It is true too, that some Characters are *unnatural*, and others *faulty*; that there is very little *Plot*, and no *Moral*: But these are Blemishes which it shares in common with many celebrated Comedies; and it is Merit enough, to intitle it to be made a Skeleton, that

Mr. *G-rr-k* is the Author of it.

The best Actors have performed in it.

And that the Town have been hugely diverted with it.

The Plot runs thus.

Miss *Biddy Bellair*, a simple Girl of Fortune, bred up under a good-natur'd Maiden Aunt in the Country, is, at the Age of 16, from the pure Dictates of Nature, to play the Part of a finished Town-Coquet, in receiving and discarding Lovers; and after she has diverted herself with many Amours, and most artfully played the Jilt, is to turn out a Pattern of Love and Constancy, in wedding a random Suitor, whom she had not seen nor heard from for two Years, nor had all that Time used Means, or shewed any Inclination for either. But this *is pure Nature*. And Mr. *Garrick* tells us in the Prologue,

From real life *his characters are dress.*

If we examine Miss *Biddy*'s whole Character, we shall be infinitely *surprised* to see how powerfully *nature* influences and directs her.

Her Aunt is painted as a very Miracle of Good-nature, entirely consulting her Happiness, and protesting she will never marry her contrary to her Inclinations. Miss *Biddy therefore*--acts very *naturally*, and conceals all her Suitors from her Aunt's Knowledge, and entertains them when she is taking her Afternoon's Nap.

The good Lady would not give old Sir *Simon* her Consent to become a Suitor, unless he obtained Miss *Biddy*'s.—So Miss *naturally* accepted his Addresses, and was on the Point of marrying him, tho' she declares her Aversion to old Fellows, and wishes his Neck broke.

When Miss *Biddy* wants to get rid of her *Fop* and her *Officer*, the luckiest (and no Doubt the *most natural*) Thought comes into her Head. I must, says she, part with them decently; suppose I set them together by the Ears.—If they won't quarrel, I break with them for Cowards, and very justly dismiss them my Service; and if they will fight, and one of them should be killed, the other would certainly be hanged, or run away; and so I shall very handsomely get rid of them both. A pretty country-bred, swain-killing, *natural* Coquet truly!

But the best *natural* Stroke of all is, these Lovers are to eyelet-hole one another, in Miss *Biddy*'s Presence. The trembling Officer would have waited for his Rival in the Street, in order to *mix his Blood with the Puddle of the next Kennel*—but Miss must see the Battle—*she had seen two Gentlemen fight the Day before, and she was never so diverted in her Life.* A pretty *natural* Amazon of 16 truly!

We before observed, that *Biddy*'s Aunt was a Miracle of Good-nature. *Therefore* when Captain *Loveit*, whom she is determined to marry, pays her his first Visit, *Biddy* (*naturally* enough) orders both him and his Man to be locked up in her Chamber.

When *Biddy*'s Maid, with whom she is very intimate, urges her, with Promise of Assistance, to a Confession of her Love-Secrets; the pretty *Innocent* is so very bashful, that being asked, *whether she don't like somebody better than old Sir* Simon Loveit? She cannot say *yes*, but *heighe*; which, thro' Modesty, is to stand for *yes*. And yet, the very next Time this *Innocent* sees Sir *Simon*, after two or three pretty *modest* Innuendoes, she tells him, *her Heart is set upon a young Man, and a young Man she will have, and that there had been* three *with her that Afternoon.* Nay more, that *they had been quarrelling about her*; *and that Sir* Simon *must take up the Conqueror*. It is true, Sir *Simon* stares, and thinks the *World's at an End*. But, without Doubt, both these Scenes are *natural*. At least, whatever they were in the *French*, certainly Mr. *Garrick* (who appeals to our Judgment in his Advertisement) must have *altered the Characters for the better.*

Biddy

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Biddy has *all the Simplicity of her Age and the Country*, says the Captain. *Biddy is a simple Innocent*, and *mighty simple indeed*, says the ironical Chambermaid: And *Biddy has a little Head, but a good Heart*, says *Biddy* herself. It is all one *natural* Character.

But to take our Leave of Miss *Biddy*, who is *Nature*'s Portrait of a Girl unpractised in Art at the Age of 16, and designed to win the Hearts, or turn the Heads of our young Female Gentry of that Age. After bilking and jilting, coquetting and domineering, the poor Thing is at last afraid that *the Town will be* ill-natur'd *enough to think she has been* a little coquettish *in her Behaviour*; but, (in Excuse,) *hopes, as she has been constant to the Captain* (whom in her Amours she knew not to be in the Land of the Living) *she shall be excused diverting herself with Pretenders*. And then concludes the Farce with four Verses, (because it ought to end in Rhime) which, as they are quite out of Character, need not be here inserted.

As to the other Characters, tho' very little can be said for either *Fribble* or *Flash*, the two principal ones, yet I must allow, that very much may be said in Commendation of Mr. *Garrick* and Mr. *Woodward*. Nay, even that low Creature *Tag* is a Character not *quite shocking*, as it is personated by Mrs. *Pritchard*.

Mr. *Garrick*'s Action in both his Scenes is inimitably adapted to his Character; and as it is remarked of the Tragedy of the *Earl of Essex*, that tho' it has not one good Line it never fails of drawing Tears from the Spectators; so, tho' I believe no other Actor living could divert us in the Character of *Fribble*, yet it is impossible to see Mr. *Garrick* in it without very great Entertainment. Were I disposed to be serious, my Thoughts would lead me to lament the Misfortune of having good Actors upon the *English* Theatre; for it is, certainly, a Misfortune to have our Understanding lulled to sleep, and to be obliged, whether we will or no, to be highly diverted we cannot tell why; that *Nonsense* must please from Mr. *Garrick*; Stupidity from Mr. *Woodward*; and very gross Bawdry be excused in Mrs. *Pritchard*.

But as the *natural* Barometer of the Mind resembles the *artificial* one of the Weather in this, that the *Spirits* in the one and the *Quicksilver* in the other, never rise *suddenly extreme high* to keep that Pitch, a Fall being always very soon the Consequence; so *Reflection* at Home succeeding *Entertainment* at *Covent-Garden* Theatre, Astonishment is introduced at

The Possibility of Mr. *Garrick*'s diverting us with the trifling Circumstances of *a Piece of black Silk on his Finger*; *a Cambrick Handkerchief on his Neck*; *the* Posture *in which he presents a Pill or Salve-Box*; *the arming of a Chair*; *the* Advances *to a Duel*; and *the Trip on*, and *Jaunt off*, the Stage. It is a Pity Mr. *Garrick* should impose the ridiculous Task upon himself, of diverting us in so unaccountable a Manner.

Next comes poor *Woodward*—he is to divert us with the *Length* of his *Sword*, and the *Shortness* of his *Jerkin*; a Distortion of the Face being occasionally thrown in to *surprize* a Laughter. But *Woodward* is not much to be pitied, because---*he's in his Element*.

But, perhaps, Mrs. *Pritchard* is the most to be pitied; if it is a disagreeable Task to be brought upon the Stage for no other Purpose than—*to talk Bawdry*.

I have done with the *Plot*, *Action*, and *Characters* in this celebrated Farce, and shall have very little Trouble in examining the *Sentiments* and *Moral*. For, the *Sentiments* are adapted to the Taste of the two Galleries, each Character *taking* and *forcing* Opportunities to convey *Covent-Garden* Ideas; odd Sir *Simon Loveit* himself, resolving, in his Passion, to *ravish the whole Family*. And as to the *Moral*,—It is, that, let *Education take her utmost Care of Female Minds*, *yet* Nature *is powerful enough to* debauch *them*.

This is the Skeleton of *Miss in her Teens*, acted and published in the Year One thousand seven hundred and forty-six, for the Diversion and Instruction of—young Ladies.

And to applaud the Taste of the Town, the Author, in his Advertisement, *returns the* Publick *Thanks for their so* favourable *Reception of such a* Trifle.

Old England, Feb. 7. No. 143.

Occasioned by the Report of a further Suspension of the HABEAS CORPUS *Act*.

WE have had some odd Accounts in our Daily Papers some time since from the Highlands of *Scotland*, that a great Number of the *Pretender*'s Adherents in that Country had resum'd his old baffled Cause, —— but without Arms; in Expectation, however, of Assistance from *France*. This *occasional* Rumour was no sooner over, than there appear'd some solemn Paragraphs of News from *Brest*, that the *French* were refitting there the miserable Remains of *d'Anville*'s Fleet, preparing for another Expedition *somewhere*, and that the Pretender's Sons were in Motion. It was not difficult to penetrate into the Design of these wonderful Pieces of Intelligence: They were Preludes to something extraordinary to follow, sent out to feel the Pulse of the Publick, and shew what *Treasonable Practices* we are to expect from the Care and Vigilance of our *M——y*, who guard our Liberties so watchfully; as appear'd evidently in the *timely*

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Stop put to the late Progreſs of the Rebels, before they could advance above half Way into the Heart of *England*.

A Report has been lately ſpread, as if our M ——— s thought it neceſſary for the *ſpecial Service* of the Government, and the Good of themſelves, to puſh for a farther Suſpenſion of the *Habeas Corpus* Act. Poſſibly this may have been raiſed by their Enemies to their Prejudice, as it ſeems to operate on the Minds of the People extremely that Way: It has awaken'd the Attention of the Nation, and even the moſt indolent begin to be alarmed, and aſk one another, *What means this, and where will it end?* They have look'd back, and examined all the different Suſpenſions of this Act, ſince it firſt paſs'd, and obſerve the Subject never was deprived of the Benefit of it for ſo long a Time as the preſent. It may be urged, that the Reaſons for encreaſing the Power of the Crown, and ſtrengthning the Hands of the Miniſtry, appear'd abſolutely neceſſary: Be it ſo, but then thoſe Reaſons have ceaſed for ſome Time paſt; a ſolemn Thankſgiving hath been made to Heaven for putting an End to our domeſtick Troubles, and the M ——— s have had Power and Time enough to do every Thing neceſſary for the Security of the Government; and, ſurely, no body doubts of their *coalizing* Zeal or Capacity! for tho' there may be ſome Confuſion in Variety of Councils, yet where is the Man that dares deny the *Wiſdom* and Unanimity of ours?

Should any captious *Jacobite* preſume to ſay, that there have been left undone thoſe Things which ought to have been done in the State, in order to furniſh a Pretence for continuing this more than *Dictatorial* Power in the Servants of the Crown,—it muſt be imputed to a Deſign to calumniate the Wiſdom and Diligence of the *greateſt* and *ableſt* Sett of Men that ever clubb'd together for the Good of the Nation. The Conduct of the *Decemvirate* may be inſinuated by the Diſaffected, as an invidious Parallel on this Occaſion, as it is one of the moſt remarkable Events in the *Roman* Hiſtory, of Tyranny in the Servants of that State: 'Tis true, they *deſignedly* left unfiniſhed their *Tables of Laws*, which they were appointed to prepare, that they might be continued in their Power another Year, hoping by that Time to find Means of making themſelves abſolute: But what is this to us?—May all who have the ſame ſiniſter Views meet with the ſame Fate as thoſe Tyrants met with, for this Iſland knows no ſuch iniquitous Perſons.

It may be ſaid too, there is no Time when it becomes more neceſſary to watch the Deſigns of Men in Power, than when Things go ſwimmingly on in the Cabinet, and Succeſs attends on their Reſolutions there. The *French*, whom we deſpiſe for being Slaves, once enjoy'd a *Habeas Corpus* like ours, or, at leaſt, ſomething equivalent to it; but Cardinal *Richlieu*'s Meaſures for reducing *Spain* and the *Empire* having ſucceeded, (fatally for *France!*) he turn'd the Succeſs of their Arms againſt the People that bore them, to render the Crown arbitrary; It was Succeſs inſpired him with the Reſolution to diſarm the *Proteſtants*, which, putting an End to all Oppoſition at home, he eſtabliſh'd (ſay the *French* Hiſtorians) a Tyranny the moſt dangerous and ſcandalous of any in *Europe*.—Well! and what then? What have we to fear from this? As 'tis notorious we have no *Richlieu* in our Councils; where moſt ſpecial Care is taken to exclude all ſuch as are ſuſpected of refining our modern Politicks: A conforming *Wit*, indeed, may not be ill received among them, provided he *coalizes* well, and ſhuns the Cloſet.

Tho' *Frenchmen* often boaſt of the Lenity with which their Government is exerciſed, yet I never met with any Man of good Underſtanding among them, but thought it a miſerable Thing that a Miniſter of State might, by a Letter *de Cachet*, order him to his Country-Houſe, and not to ſtir from thence during the King's Pleaſure. Tho' this Power ſhould never be carried farther, yet they look upon it as a kind of Slavery to be ſubject to it.—But in a Country where the beſt Laws have been owing to the Oppoſition raiſed againſt Miniſters; where bad Meaſures are often prevented, and the beſt are ſometimes owing to the ſame Spirit, to give a M ——y Power over the Liberty of every Individual, without the ſtrongeſt and moſt apparent Neceſſity, muſt be Infatuation to the higheſt Degree! Sure there ought to be ocular Demonſtration, for a *violent Preſumption* of Danger is not ſufficient, in my Opinion, for a third Suſpenſion of this Law, which ought not to be parted with for a Month, a Day, no not for an Hour, unleſs the Safety of the Government, nay more, *Salus Populi*, depended upon it.

'Tis allowed there was a Neceſſity for the Suſpenſion of the *Habeas Corpus* Act; but if there ſhould be a Deſign of enlarging it farther, I doubt the Neceſſity of that will be controverted, and that nothing leſs than the moſt ſolid Reaſons will paſs in a Matter of this Importance. The Dreams of Women are not more fantaſtical and ſilly, than the Arguments that have been heretofore made uſe of to carry Points in a certain Place. 'Tis notorious, the Rebellion hath been, for ſome Length of Time paſt, happily and effectually ſuppreſſed, the Heads and Chiefs concerned in it are either killed, executed, or fled: Every Thing is quiet at home, and nothing to be apprehended from abroad.—If a M ——r drinks too many Bumpers of *Champaigne*,

prize, and by Means of indigeſted Fumes can ſee Viſions in the Air, or dream of an Army conceal'd at *Knightsbridge*, let him come to himſelf before he is heard. A Law which ſecures us all we value moſt on this Side the Grave, is not to be played and ſported with; the People of *England* will not give up their Liberties till a *M* —— *r* has better Dreams. No, it is a Matter of too high and ſerious a Nature wantonly to trifle with: Whether the Fears of a *M* — *r* are feigned, or whether they are the Effects of ſomething weak and timid in his Conſtitution, a little Time and a few Drops of Hartſhorn may recover him. But ſurely (pardon the Coarſeneſs of the Expreſſion) it is better a conſcious *M* — *r* ſhould ſweat a little in his Greaſe, than we ſhould pay ſo dear for his Cure.

If this Law ſhould be ſuſpended, as Things now ſtand, ſome People may be induc'd, perhaps, to think, that the ſame Reaſons for continuing it will ſubſiſt, till every Man in *Scotland* becomes well-affected to the Government; which I am afraid very few of the preſent Generation will live to ſee, unleſs ſome Methods be taken to gain the Affections and divert the Minds of that People, very different from what has been lately practiſed for that Purpoſe.

I have ſuppoſed, that the Report of a further *Suſpenſion* may be given out by Men ill incliu'd to our *M* —— *rs*: I am the more induc'd to believe ſo, as I have heard there will be a Call of the Houſe previous to it, ſince a Matter of this Importance ought not to be attempted by Surprize; a Bill may ſteal through the Legiſlature into a Law, when three Fourths of the Members are abſent; and tho' in ſuch a Caſe, it might not be looked upon as the Senſe of the People, yet the People would be obliged to acquieſce in it and obey.—But deliver us from any Thing that hath the Air of Force and Surprize: Such a Notion may work great Alterations in the Minds of the People; we ſhall therefore, no Doubt, have a fair Hearing for it, and the Members ſummoned for that Purpoſe, that ſuch who may not approve of it, may make their Objection; and 'tis hop'd, that every Man who abſents himſelf upon ſuch an important Occaſion, will be looked upon as a Deſerter from his Country in the enſuing Election.

Were I convinc'd that a third long Suſpenſion of the *Habeas Corpus* Act is neceſſary for the Safety of my King and Country, my Voice ſhould be the firſt and loudeſt in declaring for it. But as there does not ſeem to be as much as the Colour or Shadow of Danger left, I cannot conſent to ſacrifice my native Liberty to the Pleaſure and Caprice of a *M* —— *r* who is but my Fellow Subject, and may endanger it, by a miſtaken Zeal for his M-jeſty's Service; or through Miſinformation, confine me for *treaſonable Practices*, as long as he thinks fit, within the Suſpenſion. Our Repreſentatives will, no doubt, be tender on this Point, and debate it with Wiſdom and Caution; they will examine before they reſolve, whether the *M* — *y* have ſparingly us'd their Power, or abus'd it; whether the innocent or unwitting Offender be involv'd among the wilfully Guilty, and loſt in the Croud; whether the petitioning Voices of the Injur'd and Miſrepreſented have been heard, and why rejected; if any are under Confinement for *treaſonable Practices*, when the Charge againſt them *appears* to be no more than a Miſdemeanour, why ſuch are not admitted to Bail to anſwer their Accuſation: Upon the Whole, if there ſhould be Occaſion for another Suſpenſion, which Heaven avert! 'tis hoped a diſcretional Power may be veſted in the Court of *King's-Bench* in Term, or in the Judges out of Term-Time, to enquire into the Nature of the Charge, that, if they find it comes not within the odious Imputation aforementioned, to accept of Bail, or even diſcharge the Delinquent, if no Proſecution be commenced againſt him, in a certain Time, to be limited in the Act of Suſpenſion. For I think it very unreaſonable, a S——*y* of S——*e*, who is no more than a Juſtice of the Peace, ſhould be entruſted with an unlimited Power of confining his Fellow Subject in a loathſome Gaol, to the Ruin of his Credit, his Profeſſion, himſelf, and all his Family, under, perhaps, a groundleſs Charge of *Treaſonable Practices*; which, 'tis hoped, will not be found hereafter to be the Caſe of ſome Perſons, better attach'd to his Majeſty's Service than thoſe who oppreſs both him and his People, in the wanton Exerciſe of Power, and the Enjoyment of exorbitant Gain.

But whatever may be done, or not done, may Heaven preſerve our Sovereign Lord on the Throne, and *endue the Lords of the Council, and all the Nobility with* Grace, Wiſdom, *and* Underſtanding.

REMARKS *on the* Winter Campaign *in* PROVENCE, *and on General* BROWN's *repaſſing the* VAR.

AS we have been particularly careful to give the Publick the beſt Information in our Power, with reſpect to the Irruption of the Allies into *France*, the Probability of their meeting with Succeſs in that Invaſion, and the Progreſs of their Arms while they continued in the Enemy's Country *, it may be very juſtly expected from us, that we

* *See our* Magazine *for* 1746, *p.* 582, 618, 625; *and for laſt Month, p.* 4.

should accompany them in their Retreat, and endeavour to set that Matter in a fair and true Light; that taking this whole Transaction together, we may know what to think of it, and judge how far it has been serviceable to the Common Cause, and what Reasons the *French* have to value themselves upon the Measures they have taken to defeat its Effects.

The Invasion of this Country in 1707*, made a much greater Figure, in some Respects, than the last; for the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* advanced into the Heart of the Country, besieged *Toulon*, and were very near taking it: but then we are to consider, that those Princes not only commanded a much more numerous Army, and were supported by a grand Fleet, commanded by the vigilant and victorious Sir *Cloudesley Shovel*, but that the *French* Affairs also were in a much worse Condition; they had not only been beaten intirely out of *Italy*, but in the Campaign before had lost the famous Battle of *Ramillies* in *Flanders*, and found themselves so much distressed in forming an Army to oppose the Duke of *Marlborough* there, that they were very little in a Condition to oppose the Progress of the Allies in *France*; so that after forcing the Passage of the *Var*, they met with little or no Opposition till they came before *Toulon*. On the other hand, General *Brown* had an Army to resist him from the first, that Army increasing every Day, and the Season so rude and severe, as gave him no Opportunity of making long Marches, or taking that Advantage of the first Terror of the Enemy, which otherwise he might have done.

The Disappointment of the Year 1707 was ascribed, and very justly, to the Expedition which the Imperialists made at the same Time against the Kingdom of *Naples*, which, however, was a wilful and premeditated Mistake, against which the strongest Remonstrances were made by the rest of the Allies. The Want of Success in the last Attempt, was occasioned by the Revolt of *Genoa*, (see p. 7.) a Thing, that, as it was impossible to foresee, it was no less impossible to prevent. It was owing to this, that General *Brown* had not a Train of Artillery, that it was not in his Power to take *Antibes*, and, consequently, draw any considerable Assistance from our Fleet; from whence we may conclude, that, instead of wondering that he advanced no farther, and did no more, we ought rather to wonder, how in such Circumstances he did so much, and continued there so long.

After the raising the Siege of *Toulon* in 1707, the Allies made a very precipitate Retreat, and Marshal *Thesse* was extremely blamed by the *French* Court, for not totally overwhelming their Army, which it was believed he had in his Power to have done; and as it was, the Allies lost several thousand Men, before they could recover the Dominions of the Duke of *Savoy*. In the present Case, both the passing, and repassing the *Var*, have been effected without any Loss at all; for so that of 600 Men may be called in the Sight of a superior Army, and the greatest Part of these were lost in the forcing of a Post, which cost the *French* full as dear. On the Whole therefore, such as are acquainted with military Affairs must allow, that considering the Smallness of General *Brown*'s Army, his having no Artillery, his being disappointed in respect of Forage and Provisions, and his being followed by an Army of double his Force, under the Command of one of the best Officers in the Service of *France*, he has done Wonders; and if any Thing can atone for the defeating of our Desires, it must be the Glory he has acquired by one of the most Soldier-like, and best conducted Retreats, that has been made since this War began.

But after all, as it cannot be said, that the Invasion of *Provence* was undertaken without Probability of Success, or that the Defeat of it has been owing to Want of Courage or Conduct in the Allies; so it may be truly affirmed, that it has been very far from being totally unsuccessful, since it has been plainly productive of many advantageous Consequences. In the first Place, the very Terror of this Invasion obliged the *French* to cut short their Campaign in *Flanders*, without taking any Advantage of the Affair of *Liege*. In the next Place, it has obliged them to harrass and fatigue their Troops, by Marches of several hundred Miles in the worst Season of the Year. Thirdly, It has kept Marshal *Saxe* for many Weeks at *Paris*, and suspended all the fine Schemes he had formed for another Winter Campaign in the *Low-Countries*. Fourthly, It has so dislodged the *French* Affairs on that Side, that they do not appear to be in any Condition of taking the Field early; nor do they talk of acting offensively on that Side, as they have hitherto done in every Campaign. Lastly, So strong has the Impression been, that this Invasion has made, as not only to create some Changes in their Ministry, but also to incline the warmest of their Ministers to think, and to think seriously, of Peace. Hence the Relaxations of M. *Puysieux*'s Instructions; hence their Modesty in some other Affairs; hence their naming M. *du Theil*, and the Duke *de Nivernois*, Plenipotentiaries at *Breda*; and hence the sending the Pretender's Sons to *Avignon*, in their Way to *Rome*. We have no Reason therefore to blame this Measure, or because it did not produce the Reduction of *Toulon*, to consider it as a total Disappointment, or as a Step that has produced nothing.

* *See a short Account of it, in* 1746, *p.* 679.

EDIN-

EDINBURGH, *February* 13.

To the Publisher of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

AS the following Discovery may be of future Benefit to Society, if the Hint be rightly taken, I make no Doubt of your inserting the Sketch of an Application of *Electricity* towards the Improvement of *Vegetation*, which I have Room to believe the first yet put in Execution, since nothing hath ever been publish'd of the Kind.

On the 20th of *December* last I had a Myrtle from Mr. *Boutcher*'s Green-House, which since that Time I have electrified 17 Times, and allowed the Shrub Half a Pint of Water each 4th Day, which you will please to observe was kept in the Room most frequented of my House, and consequently most exposed to the Injuries of the Air, by the Doors and Windows being oftnest opened.

This Myrtle hath since by Electrization produced several Shoots, the longest measuring full 3 Inches: whereas Numbers of the same Kind and Vigour, left in the said Green-House, have not shewn the least Degree of Increase since that Time.

Having now undertaken a further Experiment of the same Nature, I am in Hopes of communicating some Proofs still more evident of the present Hint, which I must leave to be improved by Men of more extensive Knowledge, and of Talents superior to,

SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

STEPHEN DEMAINBRAY.

How the Cattle are manag'd, in the present Distemper, by the Peasants of Livonia, *in the Kingdom of* Sweden: *Being an Extract of a Letter written to the Earl of* C——.

THIS Distemper, if attended to, will be found neither Pestilential nor Contagious; but becomes so only by Neglect.—It is to be discover'd by examining carefully the Tongues of the Beasts, and pulling them out as far as you can; and if you find neither Inflammation, Pimple nor Hole, near their Roots (for it is there the Distemper always begins) you may be sure that the Beasts are inwardly sound: In which Case to rub their Tongues for ten or twelve Days with Tar, or the Grease of Wheels, will be a sure Preservative.——But if you find Inflammation, Pimple, or Holes, near the Roots of the Tongues, and that their Breaths stink; Take Allum burnt and powder'd, and mix it with an equal Quantity of Salt, rub those Holes or Ulcers with it, and then wash them well with Wine; and continue this for three or four Days. During this Operation, give them every Morning half an Ounce of Linseed, and half an Ounce of Sallad Oil, fasting.—Their Common Drink should be warm Water, with a little Flour in it.

LIST of SHIPS *taken on both Sides.* *Continued from our* Mag. *for* Dec. *last, p.* 635.

SHIPS *taken by the* ENGLISH *from the* FRENCH *and* SPANIARDS.

THE L'Oiseau, a Privateer of Calais, with 30 Men, taken by the Shark Sloop of War, Capt. Middleton, and brought into Dover.

A French Ship, from Nantz to St. Maloes, carried into Lisbon.

A Spanish Ship of 130 Tons, laden with Timber for Corunna, taken by the Sheerness Privateer, Capt. Richardson, and carried into Bristol.

A Prize Schooner, with West India Goods, from Martinico for Canada, carried by the Pembroke Man of War into Louisbourg.

Two French Ships of Value, taken by a Privateer of Newport, Rhode Island, Capt. Grifith, and carried into New Providence.

Three Spanish Prizes of great Value, taken off St. Domingo, by 2 American Privateers.

Several Vessels bound for Genoa, with Arms, Ammunition, &c. for the Spaniards, taken by the English in the Mediterranean.

A French Ship, from Newfoundland to Havre, taken by the Gibraltar, Mitchel, from Leghorn, and brought into Dover.

A French Privateer of 18 Guns and 143 Men, formerly the Bacchus Privateer of London, burnt by the Nottingham Man of War; the Crew was all taken up by the Nottingham, except the Lieutenant, kill'd by the first Broadside.

A French Banker, from Newfoundland, brought into Plymouth, by the Fly Privateer of Bristol.

A Spanish Register Ship, call'd the N. S. de la Luz, 200 Tons, and 85 Men, with a Cargo of between 3 and 400 Tons of Quicksilver, besides Bale Goods, taken in the Bay of Mexico, and carried into Providence.

A Brigantine from the Havanna, with a Quantity of Money, and a Spanish Privateer, taken off the Havanna, by one of his Majesty's Sloops of War.

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A very rich Ship from Martinico, taken by the Britannia Privateer, Capt. Denton, but founder'd in her Paſſage to Rhode-Iſland, and moſt of the Crew periſhed.

A Spaniſh Galley, taken off Jamaica, by the Wager Man of War, and brought into Port Royal.

A French Ship, from Martinico to Nantz, taken by a New England Privateer, and carried into that Province.

Two valuable Prizes, taken by the Confidence Privateer, Capt. William Edwards, and carried into Charles Town, South Carolina.

The Fly, a French Privateer of Boulogne, 6 Carriage and 6 Swivel Guns, and 55 Men taken by the Jamaica Sloop of War, Capt. Arbuthnot, and brought into Portland Road.

The Enchite, Semon, from Hamburgh for Dunkirk, ſent into Dover, by the Endeavour Privateer.

A French Privateer Sloop, taken by a Privateer Brigantine of Antigua of but half its Force, after an Engagement of 5 Hours.

A French Ship with Bale Goods from Smyrna, taken and carried into Zant.

The Jeantie, a French Privateer of Boulogne, and the Fortune, a French Privateer of Honfleur, both taken by his Majeſty's Sloop the Weazle, Capt. Palliſer, and brought into Portſmouth.

The Mars, a French Man of War, of 64 Guns, and 550 Men, taken by his Majeſty's Ship the Nottingham. (See our Mag. for 1746, p. 532.)

A French Veſſel, with ſome thouſand Dollars, taken to the Weſtward of Cuba, by an American Privateer, and carried to New England.

A Spaniſh Regiſter Ship, outward bound, taken by two Engliſh Privateers, and carried into Jamaica.

The Saveur, Manville, from Bayonne to Martinico, ſent into Briſtol by the Dragon Privateer.

The St. Eſprit, and the St. John Baptiſt, two French Coaſters, from Bayonne to Nantz taken by the Fly Privateer of Briſtol, and brought into that Port.

The St. Nicholas, a Privateer Snow of 10 Carriage, 11 Swivel Guns, and 100 Men, taken off the Eddiſtone, by his Majeſty's Ship the Ambuſcade, and brought into Plymouth.

A French Ship from Martinico, laden with Sugar and Coçoa, taken by the Inverneſs Man of War, and ſent into Portſmouth.

[*To be continued.*]

SHIPS *taken from the* ENGLISH *by the* FRENCH *and* SPANIARDS.

THE Range, Blake, from Barbadoes to Jamaica, taken by the French in Sight of a Man of War with which ſhe ſail'd, and carried into Guardaloupe.

The Peter and Jane, Fawſet, from Carolina for Jamaica, carried to ditto.

The Julius Cæſar, Fiſh, from Jamaica to London, carried into Morlaix.

The Mary, Fitzgerald, from Waterford for Newfoundland, carried into Havre.

The Recover'd, Outerbridge, from Carolina, carried into Martinico.

The Charming Polly, Campbell, from Jamaica for London, carried into St. Andero.

The Fox Privateer of Briſtol, Capt. Combes, taken by a French Man of War, and carried into Breſt.

The Blackwater, Butler, from Liſbon for Carolina, carried into St. Domingo.

The Succeſs, Waters, from Cork for Barbadoes, taken by a French Privateer, and ranſomed for 1500*l.*

The Induſtry, Forſter; and the Betty, Abraham, from Southampton for Cork, both taken by a French Privateer, and ranſom'd.

The Proſperity, Stafford, from Peterſburgh for Dublin; and the St. Andrew, Dunlop from Peterſburgh for Glaſgow, both taken by French Privateers, but the Proſperity ranſom'd for 680*l.*

The Mercury, Naſh, in her Paſſage to Carolina chaſed on Shore by a Spaniſh Privateer and plunder'd.

The Adventure, Oldham, from London to Barbadoes, taken by two French Men of War.

The Nelly Brigantine, Smithſon, from Carolina for the Leeward Iſlands, carried into the Havanna.

The Duke of Orleans, Sparrow, from Gibraltar for London, taken by the Maurepas Privateer of St. Malo's, and carried into Morlaix.

The Lark Frigate, How, from New England for the Southern Provinces, carried into Martinico.

The Diamond, Evans, from Carolina to Antigua, carried into Guardaloupe.

The Tuſcany, Sprackling, from London to Leghorn, taken off the Lizard, by the Tyger Pri

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Privateer of St. Malo's, of 36 Guns, after a fierce Engagement, in which the Captain of the Tuscany was kill'd, and the Ship founder'd soon after she struck, with several of her own, and the Privateer's Crew on board.

The Peggy, Rothery, from Riga for Whitehaven, carried into Dunkirk.

The Duke, Barker, from Holland for Scotland, carried into ditto.

The Sandwich, Brown, from Barbadoes for North Carolina, carried into St. John de Luz.

The Two Brothers, Grantland, from Newfoundland for Portugal, taken off the Bar of Oporto.

The Imely, Crumb, from Antigua for London, carried into St. Malo's.

The Sea Nymph Frigate, Goddard, from Philadelphia for London, carried by the French into Leogan.

The Hooper, Turner, from one of the Western Islands for New England, taken by a French Man of War of 60 Guns, and carried into Martinico.

The Lively, Hode, from Scotland, taken by the Spaniards, and carried into Bilboa.

[*To be continued.*]

On the PRESENT STATE *of the* THEATRE.

A Letter from a Gentleman in Town, to his Friend in the West.

Dear SIR,

YOU see I have been much longer in Town than I expected. It would be no very agreeable Entertainment, to tell you the little, accidental, tiresome Circumstances that have retarded my settling of the Affair, which I came up about: Nor indeed, am I myself very fond of dwelling much upon them in my Memory. As you mention the flying Accounts which you hear of the Theatre in the Country, I am very glad to have so good an Excuse both to you and myself, for writing to you on a Subject of meer Amusement, which I know was always a favourite one of yours.

One of the Managers resolved this Winter to take a Step, which, if he had known or understood his true Interest, he would have taken long ago. That was to engage all the principal Actors to play in one House. The only thing that could possibly prevent him from doing this before, was the high Salaries at which they rated themselves; and in my Opinion not unreasonably: For while the Revenues of the Stage are merely an Affair of private Emolument, I don't see why the eminent Players should be condemned, for endeavouring to share in the large Profits arising from the Company which they bring together. However, *Rich* has now come up to their Prices; and has by this Means got *Quin*, *Garrick*, Mrs. *Cibber*, and Mrs. *Pritchard* to the new House. The Consequence has been, that the Stage was never, in my Memory, so fashionable; not even in the Time of Mrs. *Oldfield*'s highest Fame. A good Taste both of Acting and of Plays themselves, is much more general than I ever expected to have seen it; and those who are skilled in such Matters, tell me, that *Rich* will be a greater Gainer this Season than has been known for these many Years; and that too, without the Assistance of almost a single Dancer. In short, he has put the Opera out of Countenance; and even endangered the Empire of Whisk itself.

I remember, when you and I were last in Town together, some Years ago, we were eternally repining at the wretched Condition of the Stage. *Quin* was then at the Head of his Fraternity; but a very different Man from what he is at present, and meerly a bad Copy of *Booth*; with all his Mouthing and Pageantry, but without his musical Elocution, or his Dignity. Whether Time or Emulation has had the greatest Hand in improving him, I know not; but certain it is, that he is improved, beyond what you will really imagine. He has got much more Variety, and much more Spirit. He was always a tolerably just Speaker; but then he was hardly any thing more; he recited, rather than acted. In this indeed he resembled his Predecessor *Booth*; and in my Opinion he still retains too much of the deep Rotundity of his Pronunciation, and the formal deliberate Sway of his Motion. But I have lately seen him do some Things in Tragedy, more in Character, and with greater Strength of Passion than I ever remember *Booth*. I have not yet seen him do any Thing in Comedy, but *Falstaff*, where I assure you he wants nothing, and has hardly any thing too much. As for *Garrick*, he has given me so many new Ideas in Acting, that I am not sure you will understand what I now write to you, till you have seen him. He had no Master, and it was better for him that he had none; for by that means he escaped the Drudgery of copying his Manner from any other Player, which hardly ever succeeds well; because Faults are more easily imitated than Excellencies. He is not so good a Reciter as *Quin*, but a better Player; and though when you are much at Leisure to attend, he does not satisfy your Ear so well, yet in strong Touches he always affects your Passions more-

more. He does not in later Tragedies appear to half the Advantage as in *Shakespear:* probably because our modern Poets abound more in Description and Declamation, and have fewer of those Strokes of Passion, which are astonishing, and yet natural. His Action is an excellent Comment upon *Shakespear*; and with all the Pains which you have taken with your favourite Author, you don't understand him so well, as if you knew the supplemental Lights which *Garrick* throws upon him. He sometimes puts me in mind of what the Wits of the last Age used to say of *Betterton*, and what our Neighbour old Mr. *L*—— so gravely brings out sometimes in Company; *that he was born to act what* Shakespear *was born to write:* Yet I fancy there must be a good deal of Difference between them; and though *Garrick* cannot have so much of that sedate masculine Dignity, yet I question whether even *Betterton* was so terrible or so moving.

Mrs. *Cibber*'s Province is Tragedy; and there I think she is incomparably the best Actress I ever saw: more elegant and engaging than Mrs. *Porter*, and much more passionate than Mrs. *Oldfield*. She excells in the softer Distresses of Tragedy: but there are some very spirited Characters in which she has been at least as much admir'd. Mrs. *Pritchard* perhaps you remember, before she had greatly distinguished herself. She is one of the justest and most graceful Speakers I ever heard; and if she have not so much passionate Expression as Mrs. *Cibber*, yet she plays rather truer; so as never to offend you. She excells in Comedy, as well as in Tragedy.

And thus, Sir, I have given you at large a Description of our most favourite Players; and that with so much Seriousness and Solemnity, that if you have even just risen from *Clarendon* or *Thuanus*, yet you may go through my Epistle, without being in the least Danger of having your Gravity discomposed.

In reality, you know I always talk of the Stage as a very serious Thing; and I look upon an Actor, who can enable such a Poet as *Shakespear*, to move some thousands of Spectators with virtuous Passions, as a Man of no small Importance in the Commonwealth. I have therefore often wish'd that a little more Care had been taken by the Legislature, to have our Players put upon a better Footing both with Respect to their private Situation, and with Respect to the Publick. In former Times, when Plays were a meer Holiday-Gambol in the King's Houshold, and Players pretty nearly upon the same Establishment with the King's Fool or Jester, their legal Character was proper enough. But now, that they are become Ministers of the most rational Entertainment to a whole Nation, a free and mighty Nation, who pay them for their Services; methinks they should be looked on as Officers or Servants of the Publick, and as vested with a publick Trust, rather than as Instruments of private Pleasure. By this Means we should have a much better Chance than at present, to leave the Theatre quite possessed with the virtuous and magnanimous Sentiments of the Poet, without any Allay to that Pleasure, from reflecting on the despicable Characters of the Persons who had impaired it. For Men esteem themselves in proportion to the Character which they bear in the World; and a Player, who knows that the Law of his Country reckons him a despicable Man, conversant in a *graceless Function*, will have much less Security from a graceless Conduct, than one who has a Name, and a due Degree of Dignity, rising from the very Employment which he professes among his Countrymen. You will here be ready, I know, to reply, that there is nothing in the present Situation of Players, which hinders them from deserving the Character of Men of Honour and Repute; and you have *Betterton* and *Mills* ready to produce as Proofs of it. I allow it, and I know no Objection, why some of the present Players should not stand in the same favourable Light; and I am told they do. But I speak of their general Character and Situation; which, you must own, is not the most conducive to their standing in such a Light.

At the same Time that I am thus zealous for the raising of their publick Name in the World, I must own that I think the Publick has some Demands upon them, which they are not at present in a Way of discharging. I would have their Income such, as may support a Gentleman; but I see no Reason why their Revenues should be larger, than that of many an honourable Merchant, and of many a worthy Senator. I would have their Inclinations and Taste consulted in appointing them their Parts; but I would not have them indulged in saying they won't act in such a Play, or won't perform if such a one plays against them: This I think should be determined by some proper Judges, if such could be found. Above all, I would not suffer them to seek Applause by performing vicious or immoral Characters, and such as are of dangerous Tendency to corrupt their Audience: and in this last Point, I am sure you are quite of my Mind.

I have fill'd my Paper, to satisfy once for all the Curiosity which you have expressed in several of your Letters. I hope when I write next, to be able to write something more pertinent to my Business here, and more favourable to my Desire of seeing so good a Friend again soon, after so long an Absence.

I am, &c.

On

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On SOLITUDE and SOCIETY.

Αναχωρησεις αυτοις ζητουσιν, αγροικιας και αιγιαλους, και ορη· ουδαμου ησυχιωτερον, ουτε απραγμονεστερον ανθρωπος αναχωρει, η εις την εαυτου ψυχην. A
M. ANT. lib. iv. cap. 3.

BOTH Sages and Fools are unanimous in their Admiration of Solitude, but both from different Motives. To the one it affords Scope to Contemplation, to the other Shelter from Contempt. The Contented enjoy it, the Discontented seek it. B The Guilty need it, the Innocent love it. To seek the Shades of Retirement in order to admire more at leisure the Works of the Creation, to grow thereby as it were familiar with the Conceptions of GOD, to harmonize the Mind to Moral Beauty, by frequently contemplating upon Natural, and to anticipate in some measure the Bliss of Heaven, upon Earth; is a Resolution worthy a C Being, whose Soul is an Emanation of that eternal Source of Life and Light that created all Things. But I'm afraid the general Affectation for the Love of Solitude proceeds from different Causes; and that the Abode of the truly Good and Great, is too often made an Asylum for Pusillanimity, Avarice, D and Ill-nature. Are there any disappointed in their worldly Views? they immediately fly hither, as the properest Place to conceal the Poorness of their Mind, too little and base to bear up against Misfortunes. Is the Thirst of Gold the predominant Passion? Where can the Wretch find a more advantageous Situation, in which he could work his Molehills? Is the Mind distemper'd and dissonant E to Society? 'Tis here the Rebel to his Maker chooses to growl at Heaven, and gratify the repining Anguish of his envious Soul, to behold it's benignant Dew cherishing the Earth. I can't say, whether I read the little Modern Essay-Writers upon this Subject, with more Anger or Contempt; one would imagine from the Swarm of Political Scriblers, who blunder about what F they have no Conception of, that the only Defence of Liberty, and Happiness of Life, consisted in that unnatural Separation from the rest of our Species. Is any thing more plain, than that GOD designed Men should live together? For what Inconveniencies attend the solitary State of unciviliz'd Nature? What numberless Advantages accrue G alone from Society? *In statu naturali* (says PUFFENDORF) *quisque propriis tantum viribus protegitur; in civitate omnium: ibi fructus ab industria sua nemini certus; heic omnibus: ibi imperium affectuum, bellum, metus, paupertas, fœditas, solitudo, barbaries, ignorantia, feritas; heic imperium rationis, pax, securitas, divitiæ, ornatus, societas, elegantia, scientia, benevolentia.* To the former Condition every Man, whose Moroseness, or want of social Virtues secludes him from Society, is in a manner reduced: to the latter Emoluments the Good are admitted by Nature. The great Honours that were paid to the first Legislators, even sometimes Deification itself, evince how sensible After-ages were of the Utility of Civil Compacts; nay even now, divested of the fabulous Accounts of Antiquity, we pay a just Veneration to the Memories of AMPHION, ORPHEUS, and the rest, who brought Mortals from the Caves and Dens of Wildernesses, to cohabit in Cities, and enjoy the Blessings of mutual Aid and reciprocal Obligations. And yet with what foolish Enthusiasm do some Retrogrades in Perfection call out upon Solitude! What Encomiums don't they bestow upon original Brutality; and what Invectives don't they cast indirectly against the polite Arts of Life! How often do they cry out in a rapturous Admiration of Ignorance, and extol those golden Times, when as yet

Nulla — mortales præter sua littora, norant!

Should we come to examine more nearly into the true Sentiments of these Monkish Preceptors, we should find, that their Benevolence and Knowledge is much less than even the narrow and sordid Terms of their Doctrine will express; for Men who detest the World, are generally those that are justly detested by it, and can find no Satisfaction after their Disappointment, but from that Pelican-bred Pleasure in a forc'd Retaliation of Contempt. 'Tis from hence we hear so many Murmurs against present Times; 'tis from hence Retirement becomes the Den of Misery, which ought to be the Temple of Repose. Thus much has been said of the Abuse of Solitude, and from what Motives the unnatural Affectation of an ill-plac'd Love of it proceeds: Let us now examine the other side of the Question, and who are the properest to enjoy it. That Solitude intrinsically in itself is neither good nor evil, but takes its Quality from the Disposition of it's Votaries, would be needless to prove. The Sage who retires, not in a capricious Humour to detach himself from the World, but to contemplate for the Use of his Fellow-creatures; and the Moralist who divests himself a while of the common Cares of Life, to view his own Heart abstractedly, that he may be better qualified to act relatively afterwards, are the only Persons to whom the Shades of Retirement afford Pleasure or Instruction; to these they appear like the *Mahometan* Paradise, whose

Groves are ſaid to yield the Fruit of Knowledge and Peace; to others they become a *Pandæmonium*, and ten thouſand ugly Shapes are continually haunting 'em about. When the Philoſopher enters this Divine Region, his Soul, as if it had paſs'd a Tranſmigration, glows with a new-born Vigour, or rather aſſumes the State deſcrib'd by PLATO in the *Phædon* when it leaves the Body. The Silence of a rural Scene, the not unpleaſing Horror of the varied Light and Shade in the Woods, the Whiſpering of the Trees, and the unbounded Proſpect of Heaven above, call up MEDITATION, as by a Charm, and all her Train of intellectual Attendants. Behold SHE comes, awfully moving to his pauſing Eye! See! INDOLENCE and all her Court of ſelfiſh VICES recede from her Preſence! VIRTUE precedes her, BEAUTY and TRUTH attend on each Side, and the laurell'd Siſterhood of ART and SCIENCE immediately follow. In her Hand ſhe bears the faithful Record of all Ages, and preſents to his View Examples of whatever Wiſdom, Valour, and Benevolence inſpir'd. Here he reads the Inſtitutions of SOLON, there the Patriotiſm of CURTIUS, and there the glorious Death of SOCRATES; whilſt Honour excites a Divine Emulation to imitate ſuch Godlike Examples. Theſe are the Comforts that Retirement affords the Good, and the Good alone! For Deſpair and Horror whiſper in every Breeze to the Wicked, and even Silence itſelf becomes an ever-tormenting Companion. I ſhall conclude this Eſſay with a ſmall Deſcription of an *Egyptian* Hieroglyphic on this Subject. There was the Picture of a Mirror upon the Walls of a Temple at MEMPHIS, in which ſeveral beautiful, and ſeveral deform'd Pictures were viewing themſelves, which was called the Mirror of Solitude; the former ſeem'd juſtly contented with their Appearances, but the latter had no ſooner beheld their own Reſemblance, than their Curioſity was inſtantly chang'd into the moſt violent Diſguſt to the faithful Inſtrument, that had given them, what they never would have receiv'd otherwiſe, a true Knowledge of themſelves.

PHILARETES.

To the Keeper of the MUSEUM.

SIR,

I Make one of a Society of old Friends, who meet frequently, and delight much in each other's Company; nor without Reaſon: for their Converſation is generally entertaining, and often improving. Every Member of it is free to ſpeak his Opinion; nor do we love one another a Jot the leſs, for happening to think every now and then very differently. Sometimes little Pieces of Poetry, not inelegant, are produced amongſt us, and contribute, by their Novelty, to our Amuſement. When we met laſt, the Diſcourſe by meer Accident turn'd upon *Women*; and as this *Subject* was *handled* very comically, and in a manner quite new, the communicating the Particulars of it to you, as I ſhall conceal the real Names of my Friends, will be no Breach of Truſt, and may, perhaps, divert many of your Readers. But that they may enter the better into the Humour of it, it will be neceſſary I ſhould give you a previous Deſcription of the chief Perſons who were concerned in it.

Ruſticus, one of the Number, is rough, and unpoliſhed, neglectful of his Dreſs to a Fault; 'tis odds when he goes out but one of his Shoes is not buckled, or one of his Stockings is ungartered: and ſo abſent he is, that, if his Servant did not prevent him, he would often ſtep into his Chariot in his Night-cap. He takes little or no Pains to pleaſe, but thro' his Slovenlineſs, and the Bluntneſs of his Expreſſion, he often diſpleaſes, where he does not mean to give Offence neither. The Ruſt he contracted at the Univerſity has eaten ſo deep into his Behaviour and Carriage, that it is to be feared he will wear it now for Life. You may as well attempt to waſh the Blackmoor white, as to ſcour and brighten him up; not ſeeing or not allowing his Defects, he will never mend them. Amongſt Men, though he is ſomewhat Pedantick, and perpetually quoting Scraps of old Latin, he is no unpleaſant Companion. For his very Surlineſs and Spleen, with which he is troubled, is diverting. However ſingular his Opinions are, he ſeldom delivers them without giving them a Zeſt of Wit and Humour; and the Oddity of them is often the Whetſtone of the Wit of others. But his ſtrongeſt Characteriſtick is an utter Averſion to all *Womankind*: If this String happens to be touched in his Preſence, the Violence of his Antipathy carries him beyond all Bounds; on this Topick he is always abſurd, and often ſcarce decent. There is not a Paſſage in the *Greek* and *Roman* Writers to the Prejudice of the Female Sex, that he has not gotten by Heart; and he is not a little indebted to ſome of our modern Plays (which he therefore highly admires) for Invectives of that kind. He is not ſatisfied with declaring his Contempt for them, as *inſignificant*: he is for ſhunning them as a *Danger* and a *Miſchief*; and will diſpute for two Hours together, that there never was a ſcandalous or a wicked Thing done, but ſome Woman had a Hand in't.

Phi-

Philogynes is in every respect the Reverse of this Character; though few have more Wit or Learning, he seems not to know it himself, or at least never prefers himself on that Account to the rest of his Company. When he advances any Opinion, it is with a modest Diffidence, and a polite Deference to his Hearers; and if he ventures to disagree in Sentiment, and, which happens but seldom, to contradict, he expresses himself in Terms so complaisant, and in a Tone of Voice so gentle, that the Nicest cannot be offended at it. He is neither positive in asserting, nor obstinate in maintaining, but seems equally desirous to be convinced and to convince. His chief Aim is to come at the Truth; and though he generally has the greatest Share in discovering it, he very readily gives to others the Merit of it. His Conversation is for the most part chearful, and even lively; and his Wit so castigated and inoffensive, that he was never known to throw out a personal or ill-natur'd Reflection. Endowed with these Qualifications, it is no Wonder he is careſs'd and well-spoken of by all his Acquaintance. They are sure of his good Word, and his good Offices besides when he can serve them. But *Philogynes* is not content with this Merit only; he is a professed Admirer of the Fair Sex; his constant Attendance upon them has sufficiently proved his Affection for them: so that he is favourably received by most, and by many is stiled their Champion or Knight-Errant. By long Practice he has acquired the happy Knack of suiting his Observations and Expressions to the particular Turn of every Female he converses with; he never is guilty of talking to them, like the Country Booby, of his Dogs and his Horses; nor like the jobbing Scrivener, of the Rise and Fall of the Stocks; he is too experienced to commit such Blunders, and his Memory is furnished with Knowledge more recommending. For he has learned the Names of all the Mantua and Hoop-makers, Milliners and Frizeurs within the Bills of Mortality; and is ready, when Good-breeding makes it necessary, to join with his fair Companions in the Praise of an *Italian* Squeaker, a fashionable Actor, or a favourite Stage-Dancer. He is skilled in distinguishing the Merit of a Fan, that plays well, and of a *Blonde* well chosen. In short, he can accommodate himself to all their *Mistesses*, and is never at a Loss amongst them. Such as these are too often indeed the Topicks in *Phylogynes*'s Female Parties; but should he by Chance partake of Conversations more refined (as some Ladies have a Taste beyond a Fan and a Ribband) he never pretends to be wiser than They are; but makes them believe he receives as much Instruction from them, as he is able to give them. Hence they are never afraid of delivering their Sentiments openly before him, because they are sure he will not ridicule; and 'tis great Odds, but he finds some Handle for commending them. Was I to stop here, this Description might injure him, by making him liable to the Imputation of being a *Dangler*; but he is placed in too active a Sphere of Life to deserve that Appellation; and no one discharges the weighty Affairs committed to his Trust with more Punctuality or Ability. Though to see him, like *Achilles*, amongst the Women, you would swear he was a mere Man of Pleasure, when Business requires his Attention, he seems as if he made that his Mistress and only Pursuit, and thought of nothing else.

To these two must be added *Politicus*, as having no small Share in our Debates; he is a Medium between the former Characters, being neither so uncouth as the one, nor so refined and polished as the other. One very strong and particular Feature he has, by which I must distinguish him, and that is, a Rage for *Politicks*; he is indifferent to almost every Occurrence, that he cannot apply to the Balance of *Europe*, to the Common Cause, to the inseparable Interests of our Allies, and such like Cant Words, which are always uppermost with him; but say any thing before him that has the least Connexion with these Ideas, and he bursts out, like the Sibyl, from his Silence, and forms a thousand airy Projects on his enthusiastical Imaginations. War and Peace possess all his Thoughts, and what he cannot link in the Chain of these Considerations, he overlooks as undeserving his Notice and Attention.

Of myself, I will only mention, that I am reckoned rather Grave and Taciturn, though I hope free from Moroseness or Conceitedness; and being the oldest of the Society, they refer generally to me as Arbitrer, and suffer me to pass Sentence on their several Opinions.

But lest the Length of my first Letter should deter you from desiring a farther Correspondence with me, I will defer the Conversation itself, till another Opportunity. I am,

Your humble Servant,
CRITICUS.

DIALOGUE *on* WOMEN.

SIR,

THE rude Sketches I sent you of the Characters of some of my Friends, having proved, as you inform me, not unacceptable; and a Curiosity having been stirred up in many of your Readers to see with what Conformity each acquitted himself in

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our important Controverſy, I will now endeavour to ſatisfy them, and fulfil my Promiſe.

We had accepted the Invitation of *Honeſtus*, one of our Society, to paſs a Day or two with him at his Country Seat, a few Miles off; accordingly three of us accompanied him in his Coach. At our Arrival we found *Philogynes*, who had been there A ſome Time before us: He had a Paper, and his Pencil in his Hand. Upon our enquiring whether the Solitude and Silence of the Grove before him had inſpired any Poetical Compoſition, he owned it had tempted him to venture the tranſlating of a favourite Ode of *Anacreon*. 'Twas that upon the *Irreſiſtibleneſs of Female Beauty*. At my Requeſt, B after ſome modeſt and unaffected Excuſes for the Incorrectneſs of his haſty Performance, he read, as follows:

Φύσις πίρατα τάνροις, &c. &c.

Her Creatures, Nature, *good and wiſe*,
With ſome peculiar Gift ſupplies.
The Hare *on ſwifteſt Feet is born:*
The Bull *is arm'd with Strength of Horn,* C
The Horſe *with Hoof*, *the* Bear *with Paws*,
The Lion *with wide op'ning Jaws.*
On Wings the Birds *through Æther glide*,
And Fiſhes *cut with Fins the Tide.*
Man, *for more noble Ends deſign'd*,
His Wiſdom boaſts, and reaſ'ning Mind.
To Women *then has partial Heaven*
For their Defence no Armour given? D
Yes, Beauty's *their's: A gift moſt rare*,
And powerful beyond compare:
All Strength is weak againſt the Fair.
To them the Wiſeſt, *Braveſt yield*,
The Cannon, *Sword*, *and ſeven-fold Shield.*

This undeniable Truth of the almoſt univerſal Influence of the *Fair Sex* over us, led me, continued he, into a Chain of Re- E flections more ſerious than you imagine me capable of making; which for the Reformation of ſome among us, I will one Time or other communicate to you. If you mean me, ſaid *Ruſticus* with no ſmall Emotion (who was ready to burſt with Impatience to enter his Proteſt) you will certainly loſe your Labour. The Opinion I have long maintained of that miſchievous Part of the Creation, is founded upon Reading and much Obſervation: and unleſs your Sophiſtry can F argue me out of my Reaſon and Senſes, you will ſcarce be able to alter it. But I am concerned that you, who are reputed, and deſervedly, a Man above the common Level, ſhould not only ſpend half your Life in their trifling and unedifying Company, but a great part of the Remainder in writing *Sonnets*, *Acroſtichs*, *Love-Elegies*, and ſuch-like G Poetical Whipt-Sillabub. From theſe Symptoms I cannot but ſuſpect that you are going to fill up the meaſure of this Folly, by committing the greateſt of all Indiſcretions *Matrimony*: which for the Friendſhip I bear you, I ſhall be ſorry to hear. Or, what rather wiſh, has ſome coquettiſh Girl fallen lately in your Way, whom you fancy your ſelf deſperately fond of for the preſent, and who will of Courſe be a Goddeſs with you for about a Week; and during this Fit of Gallantry, the whole Sex, forſooth, is to be plaſter'd for her Sake, with ſulſome Panegyrick? If my good Friend takes not Care replied calmly *Philogynes*, the Warmth of his Expreſſions will impeach him more of *Prejudice*, than my innocent Tranſlation does me of *Partiality*. Would he do me the Juſtice to recollect, he will find it tended to ſhew the *Power* of the Ladies more than their *Merit*: Not but I am ready to be their Champion in Defence of the latter, whenever I am called upon; though to deal ingeniouſly, what I was turning in my Thought before you came, was, how that *Power* might be rendered more conducive to the publick Good, than I fear it ſometimes is. Here *Politicus*, who would rather have been ſettling *Italy* and *Flanders*, interpoſed, and obſerved, that this fiddle-faddle Diſpute would be perpetually interfering with Matters of greater Moment, till it had been fairly fought out; and he therefore propoſed, for the Good of the Society, that the Subject might be exhauſted once for all, ſo as never to be troubled with it hereafter. Nay, if you force me to deliver my Thoughts, anſwer'd *Ruſticus*, you muſt expect them *in puris naturalibus*: I ſhall not be nice about their Dreſs; my Inclination was good enough of itſelf, but you have added a Spur to it: if I run on too faſt, you may thank yourſelves for it. *Politicus* defy'd him to do his Worſt, upon which he vented his long-collected Spleen in the following Words.

Woman is a Compoſition of ſo much Folly and Miſchief, of ſo many jarring Atoms and Contradictions, that it is no Wonder the Philoſophers of all Ages have been at a Loſs how to account rationally for this *Phænomenon*. *Ariſtotle* in his Generation of Animals, declares it to be a *Monſter*, proceeding from the Imperfection of Matter, which Nature never made willingly, but when ſhe could not arrive at the Perfection of the other Sex. In the laſt Century a learned and elaborate Treatiſe was written to prove that *Women were not of the ſame Species with Men, and that they had no Souls*: And a ſolemn Council was held at *Maçon*, compoſed of Biſhops and other wiſe Caſuiſts, where in the Queſtion was gravely put, *whether they were Human Creatures*; and carried in the Affirmative, but after a long Debate. I muſt ſubmit therefore to the Deciſion of this right

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right reverend and ſage Aſſembly, and allow them to be of our Species; yet cannot I help grieving at the ſame Time, that they are neceſſary for the Propagation and Continuance of it; and I may I hope, without Offence, cry out with *Hippolitus* in *Euripides* (here he ſpoke *Greek*, the Words I have forgot, though I remember the Meaning) "O Jupiter, *why didſt thou ſend this Plague, a Woman, into the Light of the Sun? if it was thy Pleaſure that the Human Race ſhould be kept up, why rather didſt thou not permit us, for Preſents offer'd at thy Altars, to buy Children of thee as we wanted them?*" Or I could be content, with Sir *Thomas Brown*, in his *Religio Medici*, that we might procreate like Trees, without Conjunction, or any other Way, except the preſent trivial and vulgar one. But Nature, you will ſay, who does nothing in vain, has ordained otherwiſe, and we muſt obey its Dictates.

Well then, it is inherent in us, in order to perpetuate the World, to wiſh to have ſome Communication with them: but that great End once anſwered, it is amazing to me, that any wiſe Man can conſent to be *tacked* for his whole Life, to *Impertinence*, if not to *Miſery*. Does he not that to himſelf voluntarily, which every human Perſon thinks an Act of Barbarity when done for Sport to a Dog? He faſtens a *Cat* to his Tail, from which he in vain endeavours to diſengage himſelf: the more he attempts to fly from her, the harder ſhe bites and ſcratches, and the faſter ſhe clings to him. It is (I have read ſomewhere) as if a Man, becauſe it is natural to him to be hungry, and he muſt neceſſarily eat in order to live, ſhould oblige himſelf to live in a greaſy Kitchen, or Cook's Shop, all Day long, after his Hunger is ſatisfied. The *Proverb*, that ſays, a *Woman* and an *Almanack* are good but for one Year at the moſt, is, in my Mind, much too favourable to them.

Juvenal, in his maſterly Satire upon them, aſks his Friend, with ſome Compaſſion for him, how he could poſſibly conſent to put himſelf into a Woman's Clutches, when there were ſo many Ropes to be had?

Ferre potes Dominam, ſalvis tot reſtibus, ullam?

And in one of our modern Comedies, a Man ſays of his Acquaintance, that he cannot conceive why he marries, unleſs it be, that he has ſome ſecret Reaſon to hang himſelf, which he is aſhamed to own, and would have his Friends believe, that he runs his Collar into one Nooſe, to rid himſelf of the other. I remember to have met in ſome Author (an old Batchelor perhaps, who is very much on my Side of the Queſtion) with this ſenſible, though ſomewhat forced Explanation of *Hymen's Saffron-coloured Robe*, that it was an Emblem of the *Jaundice*, a Diſtemper, with which his Votaries, from a diſquieted and diſturbed Mind, are too often troubled. Is there any Thing more precious to us than our Eyes, and, as the *Greek* Poets expreſs it, ſeeing *the ſweet Light of the Sun?* Yet the *Solitaries* in *China* put them out, to prevent their being the Occaſion of greater Misfortunes; and comfort themſelves with the Reflection, that by ſhutting two Doors againſt *Love*, they open a thouſand for the Entrance of *Wiſdom*. Call to Mind *Belphegor*, the poor Devil in *Machiavel*, ſent from *Hell* to try, and give an impartial Account of Matrimony. See him ſo terrify'd at the bare Mention of his Wife's Name, that he runs back to the Region of Darkneſs rather than meet her; and let his Experience ſerve to us for a ſalutary Document and Warning. Need I bring the Teſtimonies of Antiquity to ſtrengthen my Evidences? That abounds with applicable *Examples* as well as *Precepts*.

The wiſe *Pythagoras* places Women in the Liſt of Evils: and *Socrates*, who was Wiſdom itſelf, could not keep his *Xantippe* in due Bounds. The Thunder of her Voice ended ſometimes in a filthy Shower thrown upon him from her Window. *Euripides* deſcribed their Follies and Vices ſo much to the Life, that he got the Name of *Woman-hater*, which he regarded ſo little, as to make his *Hippolitus* declare, that, "till ſome one would teach them to be "wiſer, he would continue to cenſure and "expoſe them." And whoever will recollect or turn to the Maxims of the wiſeſt and moſt experienced of all Men, *Solomon*, will not, I believe, pretend that his Opinion of them was more favourable. If your Minds are not yet open to Conviction, the whole Army of *Poets* ſhall come to my Aſſiſtance; who, if they have ſometimes dropped a few *Honey* Words in their Commendation, have embitterr'd whole Pages with *Gall* afterwards in Recantation. Inquire of them, who brought into the World the fatal Box, from whence all our Calamities and Diſeaſes flew out, whilſt *Hope*, alas! lagged behind, and remained in the Bottom of it? *Pandora*. Whoſe intoxicating Cup tranſformed Men into Beaſts? *Circe*'s. Who with their inſidious and bewitching Songs lull'd unwary Paſſengers aſleep, then robbed and killed them? The *Sirens*. Aſk the *Mythologiſts* what is meant by the Fable of *Medusa*, and her petrifying Aſpect; they will tell you, it implies, that whoever ventures to gaze on Beauty, grows dull and ſtupid as a Stone. If any of you think to get off by diſallowing theſe *Fictions*, *Hiſtory* will furniſh me with *Realities* enough to maintain my well-grounded Opinion. The

Daughters

Daughters of *Danaus* and the *Lesbian* Women who killed their Husbands, *Dalilah*, *Helen*, and *Cleopatra*, with a thousand more, will rise up in Judgment against you. I shall remind you, that when the royal City *Persepolis* was reduced to Ashes, *Thais led the Way, Dux Fœmina facti*: I shall stir up such a Nest of these Hornets about you, as will make you wish I had never been exasperated. Turn over *Horace*, *Ovid*, and *Tibullus*, and read their Complaints against their Mistresses for their *Falsehood*, *Incontinence*, and *Venality*. The Beds of Roses they reclined upon, at first, with so much Ecstasy, had too many Thorns lurking underneath, not to be uneasy soon, and painful to them. The flow'ry Fields of Love, that smelt a while so fragrantly, concealed a Serpent that stung them to the Quick. *Lydia*, *Delia*, and *Cynthia*, the short Idols of our *Parnassian* Tribe, are quickly stript of their gaudy Feathers, and painted black as *Devils*. Instead of *Incense* and *Adoration*, they receive *Curses* and *Execrations*. I will not tire you with the numberless Invectives of the Ancients on this Subject: our *modern Ladies* daily renew the Remembrance of them, by taking more than ordinary Care that the same should be unapplicable to themselves. Mark their frivolous Lives and Conversations: are they not divided between *Fops*, *Ribbands*, *Play-Houses*, and *Card-Tables*? The Definition given by one of the Fathers, of a Woman, that she is Ζῶον φιλοκοσμον, *An Animal that delights in Finery*, is verified by daily Experience. An embroider'd Coat, a Shoulder Knot, and a Toupée, are Lures they cannot withstand. Where these are wanting, *Good Sense*, *Good Nature*, and *Good Breeding* pass unheeded by them: An Head well *dressed*, is sure of a higher Place in their Esteem, than a Head ever so *well filled*; and if the Dancing-Master has taken Care of the Gallant's *Heels*, no Matter how little he is indebted to Nature or Education for his *Brains*. The young *Heiresses*, do they ever run away with a Man of Sense? and of the *Widows*, what is generally their second Choice? Are not those their sole Companions and Favourites, who, from the Effeminacy of their Dress and Manners, have but one only Mark that distinguishes them from the other Sex? In short, a *Fribble* is their Option, and if by Chance a Man of Merit succeeds, it is by condescending to wear the Mask of Foppery to gain his End.

Yet I could almost acquiesce in many of their *Follies*, and even have some Degree of Patience with their *Fools*, provided they would abstain from *Mischief* themselves, and from making *Knaves* of others. Would they confine themselves to the innocent Occupations of *making Puddings*, *mending Linnen*, and *preserving Sweatmeats*; would they pretend to nothing higher than to *fam Silks*, *sort Ribbons*, and study the variou Excellencies of *Needle-work*; would the remain inoffensively in their Apartments, ti the Dinner-Bell gives the Signal for the descending; and, when Grace is said afte Meat, make their Courtesies decently, an retire, I could be brought, on such Condi tions, to endure them. But with *Euripi des*, I detest a Woman who lays claim t more than ordinary *Wisdom*; and a *Fema Politician* is enough to put the whole Worl in Confusion. Will all the Sex now livin ever atone for the Mischief, which the Am bition of two great Queens has, for a few Years past, occasioned? And have we not recent Charge against them, within ourselves that the *Pretender* could not have been abl to have escaped the Vengeance of an incens ed Nation, if a *Rebel in Petticoats* had no disguis'd him, and been herself his Guide an Protectress? *O Women, Women, Women* says *Ventidius* very justly, *all the Gods hav not such Power of doing Good to Man, a you of doing Harm!*"

The Gravity of Countenance, which ou Friend still kept, notwithstanding the ludi crous Circumstance he had been instancing made it impossible for us longer to keep ours and refrain from laughing most heartily But *Rusticus*, who was too much in Earnes even to smile, was going to proceed in hi declamatory Rhapsody, when *Pulcheria*, on of *Honestus*'s Daughters, entered the Room A Form so beautiful and winning needs only to appear, to refute the Calumnies o our churlish Woman-hater. Looking upo her, we forgot every Word he had uttered With a graceful Bashfulness she approache her Father, and told him that, if he pleas'd his Dinner was ready. We rose and fol low'd her: but *Rusticus* was heard to mut ter by those near him, that if he had know there had been Petticoats of the Party, h would not have been of it. *Philogynes* bi him hold his Tongue, or the Ladies shoul know, what a deal of incoherent Stuff h had said about them. How he defende their Cause in the Evening, and the humor ous Turn *Politicus* gave to the Dispute, yo shall know, at a proper Time, if you desir it. At present neither you would have Pa tience to read, nor have I Leisure to writ it, being able to add only, that I remain,

Your very humble Servant,

CRITICUS

On LUXURY.

A Late ingenious Author, who indulg' himself too often in treating the mo serious Subjects with Petulance and Wan tonness, has endeavour'd to perplex some o

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our moſt univerſal and common Notions concerning the right Conduct of Life, by his Account of *Luxury*. I mean the Author of the *Fable of the Bees*; who is always happy when he thinks he can oppoſe Religion to Nature, and ſhew Nature inconſiſtent with the Precepts of Philoſophy. To this End, he conſtantly repreſents the Nature of Man, as a Compoſition of divers Paſſions and Appetites, all of them alike requiring to be ſatisfied; and let that Satisfaction be ever ſo unſeaſonable, ever ſo contradictory to a higher and better Faculty of the Mind, ever ſo incompatible with a truer, a more eſſential, and a more permanent Pleaſure, yet he ſtill calls it natural; becauſe forſooth the Appetite, which demanded it, is a Part of our Nature. At this rate, it might be natural for a Father to devour his Child; let it only be inconvenient for him to faſt a while longer, and let him at that Time be at a Diſtance from other Food, and how can *Mandeville* or his Diſciples blame him? For is not Hunger natural? Is it not an Appetite given us by Nature, and demanding to be ſatisfied? Perhaps an Adept in this curious Philoſophy, may have ſo much vulgar Humanity remaining, as to tell me that ſuch a Deed would fly in the Face of natural Affection. But is there then one Principle in our Nature, which has a Right to contradict and reſtrain another? If there be, it ſurely can be no difficult Matter to reconcile Philoſophy to Nature, and ſhew even the ſevereſt Obligations of Virtue to be natural. For is not Reaſon as natural, as truly a Part of human Nature, as paternal Affection? And muſt it not be as unnatural for any inferior Senſe or Faculty to prevail againſt Reaſon, as for the Appetite of Hunger to be ſtronger than the Tenderneſs of a Parent? To act unreaſonably, therefore, is to act unnaturally: and let the Inducement to any Pleaſure or Purſuit be ever ſo violent, let the Appetite or Paſſion requiring it be ever ſo general among Men; yet if Reaſon forbid it, the Indulgence is unnatural: for Reaſon is that which conſtitutes the very Nature of a Man; and tho' her Voice be not always ſo loud as that of Appetite or Paſſion, yet we never fail, at ſome Intervals, to hear it, to acknowledge its Authority, and feel how unnatural it was to diſobey it.

The abovementioned Author no where employs his perpleting Logicle with more Dexterity, than in his Account of Luxury. He ſets before his Reader certain Repreſentations of voluptuous Indulgence, which every Man muſt allow to be *luxurious*; and then inquires upon what Score it is that we condemn or diſlike them. For this he can find, or chuſes to find, no better Reaſon, than that they are inconſiſtent with the Notion of *Self-denial*, which he loves to make the Reader think is eſſential to the very Idea of Virtue. And upon this Suppoſition (which indeed he no where formally aſks the Reader to grant, but which, with much more Art, he makes an Article of Religion not to be denied) he then proceeds ſecurely to give the Name of *Luxury* to every Indulgence of Senſe or Fancy, beyond what is abſolutely neceſſary for the Support of Life. Very bad Conſequences may attend ſuch a Manner of thinking and talking; and I am afraid a little Acquaintance with the World will furniſh us with too many real Examples of them. For Men who can once perſuade themſelves, that the meer decent Allowances of a creditable Appearance in Life, are worthy of the Name of Luxury, as well as the moſt exceſſive Refinements of Pleaſure, will learn to look upon both with an equal Eye; and finding it abſolutely impoſſible to avoid one of them, will perſuade themſelves that there can be no conſiſtent Reaſon for refraining from the other.

But a very little Reflection will convince us of this Abſurdity. In the firſt Place, Luxury is not the ſame with all Men, and in all Ranks of Life. There are innumerable little Indulgences which would be high Luxury in ſome Men, but which it would be ridiculous to call ſo in others, of larger Fortunes perhaps, of more Leiſure, and unencumber'd with particular Obligations of Family or Kindred. Luxury therefore depends upon the different Conditions and Circumſtances of particular Perſons. Nay, it is not always the ſame with the ſame Man: for that which would be a moſt ſhameful Luxury in a General on the Eve of a Battle, might be perfectly blameleſs among his Friends in the Enjoyment of a Winter Night's Converſation. Thus the only general Deſcription that can be given of Luxury, is ſomething like what follows; *viz. Such an Indulgence of Senſe or Fancy, as any way interferes with our Diſcharge of the Offices of our particular Station in Life.*

Luxury is here reſtricted to the improper Indulgence of *Senſe* or *Fancy*; for with theſe alone it is concern'd. An unbecoming Attention, Expence, or Refinement in eating, drinking, and in the other Enjoyments of Senſe or Appetite; in Dreſs, in Furniture, and in the other Niceties of Fancy, is all that we commonly denominate *luxurious*. 'Tis true, there are other Indulgences that may be really inconſiſtent with the Diſcharge of our Duty: Such are ſeveral Purſuits of the Underſtanding, which are often improperly indulg'd by Perſons the fartheſt in the World from Luxury. I once knew a Merchant who neglected his Compting-houſe and ruin'd his Family, by a conſtant

ſtant Application to Mathematical Studies: but he was ſo far from being luxurious, that he always drank Water, was a remarkable Sloven, and hated Muſick. Thus Luxury is not concern'd even with the moſt improper Purſuits of the Underſtanding.

Nay, to ſpeak the Truth, it is not every pernicious Indulgence even of Senſe or Fancy that is call'd luxurious. Men have thrown A themſelves into Dropſies by exceſſive drinking of Water: But yet we don't ſay that they kill'd themſelves by *Luxury*. In like Manner, others have ſpent their Fortunes in Dogs and Horſes, and in other Indulgences of robuſter Pleaſure: but *Luxury* is never reckon'd among their Frailties. In ſhort, if we examine Matters attentively, we ſhall B find that Luxury, in the Pleaſures of Senſe and bodily Appetite, always implies Nicety, Refinement, and ſome Degree of Difficulty in the Attainment of what we wiſh for; and that, in the Delights of the Fancy, or the Imagination, it carries along with it a Notion of Pomp, Oſtentation, Delicacy, and Indolence. And whatever Indulgences, either of the one or the other Sort, are void of C all theſe Qualities, tho' they be carried to ever ſo pernicious a Height, yet don't come under the Character of Luxurious Pleaſure.

Luxury was applied above, to ſuch of theſe Injoyments *as any Way* interfere with the Diſcharge of our Duty. For they may interfere *ſeveral Ways*. The firſt and moſt obvious is by an impairing of our Fortune, and putting it by that Means out of our D Power to act as Natural Affection, or Generoſity, or even Honeſty require. They may alſo claſh in ſome particular Situations and Exigencies; but this always ariſes from a third and more general, tho' leſs notic'd, Effect of ſuch Indulgences; I mean by their Influence on the general Diſpoſition and Habit of the Mind.

The Account here given of Luxury in ge- E neral, will perhaps be queſtion'd and objected to by many. For ſome Men, who have perfectly form'd themſelves to the Habits of Virtue, being convinc'd by Experience of the Happineſs which attends it, chuſe to talk of their Courſe of Life as the higheſt Luxury. This they may be well permitted to do, as Virtue has been ſo generally miſ- F repreſented under a ſevere and dark Appearance, which deters the young and gay Part of Mankind from thinking and reſolving to aſſume ſuch a Character. But tho' Virtue be the Means of the higheſt Pleaſure, and tho' by this honeſt Artifice her Precepts may be recommended to the Young and Heedleſs, yet ſhe is not properly to be called by the Name of Luxury. For that Name, G in popular Language, always implies an immoral Exceſs. Yet it is nevertheleſs true, and it cannot be too much inculcated, that if the End of Luxury be Pleaſure or Felicity, her Means are certainly inconſiſtent with that End; and that Virtue is the only Guide to its full Attainment. For without mentioning thoſe good Things which Virtue alone beſtows, and which Luxury never pretends to, yet even in the Delights of Senſe and Fancy, the higheſt Enjoyment depends on Temperance, as the moſt luxurious Votaries of Pleaſure frequently confeſs.

An ESSAY *on* SNUGNESS.

—— *In ſe totus teres atque rotundus.* HOR.

AS I was a few Nights ago ſitting with a Friend of mine, I could not help philoſophizing after the manner of *Montaigne*; and my Mind was naturally induced, from the Circumſtances that ſurrounded me, to take an oblique View of its own Happineſs. The Wind was very high, and the Hail beat againſt my Windows. The Clearneſs of my Fire, the Agreeableneſs of my Companion, with the pleaſing, tho' I muſt confeſs, ill-natur'd Reflection on the Situation of ſome unhappy Wretches in that tempeſtuous Night, gave me a Senſation of the ſame Nature with, tho' infinitely ſuperior to that mentioned by *Lucretius*, of ſtanding on the Sea-ſhore, and beholding a Wreck; where, indeed, the Scene would be too ſhocking to leave in the Mind any Traces of Satisfaction. No—far was a Thought ſo ungenerous and inhuman from us at that Time: We were content with Joys not ſo exaggerated, and not deſirous of Pleaſure, ſufficiently happy in the Idea of our own Snugneſs.—If the Reader ſhould be as much at a Loſs as ever for a clear Conception of Snugneſs, I cannot repreſent it better than by recalling to his Mind the original Syſtem of *Epicurus*. It is falſely imagin'd, from the debauch'd Lives of ſome of his Followers, that he made his *Chief Good* to conſiſt in voluptuous Enjoyment, and Gratifications of the Appetite. The Character of *Atticus* was form'd upon the genuine Principles of *Epicurus*. A Choice of agreeable Friends, Conveniencies of all kinds, a Mind not diſturbed by Buſineſs or narrow Circumſtances, with that unalterable Eaſineſs of Situation, which he had the Addreſs to preſerve in all the Troubles and Diſſenſions of the Commonwealth, ſeem to have been a continual Courſe of that kind of Happineſs, which is the Subject of the preſent Eſſay; and which I do not remember to have met with better deſcrib'd in any antient Author, than by *Lucretius* in that Expreſſion of his,

—— *Vacuique animi tranquilla voluptas.*

It

It will be superfluous, after this general Account, to attempt a Definition of Snugness, as there is scarce any Person living, but who must, some Time or other, have experienced this agreeable Sensation. Indeed, it must be a kind of Satire on a Man, to say that he was incapable of relishing this Pleasure. All the Social Passions seem to A range themselves under her Standard; and, in my Mind, the Idea of Snugness always brings along with it that of a sincere Friend, a tender Husband, an affectionate Brother, and, in short, of all the Virtues that adorn and make Life happy.

I cannot but observe how great a Friend the Subject in hand is to the Muses in general. *Horace* has celebrated it in many Pas- B sages of his Writings, and has always taken a Pride in paying a due Tribute of Praise to Snugness, from whom he received all his Happiness, and all his Glory; and I think that the *English* Nation has much to lament, in not having afforded to Mr. *Dryden* an Opportunity of celebrating the Praises of this Source of Correctness.

Reflections of this Kind past between my C Friend and me the whole Evening, and made so deep an Impression on my Mind, that I had no sooner slipt into Bed, than I immediately fell into a sound Sleep, and had the following Vision.

I imagin'd myself lost on a wild Heath in a tempestuous Night, and endeavouring in vain to discover a Path, which might lead D me to the Shelter of some Village. In these melancholy Circumstances I wander'd till towards the Morning, when I discover'd a Light at a Distance. To this I repair'd as fast as the Weight of the Snow that cover'd me, and the Icicles that hung from all Parts of my Cloaths, would permit me. I was almost arrived at it just at Break of E Day, when, to my great Surprize, on a sudden the Wind was hush'd, and a clear Frost succeeded the late Storm. I advanced on, much comforted with this; when, at a Distance, I perceived a very odd Procession approaching towards me: At their Head appear'd a Matron, whose Years had served only to make her venerable, without having left any Furrows in her Face, or brought F on those disagreeable Frowns, which are generally the Attendants of old Age. Notwithstanding the Plainness of her Dress (which was nothing but a *British* Cloth, made after the Fashion of the Robes of the *Roman* Ladies) I could discover in her a certain Majesty temper'd with Smiles. On both Sides of her was a Virgin, each of which betray'd G something, as I thought, of a Divine Original, by her graceful and easy Demarche.

These I afterwards understood to be *Contentment* and *Happiness*. Behind them was a long Train of Persons, whose Faces I remember'd to have seen somewhere before. As I was wondering what this should mean, the Goddess, fixing her Eyes on me with great Complacency, "Mortal, says she, "you come very seasonably to one, who "will take the highest Pleasure in relieving you in your present Distress, I can perceive easily by your Appearance, that you "came from an Island, which has always "been my greatest Favourite. You will "find that most of my Attendants here "are Countrymen of yours. No other "People is so well acquainted with my Attributes, or can even call me by my pro- "per Appellation. No where else so many "Altars rise to my Honour, near the bright "Residence of my Sister *Vesta*; for I look "upon all those as Altars to me, which you "Mortals erroneously call Chimney-Corners." I need not assure my Readers, that I was extremely surpriz'd at this Discourse, and it was some time before I could comprehend that this was the *Goddess of Snugness*, till I observed in her Train many whom I knew to have been formerly her Votaries; and overheard *Tibullus* † saying to Dr. *Swift*, you have infinitely exceeded me, and I am deputed to desire you to accept the Place in the Procession nearest the Goddess herself, and you would have had still greater Honours paid to you, had they not rather belong'd to the Country Parson you describe, than yourself ‡. The Doctor modestly declined the first Place, and pointed to * *Horace*, as a fitter Person for that Station. I observed the well-bred Satirist cast his Eyes on *Cowley*, and immediately the whole Company insisted on his accepting it, who had given too many Proofs of ‖ his desiring it, to be able to refuse the Offer. This Piece of Ceremony being settled, they all proceeded to the Temple; I, at the Invitation of the Goddess, attended them thither, and received all the while from *Swift* an Account of their Happiness under the direct Influence of their benevolent Queen. The Temple was situate on the Side of a Hill, open only to the West and South. The Apartments were furnished with Tapestry Hangings, representing the Games that were celebrated every Winter-Season, round the Altar of *Vesta*. I had a long Account from the Goddess herself of all her Mysteries, and the Furniture of her *Penetralia*, for I myself was prevented from entering them by an unlucky Accident. It seems it was a Custom with the Goddess, to have all the Poems that were made in her

† *Swift's* Character of a Country-Parson.

* Vid. *Hor.* Sat. 6. Lib. II. & Sat. 6, Lib. I.

‡ Vid. *Tibull.* Eleg. I. Lib. I.

‖ Vid. *Cowley's* Essays, & alibi passim.

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Praiſe by any of her Sons on Earth, engraved in Golden Letters on the Gates of her Temple. What was then inſcribed there, was part of Mr. *Thompſon*'s *Poem on Winter*, with which the Goddeſs was ſo extremely pleaſed, that after having much extolled their Author, ſhe could not help crying out,

Now all amid the Rigors of the Year,
In the wild Depth of Winter, while without
The ceaſeleſs Winds blow Ice, be my Retreat,
Between the groaning Foreſt and the Shore
Beat by a boundleſs Multitude of Waves,
A rural, ſhelter'd, ſolitary Scene;
Where ruddy Fire, and beaming Tapers joi
To chear the Gloom; there ſtudious let me ſi
Winter, V. 42

Which ſhe repeated with ſo much Ecſtaſy that ſhe unfortunately wak'd me, and interrupted my farther Progreſs in that delightful Place: But I ſoon comforted myſelf in the ſolid Conſideration of my own Snugneſs and by the Exclamation of *Tibullus*,

Quàm juvat immites ventos audire cubantem
Eleg. I. V. 41. Lib. I

Poetical ESSAYS *in* FEBRUARY, 1747.

TRANQUILITY *and* HAPPINESS.

An IRREGULAR ODE.

In Imitation of the Firſt Ode *of the Third Book of* HORACE.

I.

FAR hence I drive the vulgar throng!
Urania now begins her ſong:
She ſings, in numbers yet unknown,
To unpolluted minds alone;
Attend, ye virgin ſouls! and make her
thoughts your own.

II.

The dreaded majeſty of kings,
And all their boaſted right of ſway,
From an eternal ſource of power ſprings,
A Being far more abſolute than they:
One who reſtrains their tow'ring pride,
And does o'er them, as they o'er us, preſide,
Obedient nature at his nod [God!
Performs his will, and owns her Sovereign
He frowns, and, as his thunder rolls,
The center trembles, and he ſhakes the poles!

III.

In vain we variouſly purſue
Things, which in various lights we view:
To the ſame mark, but differently we tend;
For all events on him depend,
From whom our lives began, at whoſe command muſt end.

IV.

His large poſſeſſions are the boaſt of one:
He walks his terraſs, looks around, and ſees
Ten thouſand acres, and thoſe acres his:
His av'rice plants them all with trees;
He plants them,—ah!—but for his ſon.

V.

Ambitious courtiers, vainly proud
Of honours given by the ſervile croud,
A thouſand various arts employ
T' obtain what long they live not to enjoy.
A firſt, magnificently gen'rous, tries
With pomp and ſhew to dazzle vulgar eyes;
A ſecond labours to ſecure his fame
Upon his manors and his well-known name:
A third from door to door will go,
And gain the croud by bowing populary low
But there's a common law in fate, [great
Which makes the humble equal with the
Nor wealth nor titles can their maſter ſave:
'Tis buried all in the capacious grave!

VI.

Not beds of down with coverlids of gold,
Nor ſofteſt lawn that can the limbs infold,
Nor all the charms which harmony affords,
Nor the wild melody of birds,
Can lull their weary'd lord to reſt, [breaſt;
When guilt and horror heave within his
While, conſcious of his crimes, he ſees
Vindictive wrath deſcend by juſt and ſure degrees.
But, without help of art, refreſhing ſleep
Upon the innocent poor man doth creep:
Nor will the lenient pow'r diſdain
To hold his empire on the humble plain.
The ſwain, whoſe cov'ring is embracing trees,
Feels no diſturbance from the whiſtling breeze, [eaſe.
But all night long protracts an undiſſembled

VII.

He who enjoys a neceſſary ſtore,
Without ſolicitude for more,
Tho' ſtorms on the tumultuous main
O'erwhelm his proſpect of returning gain,
He neither murmurs at the wind,
Nor calls the ſtars nor Deity unkind.
When hail deſtroys his loaded vines,
He cheers himſelf with laſt year's wines.
His fruits and corn tho' froſts prevent,
Nor fields nor orchards bear him diſcontent.
Inclement winter may o'erflow his ground,
His ſolid peace of mind is never to be drown'd.

VIII.

When wild ambition leads him on,
My lord encroaches on the ſea.:
The dolphin ſees a wall of ſtone
Contract the barrier of his ſway.

In

In vain offended ocean swells and raves,
While the bold master bids his slaves,
Go search another element, and bring
From thence a more substantial thing,
And with the bulky weight divide his yielding waves.
On this the stately columns slowly rise,
And, like their haughty lord, affront the skies.
But ah! in vain they rise: Corroding care
The fond possessor haunts, and finds a mansion there.

IX.

Then since the buildings of the great,
Their wanton luxury, and purple state,
Can no true happiness create;
Since what is sought by land and sea in vain,
Appears in each contented swain;
Why should we ransack nature round,
For what can only in our breasts be found?
Why should we fondly change our clime?
Why a voluptuous vanity display,
Or strive to build that care away,
Which is our own inherent crime?

X.

Rather our passions let us bring
To reason's rightful gentle sway;
Let ev'ry man be to himself a king,
And ev'ry sordid lust obey!
Felicity, that virgin queen,
Dwells in no bosom but the clean:
Yet, not confin'd to plains alone
(Tho' there more intimately known)
She sometimes can ascend, and dignify a throne.
He, who by nature's standard lives,
And uses moderately what fortune gives,
In highest life that happiness may taste;
Of which contented meanness takes a full repast.

A Gentleman in London *having receiv'd three Letters by the same Post, acquainting him with the Death of his* Wife, *his* Mistress, *and his* Favourite Horse, *made these Reflections.*

I Have lost my *mistress*, *horse*, and *wife*!
But when I think on human life,
I am glad it is no worse:
My wife was ugly, and a scold;
My *Cloe* was grown lean and old:——
I am sorry for my *horse*.

Attempted in LATIN.

UXOREM amisit, sic exclamavit Orestes,
Cessarunt satis et meretrix et equus!
Quando autem subeunt humanæ tristia vitæ,
Lætor me miserum non graviora pati:
Uxor enim deformis erat, nec lingua taceret;
Annis fracta Chloe, defleo mœstus equum.

Poole. H. PRICE.

A Gentleman having lately visited the E--l of *R--f--d*'s Gardens at *E-ft-x* in *S-ff--k*, was greatly pleased with the following Inscription on a curious Marble Monument, erected there to the Memory of a favourite Bird of his Lady's; and therefore communicates it, in order to entertain those who have been, and continue to be often delighted with the Author of it on our Theatre, who was at the E--l's Seat at the Time of the *melancholy Event*.

THO' here my body lies interr'd,
I still can be a *tell tale Bird*.——
If *David** should pollute these shades,
And wanton with my lady's maids;
Or *Dick*† sneak out to field or park,
To toy with *Mopsa* in the dark:
If *Will*‡, that noble, gen'rous youth!
Should err from wisdom, taste, and truth,
And, bless'd with all that's fair and good,
Should leave a feast for grosser food;
I'll rise again a restless spright,
Will haunt my lonesome cage by night,
There swell my throat, and plume my wing,
And ev'ry tale to *Lucy*‖ sing.

On the Reverse.

The goddesses of *wit* and *love*
Have patroniz'd the *owl* and *dove*,
From whose protection both lay claim
To immortality and fame.——
Could *wit* alone, or *beauty*, give
To birds the same prerogative,
My *double* claim had fate defy'd,
And *Lucy*'s fav'rite ne'er had dy'd.

The RECIPE.

BEFORE creating nature will'd
That atoms into forms should jar,
By me the boundless space was fill'd,
On me was built the first made star.

By the proud atheist I'm rever'd;
At me the coward draws his sword:
By the brave hero I am fear'd;
Compell'd by me, truth breaks her word.

Scorn'd by the meek and humble mind,
Yet often by the vain possess'd;
Heard by the deaf, seen by the blind,
I give the troubled conscience rest.

Than wisdom's sacred self I'm wiser,
And yet by every blockhead known;
I'm freely given by the miser,
Kept by the prodigal alone.

* *Mr.* G—k. † *The* E—*l's Brother.*
‡ *The* E——*l of* R--f--d. ‖ *His Lady.*

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The k---, God bleſs him, as 'tis ſaid,
At me is ſometimes in a paſſion;
And even him I can perſuade
To act againſt his inclination.

As vice deform'd, as virtue fair,
The *courtier*'s loſs, the *patriot*'s gains,
The poet's wealth, the coxcomb's care.
Fools read, and take me for your pains.

Wrote by a Roman Catholick PRIEST *at* Magherafeldt *in* Ireland.

YOU've done it, royal youth, the hydra lies,
Curſing her fate, and as ſhe curſes dies;
No more ſhall dire rebellion waſte the land,
The monſter's quell'd by thy victorious hand;
That many-headed ſerpent's humbled low,
None but a *Hercules* could give the blow;
Others have try'd the mighty taſk in vain;
The fates reſerv'd for thee, the glorious ſcene.
H--- and *C*--- with faint endeavours ſtrove,
The taſk requir'd the ſon of *Britiſh Jove*;
In thee, O glorious youth, ſhall we admire
Thy conduct more, or more thy martial fire?
Valiant and wiſe you ſtemm'd the rebel force,
And ſtopp'd the lawleſs robbers in their courſe;
Back to their dens in wild deſpair they fly,
Nor in their dens can they ſecurely lie;
WILLIAM purſues o'er mountains clad in ſnow,
O'er tow'ring cliffs, where ſcarce wild beaſts can go;
Nature in vain oppos'd the ſwelling *Spey*,
The dreary *Glens*, and rapid floods give way;
No dangers can th' advancing youth retard,
Beneath the pole his martial trumpet's heard.
Methinks I ſee the youthful hero ſtand,
And calmly give his *Britiſh* troops command;
Cool and ſedate ſurvey the bloody field,
Where ſwords and targets no defence can yield;
The rebel chiefs with all their rabble ſlain,
While heaps of plads, and bonnets ſtrow the plain.
Britain reward thy glorious WILLIAM's toils,
See he returns triumphant with their ſpoils;
The darling name of WILLIAM now adore,
As WILLIAM was your darling heretofore;
WILLIAM preſerv'd your lives and laws from fate,
WILLIAM preſerves again your ſinking ſtate;
Both heroes claim alike your thanks and praiſe,
And *Cumberland* renews great *Naſſau*'s days;
T' endear the name both royal actions join,
The glorious paſſage of the *Spey* and *Boyne*.

On Dr. BLACKFORD.

TO beam confeſt thro' vice and folly's clouds,
Blackford the radiant face of truth unſhrouds,
O'er error's gloom he ſheds the dawning ray,
Shoots thro' the ſoul and pours reſiſtleſs day;
See all around, while virtue's cauſe he pleads,
How ev'ry painted ſmile of pleaſure fades;
While wing'd with hope the ſoul aſcends the ſkies,
The promis'd heav'n he brings before our eyes:
So fly the twinkling miniſters of night,
When *Phœbus* chears us with ſuperiour light;
So, when his early beams emblaze the eaſt,
An earneſt of the warmer noon we taſte.
Here cold Indiff'rence unawares is caught,
Forgets to wander, and corrects each thought;
Preſt into virtue's liſts, ſhe hears him ſtill,
And ſeems to be convinc'd againſt her will.
Here Infidelity with cautious eye
Attends, yet from conviction longs to fly;
Seems to deſpiſe the truth ſhe dares not own,
While her dark boſom ſtifles many a groan;
At length her heart no more itſelf deceives,
She hears, confeſſes, trembles and believes!
Such is thy pow'r, O thou a bleſſing given,
To lead mankind thro' virtue's path to heaven.
Each meaner road ſtill teach us to deſpiſe,
Still hold the lamp of truth before our eyes;
Still foe to vice, in rags or on a throne,
Still juſt to ev'ry virtue, but thy own!
Religion leſs thy office than thy choice,
And in thy life more precepts than thy voice.

On reading this Line in Mr. POPE's Eſſay on Criticiſm.

For fools admire, but men of ſenſe approve.

WHAT ſad dilemma muſt the wretch confine
Who holds for truth this all-befooling line?
We ſtand for fools, admiring if we read ——
If not admiring, we are fools indeed: ——
Then be this verſe expung'd, or let thy lays
Immortal *Poet!* leſs deſerve our praiſe.
Thy verſe thus perfect, thus ſevere thy rules,
Between them, all, who read thee, muſt be *fools*.

Marſhfield, Feb. 20, 1747. *Philo-muſcus.*

On a Gentleman who miſtook a Kept Madam *for a* Lady of Faſhion.

SIX tedious months young *Damon* ſigh'd,
In vain his am'rous tale;
He ſued, implor'd, *Chlo* ſtill deny'd,
No efforts could prevail.

At length he try'd the pow'r of gold ——
She ſoon to chide forgot;
The fair-one was no longer cold,
But prov'd —— *alas! too hot.*

The

The IVth Ode of the IVth Book of HORACE *imitated, and applied to His Royal Highneſs the Duke of* CUMBERLAND.

Written in the Year 1746,

By the Rev. Mr. CARTHY, of *Armagh*.

(a) AS that imperial bird, employ'd by JOVE,
To bear the thunder thro' the realms above,
(To whom o'er all the feather'd kind,
When on the ſun he ſaw him gaze,
And meet the light'ning's forky blaze,
Heav'n's king the rule aſſign'd:)

(b) By youth and native vigour from his neſt,
Was rouz'd, impatient of inglorious reſt,
Eager for labours yet unknown;
And, taught by waſting winds to ſoar,
New regions ventur'd to explore;
When bright the Æther ſhone:

(c) The doubts which throb'd in his young heart remov'd, [improv'd,
(d) His courage quicken'd, and his ſtrength
Soon upon feats of war intent,
On bleating folds, to try his might
In preludes to ſome nobler fight,
He aim'd his firſt deſcent.

(e) Urg'd then by love of more illuſtrious ſpoils,
And glory to be won by hardier toils,
Dragons attack'd of fiery breath;
His talons graſp'd with ſtrong embrace
The fierceſt of th' empoyſon'd race,
Reluctant ev'n in death:

(f) Or as when ſome young lion ſcours the wood, [blood,
From milk but lately wean'd, in queſt of
Him the wild mountain goat eſpies:
While horror thrills thro' ev'ry vein,
From paſtures where he hop'd to reign,
Back to his rocks he flies.

(a) *Qualem miniſtrum fulminis alitem,*
(Cui rex deorum regnum in aves vagas
Permiſit) ——————
(b) *Olim juventus & patrius vigor*
Nido laborum propulit inſcium,
Vernique, jam nimbis remotis,
Inſolitos docuere niſus
Venti (c) paventem: mox in ovilia
(d) *Demiſit hoſtem vividus impetus:*
(e) *Nunc in reluctantes dracones*
Egit amor dapis atque pugnæ:
(f) *Qualémve lætis caprea paſcuis*
Intenta, fulvæ matris ab ubere
Jam lacte depulſum leonem,
—————— *vidit:*

(g) By force of innate brav'ry thus impell'd,
Britannia's chief the rebel foes beheld;
The *Vandals* of our clime and age,
Hirelings of faithleſs *France* and *Rome*,
Saw thus the dauntleſs WILLIAM come,
To quell their impious rage.

Amidſt their dreary waſtes and hills of ſnow,
They ſaw the blooming hero's courage glow,
Throughout a winter's rough campaign;
While deep moraſſes, horrid woods,
Tremendous ſteeps, and ſwelling floods,
Oppos'd his march in vain.

(b) Thoſe ſons of rapine, whoſe tumultuous band, [land,
Fluſh'd with ſucceſs, had ravag'd half the
By him purſu'd like beaſts of prey,
And by his conduct (which prevail'd,
Where age and long experience fail'd,)
Cruſh'd in one glorious day,

(i) Felt what a high-born genius cou'd atchieve, [retrieve;
How ſoon his country's fame in arms
A genius by example fir'd,
A ſon by great *Auguſtus* lov'd,
By him in martial ſkill approv'd,
With nobleſt thoughts inſpir'd.

(k) Virtues tranſmitted with their generous blood, [good:
Mark the deſcendants of the brave and
The lab'ring ox, the warrior ſteed,
Their fires by ſtrength or ſpirit prove;
Nor doth the feeble, tim'rous dove,
From eagles fierce proceed.

(l) But wiſe inſtruction in fair honour's courſe [force;
Confirms the ſoul, and helps it's inborn
This nature to perfection brings;
Culture neglected, vice takes place;
Whoſe ſtains the happieſt gifts debaſe,
And taint the blood of kings.

(g) *Videre Rhæti bella ſub Alpibus*
Druſum gerentem Vindelici ——
(b) —— —— —— —— —— *diu*
Latéque victrices catervæ,
Conſiliis juvenis revictæ,
(i) *Senſere quid mens rite, quid indoles*
Nutrita fauſtis ſub penetralibus
Poſſet, quid Auguſti paternus
In pueros animus Nerones.
(k) *Fortes creantur fortibus & bonis:*
Eſt in juvencis, eſt in equis patrum
Virtus: nec imbellem feroces
Progenerant aquilæ columbam.
(l) *Doctrina ſed vim promovet inſitam:*
Rectique cultus pectora roborant:
Utcunque defecere mores,
Dedecorant bene nata culpæ.

(m) What's

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(m) What's due to GEORGE for his paternal care,
Britain, thou envy of the earth, declare;
Of ev'ry bleſſing repoſſeſt!
What for a ſon, who, when firſt try'd,
Fought, bled, and conquer'd by his ſide,
Let the freed *Mayne* atteſt:

(n) What to the youth, who *Europe*'s foe repell'd
By valour, ſuch as *Edward* once beheld,
Genius of liberty, proclaim!
'Twas then your drooping head you rais'd;
And while *Gaul*'s veterans fled amaz'd,
Foretold his future fame.

Thrice happy Prince! long may thy generous breaſt
Feel what it is, by bleſſing, to be bleſt;
Aſſertor of *Britannia*'s laws!
Who has the prize of glory won,
The race when few begin to run;
Crown'd with the world's applauſe.

While beauteous order from confuſion ſprings,
Credit reſumes her joyous look; and brings
Plenty again to chear theſe iſles;
(o) Religion pure, the darkneſs fled
Which hover'd o'er her ſacred head,
Shines forth with heav'nly ſmiles:

Thy country's peace eſtabliſh'd by thy ſword,
Her wonted vigour with her health reſtor'd,
She ſpurns proud *Gallia*'s threaten'd yoke:
Whoſe humbled genius, with diſmay
Struck by *Culloden*'s fatal day,
Thus in his anguiſh ſpoke:

(p) "Shall ſtags provoke rapacious wolves to fight? [flight?
"Shall they purſue, whoſe ſafety is in
"Our deſp'rate folly is the ſame;
"By mad invaſions thoſe we brave,
"Whom to eſcape, and to deceive,
"Is victory, is fame.

(q) "As her own oak, by axes keen lopt round,
"Is ſoon with more majeſtic honours crown'd;
"*Britannia*'s glory thus revives:
"Through loſſes, and throu wounds, at length,
"Ev'n from the hoſtile ſword n ſtrength
"And ſpirit ſhe derives.

(r) "*Jove*'s ſon, in vain thus ſaw the *Hyd* bleed; [heads ſucceed
"Heads he ſtrikes off, more numero
"Griev'd while each blow renews l toil.
"Not *Thebes* ſuch prodigies cou'd ſhe
"Where ſudden hoſts were ſaid to gro
"From the prolific ſoil.

(ſ) "Plunge her amidſt the deeps, your wo d'ring eyes [ties riſe
"Shall ſee her with new ſtrength and beau
"Her rage once rouz'd, let conqu'ro meet [thrown
"In full-collected ſtrength; o'e
"Their fate's great arbitreſs they own
"Laid proſtrate at her fate.

(t) "Proud meſſengers no more to *Rome* ſha tell [*Iſis* fell
"How her chiefs fought, or how the *Eng*
"Of battles won, or conquer'd towns
"Fall'n, fall'n at once,---our fav'rit race,
"Muſt to the line of *George* give place
"And think no more of crowns!

No, no, perfidious *Gaul*, no hopes remain
For vaſſals o'er the *Auſtrian* ſtate to reign:
To rights, abhor'd by tyrants, born;
Her ſons determin'd to be free,
On ev'ry idol form'd by thee
Will look with generous ſcorn.

Britannia's bliſs muſt flow from patriot kings, [ſtretch'd wing
(u) And chiefs like *William*, whom with out
Th' indulgent pow'rs of heav'n defend
Whoſe watchful cares, which clear h way, [one day
Through war's moſt arduous taſk
Sure woes to thee portend.

Per damna, per cedes, ab ipſo
Ducit opes animumque ferro.

(r) *Non Hydra ſecto corpore firmior*
Vinci dolentem crevit in Herculem;
Monſtrumve ſubmiſere Colchi
Majus, Echioniæve Thebæ.

(s) *Merſes profundo, pulchrior evenit:*
Luctere, multâ proruit integrum
Cum laude victorem.—

(t) *Carthagini jam non ego nuntios*
Mittam ſuperbos: occidit, occidit
Spes omnis, & fortuna noſtri
Nominis ———

(u) *Nil Claudiæ non efficient manus;*
Quas & benigno numine Jupiter
Defendit; & curæ ſagaces
Expediunt per acuta belli.

Per

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SYLVIA and the BEE.

I.

AS *Sylvia*, in the painted ſcenes
Of her fair garden rov'd;
Where every flower, to court her hand,
With brighter luſtre glow'd:

II.

While grateful odours charm her ſenſe,
The fair delighted views
A buſy crowd of circling bees,
That ſipt ſelected dews.

III.

One ſtragler, nicer than the reſt,
Flew o'er the ſmiling fair;
And finding none ſo ſweet as her,
Unwiſely reſted there.

IV.

Too quickly did the frighted maid
Her fancy'd foe deſtroy:
Ah! wretched inſect, dearly thou
Haſt bought thy ſhort-liv'd joy.

V.

And thou, too raſh unthinking fair,
Conſider what you've done;
Perhaps from his fond parents, you
Have torn a hopeful Son.

VI.

Or from his laurels and renown
Have ſwept ſome valued peer;
Whoſe life, though you ſo lightly prize,
Was to his country dear.

VII.

Remember, nor inſult the corſe
Of this your guiltleſs foe.
Your lovers tell you, on that brow
Unfading lilies blow:

VIII.

That your enchanting lips may vie
With pinks at opening day:
And cou'd you kill the tempted fly,
For proving what they ſay?

IX.

They'll ſwear, there's not a bud like thee
In this fair garden blows:
Then mourn the poor miſtaken bee,
That took you for the roſe.

To a LADY, *ſent with a Preſent of Shells and Stones deſign'd for a Grotto.*

WITH gifts like theſe, the ſpoils of neighb'ring ſhores,
The *Indian* Iwain his ſable love adores,
Off'rings well-ſuited to the duſky ſhrine
Of his rude goddeſs, but unworthy mine.
And yet they ſeem not ſuch a worthleſs prize,
If nicely view'd by philoſophick eyes;
And ſuch are yours, that nature's works admire [ſelves inſpire.
With warmth like that, which they them-

To ſuch, how fair appears each grain of ſand, [hand?
Or humbleſt weed, as wrought by nature's
How far ſuperior to all human pow'r
Springs the green blade, or buds the painted flow'r?
In all her births, tho' of the meaneſt kinds,
A juſt obſerver entertainment finds;
With fond delight her low productions ſees,
And how ſhe gently riſes by degrees;
A ſhell, or ſtone, he can with pleaſure view,
Hence trace her nobleſt works, the heav'ns [—— and you.

Behold how bright theſe gaudy trifles ſhine,
The lovely ſportings of a hand divine!
See, with what art each curious ſhell is made,
Here carv'd in fretwork, there with pearl inlaid!
What vivid ſtreaks th'enamell'd ſtones adorn,
Fair as the paintings of the purple morn!
Yet ſtill not half their charms can reach our eyes,
While thus confus'd the ſparkling Chaos lies;
Doubly they'll pleaſe when, in that grotto plac'd,
They plainly ſpeak their fair Diſpoſer's taſte;
Then glories yet unſeen ſhall o'er them riſe,
New order from your hand, new luſtre from your eyes.

How ſweet, how charming will appear this grott,
When by thy art to full perfection brought!
Here verdant plants and blooming flow'rs will grow, [work flow;
There bubbling currents through the ſhell-
Here coral mix'd with ſhells of various dyes,
There poliſh'd ſtones will charm our wand'ring eyes.
Delightful bow'r of bliſs! Secure retreat!
Fit for the Muſes, and *Statira*'s ſeat.

But ſtill how good muſt be that fair one's Mind,
Who thus in ſolitude can pleaſure find?
The muſe her company, good ſenſe her guide,
Reſtleſs charms her pow'r, but not her pride:
Who thus forſakes the town, the park and play,
In ſilent ſhades to paſs her hours away;
Who better likes to breathe freſh country air,
Than ride impriſon'd in a velvet chair;
And makes the warbling nightingale her choice
Before the thrills of *Farinelli*'s voice;
Prefers her books, and conſcience void of ill,
To conſorts, balls, aſſemblies, and quadrille;
Sweet bow'rs more pleas'd than gilded chariots ſees, [Trees.
For groves the play-houſe quits, and Beaus for

Bleſt is the man, whom fate ſhall grant one hour, [Bow'r!
With ſuch a lovely nymph in ſuch a lovely

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On a Black Marble Statue of a SLAVE, *ſtanding at the Porch of one of the Inns of Court.*

IN vain, poor ſable ſon of woe,
Thou ſeek'ſt a tender ear;
In vain thy tears with anguiſh flow,
For mercy dwells not here.

From *Cannibals* thou fly'ſt in vain;
Lawyers leſs quarter give;
The firſt won't eat you till you're ſlain,
The laſt will do't alive.

The MIMICK.

THE mimick's ductile features claim my lays,
Chang'd to a thouſand ſhapes, a thouſand Ways;
Who with variety of arts puts on
All other perſons, and throws off his own;
Whoſe looks well diſciplin'd his will obey,
Bloom at command, or at command decay:
Nor bluſh, my muſe, thoſe changes to impart,
Which ask an *Ovid*'s or *Apollo*'s art.

But who, *Apollo*, all the arts can trace,
All the deceits of that deluſive face?
For lo! in Sight the various artiſt comes;
Lo! how in beauty and in health he blooms:
Its ſmootheſt charms triumphant youth ſupplies,
Laughs in his cheeks, and ſparkles in his eyes.
But ſudden ſee, the ſcene is ſnatch'd away,
See each inverted feature in decay;
His muſcles all relax'd, his face o'ergrown,
Rough, and emboſs'd with wrinkles not his own.

He trails his dangling legs; the wond'ring train
Laugh at the ſolemn conduct of his cane.
Rapt thro' the ſcenes of life, he drops his prime;
A cripple ſixty years before his time;
Runs in a moment all its ſtages o'er,
And ſteps from four and twenty, to fourſcore.

Now he a venerable judge appears,
And the long garb of lazy purple wears;
Like drowſy *P — s* looks his aged frame,
His mein, his habit, and addreſs the ſame:
When to the ſneering crowd he liſps a joke,
Puns from the law, or quibbles out of *Coke*;
With ſettled air, and moſt judicious face,
Nods o'er the cuſhion, council, and the caſe;
Slumbers, and hears by ſtarts the noiſy train;
Catches a period; and drops down again.
And now his hearers in their turn to lull,
Himſelf ſtands up moſt venerably dull;
Talks of old times; commends their loyal zeal,
Their wholſome ſtatutes, diſcipline, and ale:
On different themes beſtows one common praiſe,
The *Thames*, the ſtreets, the king, and king's [Highways.

You ſee him quit the bench, and ſtrait appear
An huge old gouty council at the bar;
Bawl for his client, wreſt the tortur'd laws
From their true ſenſe, and mould them to the cauſe;
In ſolemn form harangue the liſt'ning crowd,
And hem and cough emphatically loud:
Bleſt art, indeed! and glorious eloquence,
Where empty noiſe ſupplies the want of ſenſe
For meaning, ſigns and motions he affords,
And interjections for the want of words.
What ſhape to you, O *S —— s*, is unknown!
What face, but you adopt into your own!

At the leaſt Hint, fictitious crowds you raiſe,
And multiply yourſelf ten thouſand ways:
This moment, to indulge the mirthful vein,
A fool's or doctor's perſons you ſuſtain;
The next, reſume yourſelf and ſenſe again.

Am I deceiv'd? or by ſome ſudden flight,
A ſtarch'd tub-preacher now he ſtrikes the ſight,
(Quick the tranſition, and unſeen the art!)
Pale and entirely chang'd in every part;
His ſhorten'd viſage, and fantaſtic dreſs,
The mad Fanatic to the life expreſs;
That ſmall ſilk cap; thoſe puritannick hairs,
Crop't to the quick, and circling round his ears;
That rounded face the mimick here proclaim,
How very different, yet how ſtill the ſame.
Now he, by juſt degrees, his ſilence breaks;
His frantick ſilence, mutt'ring e'er he ſpeaks:
Protracted hums the ſolemn farce begin,
And groans and pauſes interrupt the ſcene;
As each in juſt ſucceſſion comes and goes,
Work'd to its pitch, the ſpirit ſtronger grows,
And ſqueezes out his eyes and twangs his [vocal noſe.
Now quick and rapid, and in rage more loud!
A ſtorm of nonſenſe burſts upon the crowd:
His hand and voice proclaim the gen'ral doom;
While this the hour glaſs ſhakes, and that the room.
On nature's ruins all his doctrines dwell,
And throw wide open every gate of hell.

A thouſand other ſhapes he wears with grace;
A thouſand more varieties of face:
But who, in every ſhape, can count him o'er,
Who multiplies his perſon every hour?
What muſe his flying features can purſue,
Or keep his wand'ring countenance in view?
Had I a thouſand Mouths, a thouſand tongues;
A throat of braſs, and adamantine lungs,
I could not celebrate this *Proteus*' ſkill,
Who ſhifts his perſon and his face at will;
This *Proteus*, who out-numbers hoſts alone;
A crowd himſelf; a multitude in one.

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Monthly Chronologer.

SUNDAY, *Feb.* 1.

HIS Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, attended by the Lord Viſcount *Bury*, Lord *Cathcart*, Col. *Fitzwilliams*, &c. ſet out about Four this Morning from *St. James's* for *Harwich*; where he arriv'd the ſame Day, ſet ſail for *Holland* on *Tueſday*, landed the next Day at *Helvoetſluys*, and ſoon after arriv'd at the *Hague*.

TUESDAY, 3.

The Petition of the City of *London* againſt the Naturalization Bill, was preſented by the Sheriffs to the Hon. Houſe of Commons. (See p. 38.)

THURSDAY, 5.

His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, *viz.*

An Act for repealing the ſeveral Rates and Duties upon Houſes, Windows and Lights; and for granting to his Majeſty other Rates and Duties upon Houſes, Windows, or Lights; and for raiſing the Sum of 4,400,000*l.* by Annuities to be charg'd on the ſaid Rates or Duties.

An Act to continue, explain and amend, an Act made in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, entitled, An Act to enable his Majeſty to make Rules, Orders and Regulations, more effectually to prevent the ſpreading of the Diſtemper now raging amongſt the horned Cattle.

And to one private Bill.

By the firſt of theſe Acts, every Dwelling-Houſe having 11, 12, 13 or 14 Lights or Windows, is to pay the yearly Sum of 6*d.* each; 15, 16, 17, 18 or 19 Windows, 9*d.* each; and 20 Windows and upwards, 1*s.* each, to be paid Quarterly by the Tenants. The ſaid Rates to be paid over and above the Duty of 2*s.* upon Houſes. Commiſſioners of the Land-Tax are Commiſſioners for putting this Act in Execution. Any Defraud in Houſes being undercharg'd, the Perſons, *&c.* to pay double Rates. Surveyors making wrong Charges forfeit 100*l.* Commiſſioners to determine Appeals, which are to be final. No Houſes exempted unleſs under 10 Windows, or from the Poverty of the Occupier. Every Edifice in the Inns of Court to be charg'd as diſtinct Houſes. Joiſts between Lights or Windows, 12 Inches broad, make them two Windows, *&c.* and they are to be charged accordingly.

MONDAY, 9.

Admiral *Anſon* arriv'd at his Houſe at the *Admiralty Office*, and ſoon after waited on his Majeſty at *St. James's*. (See our *Mag.* for *Aug.* laſt, p. 422.)

THURSDAY, 12.

His Majeſty in Council was pleaſed to appoint the following Sheriffs, *viz. Berks*, Daniel Bunce, of Longworth, Eſq;—*Derb.* Thō. Richards, Eſq;—*Hertf.* Hen. Fotherly Whitfield, of Rickmanſworth, Eſq;—*Norf.* Cha. Cooper Morley, of Baſham, Eſq;—*Oxf.* Ro. Nedham, of Crowmarſh Gifford, Eſq;—*Rut.* Jam. Morpot, Eſq;—*Shrop.* Sir Hugh Briggs, Bart.—*Wilt.* Ri. Tuck, of Rowd, Eſq; *Worc.* Ri. Buckle, of Chaſely, Eſq;—*Brec.* Cha. Harcourt, of Danyparke, Eſq;—*Montg.* Will. Moſtyn, of Brynguyn, Eſq; (ſee p. 51.)

The ſame Day his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales* appointed *Henry Peter*, Eſq; to be Sheriff of the County of *Cornwall*, for the Year enſuing.

John Murray, Eſq; late Secretary to the Pretender, was brought up to the Bar of the Court of *King's Bench*; and the Warrant of his Commitment and Detainer, and all the other Proceſs and Proceedings being remov'd, by *Certiorari*, were read in Court, and alſo the Bill of Attainder made in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament; whereby the ſeveral Perſons therein nam'd (whereof Mr. *Murray* was one) were to ſtand attainted of High Treaſon, unleſs they ſurrendered themſelves on or before the 12th Day of *July* laſt *. Which being read to the Court, the Attorney General mov'd, that Mr. *Murray* might be call'd upon, to know what he had to ſay, why Execution ſhould not be awarded againſt him upon that Attainder; and thereupon Mr. *Murray* was arraign'd; and on his Arraignment (confeſſing that he was the ſame *John Murray* nam'd in the Act of Parliament) he pleaded, That he ſurrender'd himſelf to my Lord Juſtice Clerk on the 28th Day of *June*, being a Fortnight before the Time limited in Act of Parliament, expir'd; and that immediately upon his Surrender, he was impriſon'd in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, and had been ever ſince in Cuſtody, and therefore was not liable to the Penalty of that Law. To this Mr. Attorney-General reply'd, That he had his Majeſty's Orders to confeſs this Plea to be true. And hereupon the Court directed, that Mr. *Murray*'s Plea, and this Confeſſion of the Attorney-General thereto, ſhould be enter'd upon the Record; and then remanded Mr. *Murray* to the *Tower*.

A Reſpite for three Weeks came to the *New-Gaol, Southwark*, for the eight following Rebels, *viz. Adam Hayes, Alex. Kinloch, Charles Kinloch, James Stormonth, Charles Oliphant, Henry Moir, Robert Moir*, and *Alex. Mackenzie*. (See our *Mag.* for 1746, p. 646; and for laſt Month, p. 52.)

Extract of a Letter from Norwich, *dated* Feb. 12.

The Diſtemper among the Horned Cattle in

See our Mag. for 1746, p. 247, 313.

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this County, and the County of *Suffolk*, is very much abated. It is said, that surprizing Cures have been perform'd by the following Method, *viz.* As soon as the Beast was perceived to be disorder'd, as much Snuff (made of Assarum Leaves dried, and beat to a fine Powder) as would lie on a Shilling, was put into a Quill, and blown up the Nostrils of the Cow, &c. distemper'd; which would in a few Hours, cause a Matter to run in large Quantities from the said Beast, and thereby prevent its settling on the Lungs. This Method has restored many Hundreds; and not one of the sound Cattle that have taken this Sternutatory have been affected, tho' in Company with those that have been distemper'd.

An Address was about this Time presented to his Majesty, by the Right Hon. the House of Peers, to desire his Majesty to appoint a Lord High-Steward on the Trial of *Simon* Lord *Lovat*, and to order such Guards to attend at the said Trial, as has been usual in such Cases: And that the Commission appointing a Lord High-Steward, to continue during the Trial of the said Nobleman, be the same as on the Trial of Viscount *Stafford*, excepting only that the same be in the *English* Tongue.

FRIDAY, 13.

A Proclamation was issued out, that henceforward the Pilots serving on board all Ships and Vessels of War in our Pay, shall receive an equal Share of all Prizes with the Lieutenants, and Quarter-masters of Marines, and Lieutenants, Ensigns and Quarter-masters of Land Forces, Boatswain, Gunner, Purser, Carpenter, Surgeon, Chaplain, &c. on board such Ships.

A Cause was tried in the Court of Exchequer, between the Commissioners for Victualling the Navy, on Account of his Majesty, Plaintiff, and Mr. *Thornberry*, Defendant; the said Defendant having received 1283 *l.* from the said Commissioners for three Bills forged by one *Allman*, an *Irishman*, in the Names of Messrs. *Gray* and *Maynard*, Agents for Victualling the Fleet in *Jamaica*; with which Bills *Allman* eloped from *Jamaica* to *South-Carolina*, and there offer'd to negotiate them at so immoderate a Discount, that every body suspected them to be stole or forged; but at last meeting with a Man to his Mind, he negotiated the Bills with him for a Trifle: And on a fair and impartial Hearing, the Jury in a very few Minutes, brought in their Verdict in favour of his Majesty, by directing Mr. *Thornberry* to repay the Victualling-Board the 1283 *l.*

MONDAY, 16.

Mr. Justice *Wright*, Mr. Baron *Reynolds*, and Mr. Baron *Clive*, met at the Court-house at *St. Margaret's-Hill*; but there being no Bills of Indictment found against any of the Rebel Prisoners, the Court adjourn'd to *Monday* the second Day of *March*.

Came on, in the Court of *King's-Bench* at *Westminster*, before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice *Lee*, a Trial, wherein the Worshipful Company of *Patten-Makers* of the City of *London* were Plaintiffs, against *Roger Dermott*, Defendant, for exercising the said Trade contrary to the Statute of the 5th of Q. *Elizabeth*, he not having serv'd a legal Apprenticeship, the said Company proving themselves an incorporated Body in the Reigns of *Edw.* IV. and *Hen.* V; and after a short Trial, a Verdict was given in Favour of the said Company.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

Lord *Lovat* petition'd the House of Peers, that his Trial, which was appointed for the 23d Instant, might be put off for a few Days, by reason that his Witnesses could not arrive in Town from *Scotland*, by the Inclemency of the Weather; which was granted: And the said Trial was appointed to come on, on *Thursday* the 5th of *March*. (See p. 51.)

SATURDAY, 21.

Came on to be tried, by a Special Jury, in the Court of *King's-Bench*, a Cause wherein *Samuel Blanckly* was Plaintiff, and *John Hirst*, Defendant. This Action was carried on by and at the Expence of the Worshipful Company of Gun-Makers of *London*, in the Name of the Plaintiff, who is their Beadle, against the Defendant, for using the Art, Mystery, and manual Occupation of a Gun-Maker, contrary to the Form of the Statute made in the 5th Year of Q. *Elizabeth*, &c. to prevent the unskilful manufacturing of Goods, which would be prejudicial to the Publick. It appeared that the Gun-Makers Business is and about *London*, was now divided into 21 different Branches, and looked upon as so many distinct Trades, *viz.* Barrel-Forger, Breech-Forger, Barrel-Filer, Barrel-Polisher, Barrel-Loopmaker, Lock-Forger, Lock Filer, Lock-Polisher, Lock-Hardner, Trigger and Nail-Forger, Trigger and Nail-Filer, Stock-Maker, Furniture-Forger or Founder, Furniture-Filer and Cutter, Tip and Pipe-Maker, Side-Piece and Thumb-Piece Repairer and Polisher, Engraver, Bluer, Stick-Maker, Flint-Maker and Mounter, or Screwer together; and that the Master Gun-Makers in *London*, after they receive the several Parts of the Gun from the respective Makers, only screw those Parts together. The Defendant proved, that he served seven Years to one Mr. *Jonathan Heron*, a Gunsmith and Whitesmith in *Yorkshire*, and afterwards worked as a Journeyman to Mr. *Heron*, then came to *London*, and lived as a Journeyman for some Time with one Mr. *Clarke*, who forged Gun-Barrels for the *Tower*, and afterwards lived as a Journeyman with a Countryman of the Defendant's, and a very curious Hand in the Gun-making Business; and that in 1744 he set up the Trade of a Gun-Maker at *Tower-Hill*, where he now dwells; and the Defendant, in order to shew he was skilful in his Business, produced a fine Gun, which he forged, stocked, made and compleated himself from Beginning to End, without the Assistance of

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of any one Perſon in the above Branches; and tho' it was a plain Gun, and had not two Shillings worth of Silver about it, it was proved worth 8 Guineas, and would ſhoot exceeding well; and the Defendant challenged the whole Company put together, to make the like; and it was proved the Defendant was thoroughly ſkilful in his Buſineſs, and always tried his Guns before he ſold them; after which, the Plaintiff not being able to make any Caſe fit to be left to the Jury, ſuffer'd a Nonſuit. Sir *Richard Lloyd*, *Alexander Hume Campbell*, Eſq; and Mr. *Benne*, were Counſel, and Mr. *Fiſher* Attorney, for the Plaintiff, Sir *John Strange*, Sir *Samuel Prime*, and Mr. *Ford*, were Counſel, and Mr. *Miles* Attorney, for the Defendant.

BY the Act paſs'd on the 5th in relation to the diſtemper'd Cattle, full Power is given to the Juſtices within the reſpective Limits of their Commiſſions, at their General or Quarter-Seſſions, within that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, to order ſuch reaſonable Salaries and Charges as they ſhall think proper to be paid to any Inſpector or Inſpectors, or other Perſon or Perſons already appointed by the Juſtices, or hereafter to be appointed by them, or the Commiſſioners of the Land-Tax, to prevent the ſpreading of the Diſtemper amongſt the Cattle, out of the Monies arifen, or hereafter to arife, by Virtue of an Act of the 12th Year of his Majeſty's Reign, entitled, An Act for the more eaſy aſſeſſing, collecting, and levying County Rates.

And for the more effectual carrying into Execution the former, as well as this preſent Act, all Perſons who were appointed Commiſſioners of the Land-Tax for 1746, are impowered and required to put in Execution all and every the Powers and Authorities given by the ſaid firſt mentioned Act, or this preſent Act, to the Juſtices of the Peace of the ſeveral Counties, Ridings, Diviſions, Cities, Liberties and Towns Corporate, within their reſpective Diviſions (except within the County of *Middleſex*, and all Cities and Towns which are Counties of themſelves) in as full and ample Manner as the Juſtices of the Peace may do within the ſame.—But the ſaid Commiſſioners are not empowered to hear and determine Appeals, the ſame being reſerved to the Juſtices in their General or Quarter-Seſſion.

That no Fee or Reward be taken for granting any Certificates, in purſuance of the ſaid former, or this preſent Act, or of any Order of Council made by Virtue of the ſame.

For preventing Inconveniences that may ariſe in ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, by reading the Rules, Orders, Regulations and Variations, on the firſt *Sunday* in the Month, as required by the former Act, Liberty is therefore given by the preſent Act, to read the ſame on ſuch *Sunday* in every Calendar Month, as the Miniſter of the Pariſh ſhall think proper.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

REV. Dr. *Legh*, Rector of *Halifax*, to Mrs. *Dives*, belonging to their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſſes.—*James Oſwald*, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Navy, and Member of Parliament for *Dyſart*, *Kirkaldie*, &c. to Mrs. *Townſhend*.—*William Goſling*, Eſq; to Miſs *Bradley* of *Red-Lion-Square*.—Right Hon. the Earl of *Kildare*, Firſt Peer of *Ireland*, to the Lady *Amelia Lenox*, Daughter of his Grace the Duke of *Richmond*.—*William Drake*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Agmondeſham* in *Bucks* to Miſs *Raworth*.—*James Sinclair*, Eſq; Captain in a Marching Regiment, to Miſs *Lucy Bidington*.—*Geo. Curtis*, Eſq; to Miſs *Mary Thompſon*.—*Henry Fownes*, of *Netherway* in *Devon*, Eſq; to Miſs *Luttrel*, Heireſs of *Dunſter-Caſtle*.—Hon. Sir *Everard Fawkener*, Joint Poſt-Maſter-General, and Secretary to the Duke of *Cumberland*, to Miſs *Churchill*, Daughter of the late Gen. *Churchill*, a 30,000*l.* Fortune.—*Fitzwilliams White*, of *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq; to the Lady Dowager *Haverſham*.—————*Weſton*, of *Chertſey* in *Surrey*, Eſq; to Miſs *Anne Napleton Copperthwaite*, of *Weybridge*.—*William Buſby*, Eſq; to Miſs *Peggy Bennet*, Daughter of the late Dr. *Bennet*.—*Gregory Elſley*, of *Mount-St. John* in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Rachael Freggat*.—*Ralph Palmer*, Eſq; to Miſs *Peacock*, a 20,000*l.* Fortune.—Mr. *Aſhburnham*, mentioned in our laſt. p. 52, was not then married, but has been ſince to his 9th Wife; and his Age is 90.—Counteſs of *Effingham*, deliver'd of a Son.—The Lady of *Armine Woodhouſe*, Eſq; of a Son and Heir.—The Lady of Sir *Thomas Dyke Ackland*, Knight of the Shire for *Devon*, of a Son.—Mrs. *Price*, a Waterman's Wife near the *Falcon-Stairs*, of three Boys and a Girl.

DEATHS.

WILLIAM *Seymour*, Eſq; Brother to Sir *Edward Seymour*, Bart.—*Dennis Bond*, Eſq; Letter-Carrier to his Majeſty's Palaces.—Rev. Mr. *Curteis*, Rector of *Wrotham* in *Kent*, a Living worth 800*l. per Ann.*—Capt. *Philip Templer*, formerly of the Foot-Guards.—Major *James Burnet*, of the late General *Clayton*'s Dragoons.—Hon. Sir *James Cunninghame*, of *Milcraig*, Bart. Succeeded by his Brother, Lieut. Col. *Cunninghame*.—*Thomas Garrard* of *Lambourn* in *Berkſhire*, Eſq;—*George Hammond*, Eſq; a Director of *S. S.* Company in 1711.—Rev. Mr. *Denton*, Reader of the *Temple*.—Rt. Hon. *Charles* Earl of *Aylesbury* and *Elgin*, Viſcount *Bruce* of *Amptbill*, and Baron *Bruce*; by whoſe Death the Title of Earl of *Aylesbury* is extinct, but he is ſucceeded as Baron *Bruce* of *Tottenham* in the County of *Wilts*, by his Siſter's Son, the Hon. *Bruce Brudenell*, Eſq; youngeſt Brother to *George* Earl of *Cardigan*.—Mr. *Thomas Chubb*, at *Saliſbury*, well known for his Writings, tho' without a learned Education, a

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Gentleman of great Candour, Humanity and Benevolence.—Mr. *Daniel Burgeſs*, formerly a Diſſenting Miniſter, ſuddenly in *Wallbrook-Church*.—Sir *John Lade*, Bart. Grand Nephew to the late Sir *John Lade*, in *Southwark*. His Uncle cut him off from his vaſt Eſtate, and left him only 52 *l. per Annum*.—*Henry Walter*, Eſq; Chief Clerk in the Office of the Hon. *Philip Yorke*, Eſq; one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, Mr. *James Maulden*, an eminent Upholſter and Undertaker in *Southwark*. *John Horner*, Eſq; at *Wells* in *Somerſetſhire*, Brother to the late *Thomas Strangeways Horner*, Eſq; Dr. *Stephens*, a learned Antiquarian, and Rector of *Droxford* in *Hants*. Mr. *Benjamin Sacheverel*, Chief Clerk in the General Penny-Poſt Office near 50 Years, and Uncle to the famous Dr. *Sacheverel*. *Charles Dubois*, Eſq; ſometime Caſhier to the Hon. *Eaſt India* Company. *William Burrel*, Eſq; one of the Directors of the S. S. Company in 1711. Sir *Roger Bradſhaigh*, Bart. Memb. of Parliament for *Wigan* in *Lancaſhire*. He had repreſented that Town in Parliament ever ſince 1695. *Thomas Oliphant*, Eſq; Capt. in the Regiment of Royal *North Britiſh* Fuzileers.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *Oliver Naylor*, preſented to the Sine-Cure of *Milton* in *Cambridgeſhire*. Mr. *Clark* of *Hull*, to the Living of *Great Coggeſhal* in *Eſſex*. *Richard Heſt*, B. A. to the Rectory of *Weſtthorpe* in *Suffolk*. *Roger Cockſedge*, M. A. to the Rectory of *Wardwell* in *Suffolk*. Mr. *Morgan Gwyn*, to the Rectory of *Kylemanloyd* in *Carmarthanſhire*. *James Mayo*, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Averſbury*, alias *Abery*, in *Wiltſhire*. Mr. *Thomas Giles*, to the Rectory of *Edwin Radulph* in the Dioceſe of *Hereford*. Dr. *Potter*, Son to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to the Rectory of *Wrotham* in *Kent*. Dr. *Walker*, to the Rectory of *Chiddingſtone* in *Kent*, and Mr. *Milles*, to the Rectory of *Terring* in *Suſſex*; both void by the Reſignation of Dr. *Potter*. Mr. *John Tomkins*, to the Rectory of *Petton*, alias *Pelton* in *Shropſhire*. Mr. *William Gibſon*, ſecond Son to the Biſhop of *London*, to the Archdeaconry of *Eſſex*. Mr. *Edward Draper*, to the Vicarage of *Minſterworth* in *Glouceſterſhire*. *Thomas Bott*, M. A. to the Rectory of *Hardwiche* in *Norfolk*. *George Davis*, B. D. to the Rectory of *Starſton* in *Norfolk*. ——*Fitzherbert*, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Doveridge* in *Derbyſhire*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

BERNEY *Brograve*, Eſq; made an Enſign in the Firſt Regiment of Foot Guards. Major *Hartop*, made Deputy-Governor of *Portſmouth*. *Henry Penton*, Eſq; made Letter-Carrier to his Majeſty. Sir *John Cuſt*, Bart. made Clerk of the Houſhold to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*. Hon. *Frederick Van Keppel*, Eſq; 2d Son to the Earl of *Albemarle*, made Gentleman of the Horſe to his Majeſty. Capt. *Talbot*, Brother to the late Lord Chancellor, made Col. of a Regiment now abroad. Earl of *Kildare*, made a Baron and Viſcount of *Great Britain*.

New Members.

Lord *Erſkine*, for the Shire of *Stirling* in the Room of Lord *George Graham*, deceaſed. *William Grant*, Eſq; Lord Advocate of *Scotland*, for the Burghs of *Elgin*, *Cullen*, *Bamff*, *Inverarie* and *Kintor*, in the Room of Sir *James Grant*, Bart. deceaſed.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAM *Walker*, of *Cornhill*, Hardwareman.--*David Buchanan*, of *St. James's*, *Weſtminſter*, Shoemaker.—*Henry Boſtock*, now or late of *St. Paul's Covent-Garden*, Mercer.--*Samuel Denniſon*, late of *Shipley*, in *Yorkſhire*, Maltſter.—*Samuel Wilſon* and *Samuel Garrard*, of *Thames Street*, Cheeſemongers and Partners.—*Eliz. Martin*, late of *Kettlewell* in *Craven*, in *Yorkſhire*, Widow and Dealer.—*William Sharrock* late of *Tanton*, in *Somerſetſhire*, Mercer.—*Ro. Barley*, late of *Mitcham* in *Surrey*, Dealer and Carpenter.—*Joſeph Skinner*, late of *Spalding* in *Lincolnſhire*, Diſtiller.--*Richard Tunks*, of *Honey-Lane-Market*, Victualler.

BILL *of Mortality from* Jan. 27. *to* Feb. 24.

Chriſtened	Males 613 / Females 593		1206
Buried	Males 929 / Females 917		1846
Died under 2 Years old			627
Between	2 and 5		127
	5 and 10		57
	10 and 20		62
	20 and 30		159
	30 and 40		196
	40 and 50		183
	50 and 60		150
	60 and 70		131
	70 and 80		114
	80 and 90		36
	90 and 100		3
	101		1
			1846

Buried	Within the Walls	149
	Without the Walls	419
	In *Mid.* and *Surry*	826
	City & Sub. *Weſt.*	452
		1846

Weekly *Feb.*	3.	464
	10.	394
	17.	474
	24.	514
		1846

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PRICES of STOCKS, &c.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old.	South Sea Ann. new.	4 per Cent. 1746.	4 per Cent. 1747.	3 per Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds prem.	B. Cir pr. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London
1	Sunday										S.W. by W.	Windy
2	127 ¼		103	100 ⅝ ½	97 ½	95 ⅛ 95	93 ¾ ⅞	82 ⅛ ⅜	41s a 42	4 5 0	W.	Rain
3	127 ¼ ⅜	176 ¼	103 ¼	100 ½ ⅜	97 ⅝ ½	95 ¼ ⅛	93 ¾ ⅞	82 ⅛ ¼	41s a 42	4 5 0	S. S. W.	Rain
4	127 ⅜ ½		103 ¼	100 ⅛	97 ⅜	95 ⅛ ¼	93 ⅞ 94	82 ½	42s	4 5 0	S.W. by W.	Foul
5	127 ½	177	103 ¼	100 ⅛ ⅛	97 ¼ ⅛	95 ⅛	94 ¼ ⅛	82 ⅝ ¾	42s	4 5 0	S. W.	Rain
6	127 ⅞	177	103 ¼	100 99 ⅞		95 ½ ¼	94 ¼ ⅜ ¼	83	40s	4 5 0	S. W.	Fair
7	127 ½ ⅞	176 ¼		100	97 ¼	95 ¼ ⅜	94 ¼ ⅜ ⅛	82 ⅞ 83	41s	4 5 0	S. W.	Cloudy
8	Sunday										S. by W.	Windy
9	127 ¼ ½			99 ⅝	97 ¼	95 ¼ ⅝	94 ⅛ ⅛	82 ¾ ⅞	41s	4 5 0	S.W. by W.	Foul
10	127 ¼	176		99 ¼	97 ¼	95 ⅛	94 ⅛	82 ½ ⅝	41s a 42	4 5 0	S. W.	Foul
11	127 ¼	176 ¼	102 ½ ¼	99	97	95	93 ⅞ 94	82 ⅝ ¾	35s a 37	4 5 0	N. W.	Fair
12	127			99 ⅝	96 ⅜	94 ⅞	93 ⅞ 94	82 ¾	36s a 37	4 5 0	S. W.	Fair
13	127 ¼	176	102 ¼	99	96 ⅜	94 ¼ ⅝ 95	93 ⅞ 94 ⅛	82 ¼ ⅞	37s a 39	4 7 6	S. W.	Rain
14			100	99	96 ¼ ½	94 ⅞	94 ⅛	83	38s a 40	4 7 6	S. W.	Rain
15	Sunday										S. S. E.	Cloudy
16	127 ½	176	99 ½	98 ⅞ ¾	96 ¾	94 ⅞	94 ⅛	83	42s a 41	4 7 6	N. by E.	Snow
17	127 ½ ¼	176 ¼	100	99	96 ½	95	94 ⅜	83	42s a 41	4 7 6	N. N. E.	Froft
18	128 ½	177 ¼		99 ⅝	96 ⅞ 97	95 ¼	94 ⅜	83 ¼	42s	4 10 0	N. E.	Snow
19	128 ½	177 ½	100 ¼	99 ¼	96 ⅞ 97	95 ⅜	94 ½	83 ½	42s	4 10 0	N. E.	Froft
20	128 ¼ ¼	177 ½	101	99 ¼	96 ¼	95 ½	94 ⅝	84	41s	4 10 0	N. E.	Thaw
21	128 ¼			99 ¾	96 ⅞ 97	95 ⅛ ½	94 ⅝ ⅞	83 ⅞ 84	41s a 42	4 10 0	N. E.	Mild
22	Sunday					9					N. E. by N.	Mild
23	128 ¼	175 ½ 174	101	99 ⅛	97	95 ⅜ ½	95	83 ¾ ⅞	38s	4 10 0	E. S. E.	Rain
24	128 ¼	174 175 ¼	101 ¼	99 ⅛ ¼	97	95 ⅝ ¾	94 ½ ⅜	84 ¼	38s a 36	4 10 0	E. S. E.	Mild
25	128 ¼	174 175 ¼	101	99 ⅛ ¼	97	95 ⅜ ¾	95 ½ ⅛	84 ⅛	36s a 38	4 15 0	N. by E.	Louring
26	128 ¼ ½	175 ¾	100 ¾ ¼	99 ¼ ¾	97 ½	95 ⅝ 96	95 ⅜ ⅞	84 ½ ¼	36s a 38	4 15 0	N. E.	Moderate
27	128 ¾ ¼	174 ½ ¼	101	99 ¾ 100	97 ¼ ⅞	95 ⅞ 96	95 ⅝ ⅞	84 ¾ 85 ½	35s a 37	4 15 0	N. N. E.	Clear
28	128 ¼	174 ¾	100 ¾	99 ¼	97	95	95 ⅛	84 ⅝	36s a 38	4 15 0	N. by E.	Fair

GENERAL *Keil* having been detached by the Marquis *de Botta*, with a large Body of *Auſtrian* Troops, to make himſelf Maſter of the important Paſs of the *Bochetta*, and being provided with ſome Renegade *Genoeſe*, who knew all the Defiles of the Mountains, they in the Night, between the 3d and 4th ult. *O. S.* conducted a choſen Body of his Troops, through Places almoſt inacceſſible, where the *Genoeſe* Troops, not expecting them, were ſurpriſed, and obliged to retire; by which Means the *Auſtrians* made themſelves Maſters of the Eminences of *Borgo di Fornari*, *Buſſella*, and *Pietra Lavezara*, where they took Poſt, and formed a Line from the Valley of *Scrivia* to *Campofreddo*, upon a Parallel with the *Bocheta*, Then they drove the Enemy from one Poſt to another as far as the *Giogbi*, cut to Pieces all thoſe they found in the Entrenchments, and took four Pieces of Cannon, with ſome Ammunition. After this Expedition, they attack'd the diſciplined Militia of the *Genoeſe*, and before theſe laſt could be recovered from their Surprize, the *Auſtrians* drove them to *Ponte Decimo*, *Biſagno*, &c. But as the whole *Auſtrian* Army could not advance, having neither Proviſions, nor Cannon for that Purpoſe, it was thought proper to recal theſe advanced Troops to the *Giogbi*, on Account of the Difficulty of guarding ſo great an Extent of mountainous Country, at ſuch a Diſtance from the main Body of their Army. However, they kept Poſſeſſion of the *Bochetta*, and ſeveral other Poſts near it. This occaſioned ſuch a Conſternation at *Genoa*, that if the *Auſtrian* Army had been ready, and ſufficiently provided, to have marched directly to *Genoa*, they might probably have taken the Town, before the People recovered from their Surprize; but by the Delay, that brave People have ſince recovered from their Fright, and have drove the *Auſtrians* from ſeveral Poſts, particularly that of *Pietra Lavezara*, where they took two Pieces of Cannon.

December 27, O. S. The King of *Sardinia*, being perfectly recovered from the Small Pox, of which he had been for ſome Time ill at *Nice*, ſet out from that Place for *Turin*, where he arrived in good Health, with his Highneſs the Duke of *Savoy*, on the 4th ult. but kept his Chamber for ſome Days after, on Account of his Eyes being a little inflamed by his Journey.

The *French* Army in *Provence*, under the Command of the Marſhal *Belleiſle*, being to begin their March towards the Enemy, on the 21ſt ult. as mentioned in our laſt, the Marquiſs *de Maulevrier*, Lieutenant General, was detach'd with a large Body of Troops, to attack the *Auſtrian* Poſt at *Caſtellane*, guarded by four Battalions of *Auſtrians* and *Piedmonteſe* with ſome Irregulars, under the Command of the *Auſtrian* General *Newhauſe*. The *French* General took his Meaſures ſo well, that he in ſome Meaſure ſurprized them, on the 21ſt. The Attack began at ſeven o'Clock in the Morning, and the Garriſon defended themſelves bravely till Ten, but their General having been wounded and taken, they were at laſt forced to give Way, and, as the *French* ſay, almoſt all killed or taken, with very little Loſs on their Side; but the *Auſtrians* ſay, they loſt but 200 Men, and that the *French* loſt many more. The ſame Day, *viz.* the 21ſt, the *French* Army moved from *Puget* and encamped at *Gonfaron*: On the 22d they encamped at *Luc*: On the 23d they took Poſſeſſion of *Draguignan*, where 6000 *Auſtrians* had been poſted, who retired with ſome Loſs upon their Approach: And on the 24th they were joined by the *Spaniards*, when both Armies paſſed the *Argens*, and incamped at *Lorgues*, where Don *Philip*, and the Duke of *Modena* joined them. From hence they continued marching towards the *Auſtrian* and *Sardinian* Army under General Count *Brown*, who had called in all his Out Parties, converted the Siege of *Antibes* into a Blockade, ſent all his heavy Baggage and Sick and Wounded over the *Var*, and in every Thing ſeemed to prepare for waiting the Attack; but at the ſame Time he had privately taken proper Meaſures for retreating, and having ſent all his Artillery over the *Var* on the 22d, the next Morning his whole Army marched by Break of Day, and repaſſed that River upon four Bridges, with very little Loſs; for tho' the Rear Guard commanded by General *Roth* was attacked by an advanced Party of the *French*, the latter could make little Impreſſion, becauſe of the Redoubts and Artillery with which the Heads of the Bridges were covered. Both Armies have ſince ſeparated, in order to go into Quarters of Cantonment, but each have left a large Body of Foot upon the reſpective Sides of that River, in order to guard their reſpective Countries from Incurſions.

Jan. 25th, O. S. The young Dauphineſs of *France*, Daughter to the King of *Poland*, arrived at *Verſailles*; and alighting at the Chapel, the Nuptial Ceremony between her and the Dauphin, was perform'd by the Abbe *de Ventadour*, Coadjutor of *Straſbourg*, who officiated for the Cardinal *de Rouen*, his Eminence being indiſpoſed. At Six that Evening, the Rejoicings on Account of the Marriage began at *Verſailles*, and next Day at *Paris*, where they continued till the *Sunday* following.

From the *Hague* we have an Account, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* arrived on the 4th Inſt. O. S. about Two in the Afternoon, at *Helvoetſluys*, and ſet out directly for the *Hague*, where he arrived the ſame Evening.

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(16.) The Parliament (which ſtood prorogued to *Tueſday* the 3d of *March*) was prorogued to *Tueſday* the 25th of *Auguſt*.

(16.) The Tranſports, with the Forces on board, ſailed from the *Cove* of *Cork* for *England*.

(16.) The Phyſico-Hiſtorical Society (deſirous to render their Scheme more extenſive and beneficial) agreed to ſome new Regulations.

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The Council is to meet every *Monday* for that Purpoſe, and to prepare ſuch for Publication, as may appear worthy to anſwer the Deſign of the Society. To theſe Weekly Meetings all Members are to have Acceſs, and Biſhops or Peers, who are of the Society, are always Members of the Council.

The Proceedings of the Council are to be publickly read to, and approved by, the monthly Board, in order for Publication, and when a ſufficient Number of Obſervations are collected to make up a ſmall Pamphlet, they are to be publiſhed after the manner of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, together with ſuch Copper-Plates as may contribute to illuſtrate them.

The Society therefore requeſt the Aſſiſtance of Gentlemen of publick Spirit and Genius, whoſe Obſervations and Diſcoveries will be punctually laid before the Council, by either directing them, or having them delivered to any of the following Perſons, who are the Council for this Year, *viz. Edward Barry*, Eſq; M. D. F. R. S. Vice Preſident; *College-Green*. *John Putland*, Eſq; Treaſurer; *Stephen's Green*. *James Ware*, Eſq; Secretary; *Stephen's Green*. *John Marſhal*, Eſq; Secretary to the Council; *Great Butter-Lane*. The Rev. Dr. *Corbet*; Rev. Dr. *Pococke*, F. R. S. Rev. *Kane Percival*; Rev. *Matt. Pilkington*; Rev. *John Lyon*; Rev. Paul Read, F. T. C. D. Mr. *James Simon*; Dr. *Rutty*; *Tho. Prior*, Eſq; Mr. *Lodge*; *Walter Harris*, Eſq; Dr. *Ferral*.

(18.) Three Footpads were tried for Street Robberies, and, being convicted, were ordered for immediate Execution, and accordingly hang'd at *Stephen's Green*.

(18. & 19.) Sir *John Ligonier's* Regiment of Horſe and Major-General *Hamilton's* Dragoons arrived from *Liverpool*, on board 36 Tranſports, under Convoy of the *Whitehaven* Man of War, after a dangerous Paſſage, in which 32 Horſes were loſt.

(28.) Ten private Men of each Troop of Sir *John Ligonier's* Regiment were diſbanded, as exceeding the Number on this Eſtabliſhment. They received 3 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.* apiece, Bounty Money, *viz.* 3 *l.* in lieu of their Horſe, and 14 Days Half-pay.

MARRIAGES, *&c.*

James Huſſey, Eſq; eldeſt Son of the Baron of *Caltrim*, to *Mary*, Daughter of *James Huſſey* of *Courtoun* in the Co. of *Kildare*, Eſq;—(6.) *Robert*, Son of *Robert Hoare* of *Cork*, Eſq; to *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *James Lombard*, Eſq;—(7.) The Rt. Hon. *James*, Earl of *Kildare*, to Lady *Emilia Lenox*, Daughter to his Grace the Duke of *Richmond*. — (9) Mr. *Matthew Connor*, Merchant, to the Daughter of *Edward Dunn* of *Erittas* in the *Queen's* Co. Eſq;—(9.) Mr. *Francis James* of *Dublin*, to the Daughter of the late Major *Ackland*. (10.) Mr. *Richard Aſhe* Merchant, to Miſs *Maria Morriſon*.—(22.) Mrs. *Levinge*, Wife of *Richard Levinge*, Eſq; delivered of a Daughter. —(28.) Mr. *Thomas Hinton* of *Carrickneſure* to Miſs *Ormſby*.

[*The* DEATHS *in our next.*]

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The LONDON MAGAZINE:

Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For MARCH, 1747.

To be Continued. (Price a *Britiſh* Six-Pence each Month.)

I. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, *&c.* continued: Containing the SHREWDNESS of the Gentlemen who aſſum'd the Characters of *Th——s W——gt—n*, Eſq; and *Sir J—n B——d*, in relation to the Cauſes of the Progreſs of the Rebellion.

II. An Account of the Trial of Lord *Lovat.*

III. Three extraordinary Letters in his Favour.

IV. Lord Great Chamberlain's Office.

V. Remarks occaſioned by the new Window-Tax, with a Scheme for a Tax upon Houſes, in Lieu of other Duties.

VI. Benefit of Tar-Water in Fevers, for Cattle as well as Men.

VII. Tragical Story of *Valero* and *Celia.*

VIII. Of the Laws and Government of *England.*

IX. Kingdom-hunting for younger Princes expoſed.

X. Caſe of the *Mercers* Company.

XI. Experiments and Queries in Electricity.

XII. Liſt of Captures on both Sides.

XIII. POETRY: Epitaph for Mr. *Chubb*; *January*'s Spring, and *February*'s Winter; The Puppet-Show; To the Author of *The Suſpicious Huſband*; On a *Quaker*'s ſtopping up his Window-Lights; a Song, *&c.*

XIV. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Acts paſſed; Smugglers out-law'd; Seſſions at the *Old Bailey*, Liſt of Toaſts, *&c.*

XV. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.

XVI. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

XVII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

XVIII. Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets.

With the Heads of the Lords LOVAT, *Kilmarnock*, *Cromartie*, *Balmerino*, and Mr. *Radcliffe*; alſo the Heads of Miſs *Jenny Cameron*, Miſs *Macdonald*, and the Young Gentleman: All neatly engraved on Copper. Likewiſe, a Repreſentation of the Trial of Lord LOVAT in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, on a Copper-Plate.

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CONTENTS.

AN Account of the TRIAL of *Simon* Lord LOVAT, for High Treaſon 107, 112
Preamble to the Articles exhibited againſt him 107
The Articles ibid. B. 108
The Priſoner's Anſwer 108
Replication of the Commons, and Examination of Witneſſes 108, 109, 110
Lord *Lovat*'s Speech 110 F
He is voted Guilty, and condemned 111, 112, 113
Lord High Steward's Speech 114
Judgment paſs'd 117
Three very extraordinary Letters in favour of Lord *Lovat* 117
The Office of Great Chamberlain of *England* 125 D
The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, *&c.* continued 115, 128
SPEECH of *Valerius Lævinus*, in the Character of *Th——s W—— gt-n*, Eſq; againſt the Motion for a Committee to inquire into the Cauſes of the late Rebellion 119
Conduct of the Miniſters before the young Pretender's landing, vindicated. ibid & 120
Their Conduct afterwards, vindicated 119, 120
SPEECH of *M. Valerius Corvus*, in the Character of Sir *J——n B——d*, in favour of the Motion 122
Parliamentary Inquiries uſeful, if not ſo ſucceſsful as deſired ibid.
What encouraged the Attempt of the Rebels 123
The little Care taken to prevent it 124
This the only proper Time for an Inquiry 125
The injur'd Wife's Revenge, or the tragical Story of *Valero* and *Celia* 126
Remarks occaſion'd by the new Window-Tax, with a Scheme for a Tax upon Houſes, in lieu of our preſent Cuſtoms, Duties and Exciſes 128,—131
Benefit of Tar-Water in Fevers, for Cattle as well as Mankind 133
Abſtract of Mr. *Nathaniel Bacon*'s Diſcourſe on the Laws and Government of *England* ibid.
Original of the Word *King* ibid.
The new Doctrine of procuring Sovereignties for younger Princes, expoſed 135
Caſe of *Don Philip* 136
The Injuſtice of the *French* Proceedings, with regard to Succeſſions to Kingdoms 137
The Abſurdity of them ibid.
Experiment and Queries in Electricity ibid.
More Obſervations on Electricity 138
Liſt of Ships taken on both Sides 140, 141
POETRY. The Puppet-Show, a Tale 141
January's Spring, and *February*'s Winter 142
Ode, occaſion'd by the Biſhop of *Derry*'s being appointed Primate ibid.
To the Author of the Comedy, called, *The Suſpicious Huſband* 143
On a Quaker's ſtopping up more than Half his Windows ibid.
A Song ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 144
Seſſions at the *Old Bailey* ibid.
Smuggler's out-law'd ibid.
Acts paſſed 145
Tranſports with the Troops arrive in *Holland* ibid.
Liſt of Toaſts drank by the Independent Electors of *Weſtminſter* ibid.
Caſe of the *Mercer*'s Company ibid.
Epitaph for Mr. *Chubb* 146
Marriages and Births ibid.
Deaths ibid.
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 147
Promotions civil and military ibid.
New Members ibid.
Monthly Bill of Mortality 147
Prices of Stocks; Wind, Weather, 148
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 149
A Catalogue of Books 150
Chronologer for *Ireland* 151

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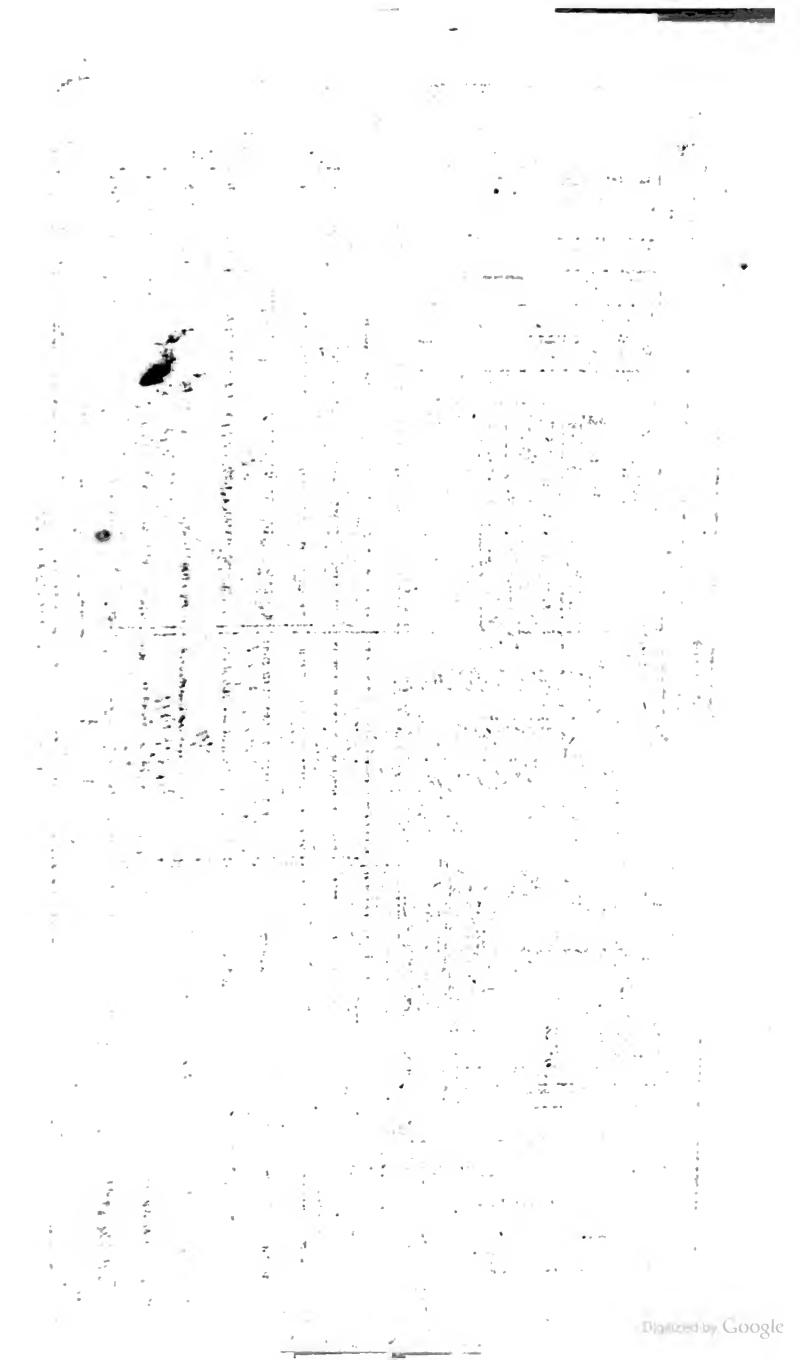
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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MARCH 1747.

A full Account of the TRIAL *of* SIMON, *Lord* LOVAT, *for* HIGH TREASON.

MONDAY, *March* 9. 1st. *Day.*

The Articles exhibited against him, were in Substance as follow, viz.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Imperial Crown, and Government of these Kingdoms, have been long and happily established in his present Majesty's Royal Family, upon Principles equally conducive to the Honour and Safety of the Crown, and to the Protection and Liberty of the Subject, whereby settled Laws are made the common Measure of Justice to both, and a wise Prerogative has been ascertained and secured; of the happy Effects of which Principles, the Reigns of his present Majesty, and his Royal Father, have given the strongest and most illustrious Proofs.

Notwithstanding which, there have been found many wicked and ungrateful Persons, who have been weak and desperate enough to contrive the Subversion of this happy Establishment; and have laid hold of the Opportunity, arising from the just but difficult Wars we are engaged in, to renew their Conspiracies for bringing their Purposes to Effect, by raising a Rebellion at home.

And whereas, in Concert with the said Traitors, a great Number of *French* Troops, with the eldest Son of the *Pretender*, were ready, and had in Part embarked, and actually set Sail to invade this Kingdom, in 1743; but were prevented by his Majesty's wise Precautions, and the good Providence of Almighty God.

And whereas the same Traitors, hoping that the *French* might be able to invade this Kingdom, and at the same Time prevent the Return of his Majesty's Troops from abroad, did in the Year 1745, encourage the said eldest Son of the *Pretender* to land in this Kingdom, who did actually land in *Scotland*, and did commence and carry on, for a considerable Time, a cruel and bloody War against his Majesty, which has at last been happily suppressed.

Art. 1, *Simon* Lord *Lovat*, did, upon *December* 31, 1743, in the Shire of *Inverness*, and on the 28th of *October*, 1745, in the same Shire, and at divers other Days, Times, and Places, traiterously compass and imagine the Death of his said Majesty.

Art. 2. And for accomplishing his said traiterous Purpose, he the said *Simon*, upon the said 31st of *December*, 1743, in the Shire of *Inverness* aforesaid, did traiterously correspond with the said *Pretender*, and accept a Commission to be Lieutenant-General of his Forces, and another Commission to be General of the Highlanders; and did also accept a Patent or Grant, importing to create him Duke of *Fraser*; and did enter into an Association to raise a Rebellion, and to obtain Troops, Money, and Succours from *France*, for that Purpose.

Art. 3. And the said *Simon* did traiterously assemble himself with divers others, against our said Sovereign Lord the King, being armed and arrayed in a warlike Manner; and did raise, or cause to be raised, great Numbers of armed Men, for the Service of the said *Pretender* and his said Son.

Art. 4. And he the said *Simon* did, in the Month of *November*, 1745, traiterously write and send, or cause to be written and sent, a

treasonable Letter to the said *Pretender*'s eldest Son, then in Arms within this Kingdom, in which he expressed the great Pleasure it would give him to end his Days in the Service of the said *Pretender*'s Son; that he was resolved to send him his the said *Simon*'s eldest Son, to venture his Life in his Service, and deliver up his Clan to him; and further expressed his own great Zeal for the *Pretender* and his Cause, and the Service he had done, was doing, and intended to do, with Intent to encourage him the said *Pretender*, his said Son, and his Adherents, in the Prosecution of their traiterous Designs.

Art. 5. And the said *Simon* did, after the Rebellion began, write and send, and cause to be written and sent, divers other treasonable Letters and Papers to divers false Traitors and other Persons, to assure them of his own Zeal for the *Pretender*'s Cause, and to persuade them to engage or continue in the said Rebellion, and to assure them of his Assistance.

Art. 6. And the said *Simon* did traiterously aid and assist the said *Pretender*'s said Son, and the other Rebels, and did provide them with Arms and other Things necessary for their Purpose; and also sent his eldest Son, and many of his Dependants to their Assistance; and gave them Advice and Instructions, in the Prosecution of the said Rebellion.

Art. 7. And the said *Simon* did keep Correspondence both in Person and by Letters, and otherwise, with the said *Pretender*'s eldest Son, well knowing him to be so; and also with divers other Persons, particularly *John Murray* of *Broughton*, Esq; &c. and divers others employed in the said Rebellion, well knowing them to be so employed.

All which Treasons were committed by the said *Simon* Lord *Lovat* against our said present Sovereign, contrary to the Duty of his Allegiance, and against the Laws of this Kingdom.

Of all which said Treasons, the Knights &c. in Parliament assembled, do in the Name of themselves, and all the Commons of *Great Britain*, impeach the said *Simon* Lord *Lovat*.

And the said Commons, by Protestations, saving, &c. &c.

The Prisoner's Answer was to this Effect:

That being as fully sensible as any *British* Subject, of the many Blessings these Kingdoms have enjoyed under his present and late Majesty's mild Administration, having in the Rebellion of 1715 given the strongest Proofs of his Zeal for his late Majesty, and the Succession of the Crown in his illustrious Family, against such as had undertaken the Destruction of both, he could not but lament his Misfortune to have his Fidelity questioned at the End of his Days, and himself, when near worn out with Age and Infirmities, charged with intending the Subversion of a Government he had, in the Strength and Vigour of his Age, exerted his utmost Power and Address to support. Under this heavy Pressure, attended with many other Calamities and Misfortunes, particularly his own Inability to manage his Defence, his only Resource was in their Lordships Justice.

After which he denied, Article by Article, the several Facts charged against him; and concluded with averring, that he was not guilty.

The Replication was in Substance thus:

That the Commons had considered the Answer of *Simon* Lord *Lovat*, and did aver their Charge to be true; that he was guilty, in such Manner as he stood impeached; and that they would be ready to prove their Charge against him, at such convenient Time, as should be appointed for that Purpose.

Issue being thus joined, and the Trial appointed to begin on *Monday*, *March* the 9th, Lord *Lovat*, about Ten o'Clock, was brought from the *Tower*, under a strong Guard, to *Westminster-Hall*; and soon after, the Lord High Steward, in his State-Coach, drawn by six Horses, with five led Coaches, and followed in a grand Procession by the Judges and Masters in Chancery, went to the House of Peers; from whence adjourning into *Westminster-Hall*, and being there seated in their Robes, the Commission, appointing a Lord High Steward, was presented to his Lordship and read by the Clerk of the Crown, all present standing uncovered, according to Proclamation. The Articles of Impeachment; his Lordship's Answer, and the Replication of the Commons aforementioned, were then read, after which the Lord High Steward acquainted him with the Nature of his Crime, to which he pleaded, *Not Guilty*.

Sir *W — m T — ge*, the L—d *C — ke*, and Mr. Att — y G — l, three of the Managers appointed by the House of Commons, opened their Charge against the Prisoner at the Bar, in most eloquent Speeches; after which, they proceeded to examine Witnesses for proving the Facts, and Mr. *Schaviez* or *Schield* of *Muirton* was called to be examined, whereupon the Prisoner moved, that as he was a very old Man, and by Reason of his Age and Infirmities much impaired in his Memory, as well as Judgment, they should indulge him with having the Assistance of his Counsel to cross-examine the Witnesses; and allow him Pen, Ink and Paper to take Minutes; and as he was not able to take the Benefit of that Privilege himself, without which he could not possibly make his Defence, some other Person might be permitted to do it for him. As his Request for Counsel to cross-examine the Witnesses was contrary to the usual Method of Proceeding in such Cases, the L—d High St — d told him, it could not be granted without the

Consent

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Consent of the House of Commons; and as neither the Managers, nor the Commons, could agree to it, without going back to their own House, and having the Question there debated and decided, the Favour was refused. And as to taking Minutes, the Lord High Steward replied, that the Court could not formally grant such a Request, but that he observed a Person standing near his Lordship, who had been employed in taking Notes since the Proceedings had begun, and that, through the Lenity of the Court, he was not interrupted.

Then they proceeded to examine the said Witness, but, Lord *Lovat* excepting against him, as being his Tenant; and alledging that, by the Laws of *Scotland*, Tenants could not be examined against their Lord; the Lord Steward replied that he knew of no such Law in *England*; but Lord *Lovat* naming a Statute, which incapacitated Persons to give evidence in Cases of Treason, who would be benefited by the Attainder; several Clauses of the Act were read for the Prisoner's Satisfaction: After which, the Witness denied that he held any Thing of the Prisoner by *Tack*, or Lease; and being asked, at Lord *Talbot*'s Desire, if he would receive any Benefit from the Attainder of the unfortunate Lord at the Bar, he replied in the Negative.

Sir *John Strange* then moved that this Witness might be sworn in Chief, but Lord *Lovat* desiring he might be asked, whether he was indebted to him? Sir *Dudley Rider* replied that if he was, it would not disqualify him; upon which, being interrupted by the Prisoner, the Lord Steward interposed, and told him the Managers must not be interrupted. The Witness then was sworn, and being examined by Sir *John Strange*, deposed to the following effect, having in his Hand a Memorandum of his own Writing, to refresh his Memory:

That he had known Lord *Lovat* ever since the year 1733, had frequently conversed with him on publick Affairs, and was told by him that he had sent a Letter to Lord *Seaforth*, in 1719, by Lieutenant *M'Kinnie*, inviting him to make a new Attempt, and promising to join him with all his Men.

That the Witness made Affidavit of this, and sent it to the Ministry by the Duke of *Athol*; but that Lord *Lovat* had the Address to get clear of this Discovery.

That in 1736, when he the Lord *Lovat* was Sheriff of *Inverness*, he suffered *Roy Stuart* to escape out of the publick Goal, from whence he went directly to his Lordship's House, where he was entertained six Weeks, and set out for *France* in his Lordship's Chaise, being charged with Messages from him to the Pretender, professing his Fidelity, and soliciting the Post of Lieutenant General of the *Highlands*, and the Title of Duke.

That in 1742 he received the said Commission, on which he declared, that he was then in a Condition to humble his Neighbours.—That he, with six others, signed and sealed an Association, and sent it to *Paris* and *Rome* by *Murray* of *Broughton*, in 1740, the Purport of which was to inform the Pretender of his Readiness to appear in Arms for his Service, and soliciting an Invasion from *France*.——That these Persons, at their Meetings, drank Healths, and sung Catches, such as *Confusion to the white Horse, and all its Generation*; and

When JEMMY *comes o'er,*
We shall have Blood and Blows good Store;

which last were originally composed in *Irish*——That in 1745 he ordered his Son to read the Pretender's Manifesto, to which this Witness objecting, he called him a Traytor, &c.——That he offer'd this Witness a Captain's Commission, which he refused.—That in a Conversation about Religion, he said there was but one true Religion, the Popish; that he cursed the Reformation because it brought in a false Religion, and the Revolution because it brought us in Debt.——That many of his Tenants refusing to come into the Rebellion, he threaten'd to cut them off.——That he sent for his Son, the Master of *Lovat*, then 19, from the University of St. *Andrews*, in Order to his accepting a Commission from the Pretender, and heading the Clan.——The Witness having gone thro' his Examination, the Lord *Lovat* being asked, if he had any questions to put to him, reply'd, he had alledged so many Falshoods, that he did not know what to ask him, or where to begin; but observed, that he had been employed in soliciting Witnesses against him, which *Schield* denied, and Lord *Lovat* said he could prove. Being cross examined, how long he had been in Town, and at whose Expence he was now maintained, he answered, that he came to Town on *Tuesday* then last, and was maintained at the Government's Expence, tho' he intended to live at his own.

Mr. *Murray*, (the Solicitor General) then called one *Robert Fraser*, who was sworn, and declared that he was no Tenant to the Prisoner; but Lord *Lovat* excepted against him, and offer'd to prove him a Tenant by the written *Tack*.

The Earl C--*mo*--*ley* submitted it, whether this could be regularly done, after the Witness had been sworn; Ld. St--rd being

of Opinion that it might, the Prisoner was directed to call his Witnesses; after a short Pause he said they were all gone, not expecting to be called that Day; and desired to be indulged till the morrow; this was opposed by the Managers; Mr. *Noel*, in particular, observed that no judicial Proceedings could be disputched if such Delays were admitted. This Witness then deposed in Substance as follows: That he was Servant to Lord *Lovat*, and taken Prisoner with him. ——That after the Pretender's landing in *July* (of whom Lord *Lovat* said that he did not land like a Prince) the Prisoner sent a Letter to the *Frasers* to join his Son, the Master of *Lovat*, who was then at home, and that a Muster Roll of the Men was taken by Lord *Lovat* himself. That the Prisoner received a Letter from the Lord President, to dissuade him from going into the Rebellion, and that in an Answer he excused himself, laying the Blame on his Son, alledging that he was not the first who had an undutiful Child. That the Master of *Lovat* accidentally getting a Sight of such a Letter, cryed out, "Good God! how have I deserved "that Character!——By G——d, I'll go "and put the saddle on the right Horse." That Lord *Lovat* was not by, and the young Gentleman's paternal Affection soon getting the better of his Resentment, the Affair dropped. ——That Ld. *Lovat*'s Name was made use of to induce the *Frasers* to join the Pretender, and that he appointed them a Rendezvous, and furnished them with Tents, Arms, Colours, &c. ——That they rendezvoused twice, about the Middle and about the latter End of *August* near Lord *Lovat*'s House: and that at the last meeting his Lordship gave them Gunpowder, and Cockades, as Marks of their being in the Pretender's Service. ——That Lord *Lovat*, in a Letter to the Pretender's Son, then at the Head of his Party, laments his great Age and Infirmities, which prevented his doing him personal Service; and acquaints him that, as a Proof of his Zeal in the Cause, he had sent his eldest Son, who was *the Darling of his Life*. —— That Lord *Lovat* had several Meetings with the Rebel Chiefs who were actually in Arms, particularly *Murray* of *Barrisdale*, and that they sometimes spoke *Erse*, and sometimes *French*. —— That the Lord *Lovat* distributed Money for raising Men.——That this Witness received a Commission of Lieutenant General from the Pretender to *Lovat*, *Oct.* 18, 1744, from the Hands of Mr. *Drummond*'s Lady then in *France*, with Orders to give it to Lord *Lovat* only; that he read it, and took a Copy of it at *Lovat*'s Desire, but had it not to produce. —That the Prisoner complained the Government had not used him well in taking away the Command of an independent Company, and expressed great Resentment on that Account. That he heard *Lovat* blame his eldest Son for being dilatory in joining the *Pretender*'s Son: That after the Battle of *Preston*, Flags were given to his Men, and he desired they might be gathered together to go South; and after his Son went off, he desired him to come back for more Men: That he saw, in *Lovat*'s Desk, a Copy of an old Patent of Duke to *Lovat*: That he afterwards saw a Copy of a new Patent of Duke, to descend to his Heirs Male; and that *Lovat* said, the Original was in the Hands of Mr. *Drummond*, of *Babady* in *France*. This Witness having gone through his Evidence, and Lord *Lovat* being asked if he would put any Questions to him, declined it, by saying he was not able to ask him any Questions, but that what he said, would not find Credit in an Assembly of Footmen.

Tuesday, *March* 10, 2d Day. *John Murray* of *Broughton*, Esq; usually called the young *Pretender*'s Secretary, was brought to be examined; but *Lovat* objected to his being a competent Witness, that as he had been in the Rebellion, and was not yet pardoned, he ought not to be admitted as an Evidence, because, by the Hopes of a Pardon, and the Fear of being hanged, he might be induced to swear what was not true. As this was a Point of Law, his Counsel were heard upon it, and insisting that he was an *attainted* Person, the Attorney-General and other Managers cited the Record and several Precedents, to prove him to be a competent Witness. Lord *Lovat*'s Council objected to the Record being read, whereupon the Lords returned to their House to determine the Question, which, after a long Debate, was carried in the Affirmative; His Lordship's Council then offered to falsify it, by proving that *Murray* did not surrender, but was taken Prisoner: but this the Lords, returning to their House, determined could not be admitted.

Lord *Lovat*, during this Proceeding, uttered some passionate Expressions, for which he was admonished by the Lord High Steward.

Wednesday, *March* 11, 3d Day, Mr. *Murray* was then brought up, sworn and examined, and began with giving an Account of the Rise and Progress of the Rebellion, with the minutest Circumstances, especially of an intended Invasion, and of what he had heard in *Feb.* 1741-2, whereupon it was objected, that no Hear-say Evidence ought to be admitted; but it was answered, that this was only introductory to the general Conspiracy, and therefore ought to be admitted; upon which he went on, and gave an Account of a Conspiracy then formed, and Cardinal *Fleury*'s promising to invade *England* with 10 or 12,000 Men, and to send, at the same Time, 3000 Men to *Scotland*; but that the Cardinal dying in the mean-time, the

the Project was thereby disappointed; That a new Scheme was proposed to *Tencin* and *Amelot*, who desired some Assurances from *England*; whereupon the E. of *T*——— came to *London*, and, as he told him, had several Meetings with (here he began to name several Gentlemen of great Fortunes in *England*, but was stopt by the L—d *T*——*t*, who said, that as he spoke only upon Hearsay, and as it was no Way material to the Trial of the Prisoner at the Bar, he ought not to be allowed to bring other Gentlemens Characters into Question.)

Then he went on, without mentioning any more Gentlemen by Name, to give an Account of the intended Invasion in 1744, and of the young *Pretender*'s landing in *Scotland* in 1745: That he joined the young *Pretender* soon after his landing: That after their Return from *England*, a Letter was wrote by *Lochell*, *Cluny*, and him, to *Lovat*, which, together with a Letter from the young *Pretender*, was delivered to *Hugh Fraser*, who was to carry both to *Lovat*: That whilst he, the Evidence, was at *Inverness*, he received a Letter from *Lovat*: That after the Battle of *Culloden*, there was a Meeting of several of the Highland Chiefs, where *Lovat* was present, who proposed assembling all the Men they could to defend their Country, and to demand Terms Sword in Hand; and that 70*l*. was given to *Lovat*'s Servant, as ten Days Pay for his Men, to be sent to his Son; but could not say, that *Lovat* saw the Money given, tho' he was in the Room. Acknowledged that 35,000 *Louisd'ores* arrived afterward from *France*.

Hugh Fraser of *Dunballoch* was next examined, and declared, that he heard the Clan frequently spoke of, and *Lovat* say, the Master, his eldest Son, was to command them, to go South to join the Prince: That *Lovat* wrote a Letter to *Macleod* in the *Isle of Sky*, and told him the Contents were, that *Macleod* and his Men should come and join: That, in his Opinion, *Lovat*'s Son could not have raised his Clan, unless *Lovat* himself had countenanced and encouraged it: That he heard *Lovat* say, he would order his Factor, or Steward, to give a Gratuity weekly, or monthly, to the Wives and Children of those who went South to the Prince, meaning the young *Pretender*: That he read a Letter from the Marquis of *Tullibardine*, signed *Athol*, to *Lovat*, which appeared to be in Answer to one from *Lovat*: That he heard *Lovat* say, he would send his Men and Son to join the Prince; and that he was sure the Prince, meaning the young *Pretender*, would prevail.

After *John Riddall*, the Prisoner's Groom, (who was in the Battle of *Culloden*, and soon after surrendered) and *William Walker* another of his Servants, had given Evidence to the same Effect, the Lord *Lovat* signified, that he was very infirm, that he had two fainting Fits the Day before, was obliged to get up at 3 or 4 o'Clock in the Morning, and begg'd one Day's Respite, which was granted him.

Friday, March 13. Fourth Day. *Thomas Fraser* deposed, that he was employ'd by Lord *Lovat*'s Chamberlain to mend old Colours and Camp Colours; that he painted several Bell Tents to hold Arms, which had Lord *Lovat*'s Crest upon them, and confirm'd other Points before-mentioned.

Hugh Fraser, Lord *Lovat*'s Secretary, confirmed the former Evidence in several Particulars, and deposed further that when News came of the Battle of *Preston-Pans*, his Lordship said, *It was such a Victory as could not be parallelled in History*. That being at *Edinburgh* in *September* 1745, he was sent North to *Lovat*, to advise him to send his Son beyond Sea, to avoid any censurable Conduct: That *Lovat* at first approved of it, but in a few Days changed his Mind, and said, that his Son should go into the Rebellion and head the Clan: That upon his, the Witness's Return to *Edinburgh*, *Lovat* charged him to tell the young *Pretender*, that he, *Lovat*, intended to have joined him with 4 or 5000 Men, but could not, on Account of his Age and Infirmities; therefore had resolved, that his Son should head the *Frasers* and join him, which was as great a Mark of his Attachment as if he had gone himself: That in the Beginning of *November*, he, the Witness, was sent back again from *Edinburgh* to the North, with an open Letter from *Murray* to *Lovat*, the Contents of which were, that *Murray* was extremely glad of the Accounts he had heard of *Lovat*'s Intentions, and desired the *Frasers* should march, and appointed a Rout for them, by which they were to join the Rebels at *Moffat* or *Carlisle*: That he delivered this Letter to *Lovat*, and then gave him an Account of the Situation of both Armies, by which it appeared, that the Rebels were not numerous enough to engage the King's Forces then arrived, or daily expected from *Flanders*: That *Lovat* said, he believed his Account to be true; but thought himself too far engaged to look back; and forbid the Witness to tell his Son what he had told him: That Witness being named a Captain Lieutenant by *Lovat*'s Son, *Lovat* himself called him Captain always after, tho' he had never called him so before: That about six or seven Companies of the *Frasers* having marched to join the Rebels, all came back except 25, being countermanded by Lord *Lovat*, who had wrote to Lord President to know what would be the Consequence of his headstrong Son's having enter'd into the Rebellion, and received for Answer, that his Person would be seized, and his Conduct enquired into; of this his Lordship immediately informed his Son, and proposed his going directly to *Holland*

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land; but that the next Day, at a Conſultation, *Lovat* declared it as his Opinion, that his Son ſhould march immediately to join the Rebel Army, and upon Witneſs's ſaying, that he thought the Affair ſhould be put off for ſome Time, *Lovat* ſaid, ſome People's Opinions might be eaſily read in their Countenances: That the Son burſt out into Tears, and ſaid, he had been made a Fool of from firſt to laſt; that one Day, he had been doing, and another Day undoing, and declared, that whatever was then agreed to he would execute, let the Conſequence be what it would either to himſelf or others: That he believed, from his Knowledge of the Maſter of *Lovat*'s good Senſe and avowed Principles, if he had been left to himſelf, he would have had no Concern in the Rebellion, and that he had often heard him declare as much; and that if the Father and Son had acted in Oppoſition to each other, they would have divided the Clan; That at *Glaſgow* Witneſs received a Packet from *Murray*, in which there was a Commiſſion of Lieutenant-General in the Name of *James* the 8th to *Lovat*; another appointing him Lord Lieutenant of ſeveral Northern Counties, and a Letter from the Pretender's Son to him: That this Packet was not directed, becauſe *Murray* ſaid, he did not know what Title to give to *Lovat*; nor was it ever delivered: That Witneſs was taken Priſoner after the Battle of *Culloden*, and was then in Cuſtody: That he could not ſay he would have anſwered at any of the Examinations, if he had had no Expectation of a Pardon; but had no Promiſe of any Pardon.

Lieut. *Alexander Campbell* depoſed, that, going to Lord *Lovat*'s Seat in *Oct.* 1745. to treat with him for Cattle, his Lordſhip ſaid his Son was in the Rebellion, but that himſelf was a loyal Subject.

Peter Fraſer depoſed, that he believed the Maſter of *Lovat* could have carried the Clan into the Rebellion without his Father.

John Farquhar, Servant to Secretary *Murray*, depoſed, that the Lord *Lovat* met ſeveral Gentlemen after the Battle of *Culloden*, to conſider how the Remainder of the Rebels could be got together: — That Lord *Lovat* embraced ſeveral of *Lochiel*'s Officers, and declared that, if they could collect a Body of 7 or 8000 honeſt Highlanders, they ſhould yet be able to beat the Elector of *H*———'s Troops, and that he wiſh'd to God he had joined the Prince Regent when he firſt came over.—That ſome *French* Money had been landed and diſtributed to the Rebels, to get them together again; that they then reſolved to march ſouth for *Edinburgh*, and expected *French* Forces to land.

Charles Stuart depoſed, that, after the Battle of *Culloden* there was a Meeting of ſeveral Rebel Chiefs, Lord *Lovat* being preſent, in a little Hut, at *Morlay*.—That *Murray* there propoſed to draw up Articles of Surrender to the Duke of *Cumberland*, and if not accepted, to ſtand out in a Body to the laſt; but Lord *Lovat* would not ſign them, declaring he was a neutral Perſon. That 70 or 80 *l.* was given by *Murray* out of the principal Treaſury, and part of 35,000 Louiſd'ores was ſent to the Maſter of *Lovat* to pay them, and that he himſelf had given Money to ſeveral of the Rebel Chiefs, but Lord *Lovat* accepted none.——That he ſaw *Roy Stuart* at *Bologne* in 1736, who told him he was then going to *Rome* with Letters of Recommendation from Lord *Lovat*.

Lieut. *Robert Dalrymple* depoſed, that dining and ſupping ſeveral Times with Lord *Lovat*, when Priſoner on board the *Furnace*, he had heard him ſay, that the Rebel Army might have laughed at the King's Troops; that they had no Buſineſs to fight, but ſhould have retired to the Mountains, where the Duke of *Cumberland*'s Horſe could not follow them:—That whenever he mentioned the young Pretender, he called him his Prince.

David Campbell depoſed, that he was on board the *Furnace* the Morning that Lord *Lovat* was taken, and preſent at the opening of his ſtrong Box, in which was found, among other Papers, a Letter from the Maſter of *Lovat* to his Lordſhip, relating to the Rebel Army: That he told his Lordſhip he believed it would have been better for him if that Letter had not been in the Box, to which he anſwered, *it would ſo*. That he declared his only Motive to go into the Rebellion, was the Miniſtry's taking his Company from him.

Sir *Everard Fawkener* depoſed, that he viſited the Lord *Lovat*, when a Priſoner at *Inverneſs*, by Order of the Duke of *Cumberland*, to ſee, if by making Diſcoveries, he could any Way attone for the many Miſchiefs he had brought upon his Country: That his Lordſhip then talked much of the Services he had done the Government in 1715, and the Favours he had received from his late Majeſty; that he ſpoke with great Reſentment againſt Marſhal *Wade*, as the Perſon who deprived him of his free Company, and declared that, in his Opinion, ſuch Uſage was ſufficient to juſtify him in joining *Thamas Kouli Khan*, if he had landed here: But added, that, if the Government would ſpare his Life and Eſtate, he would exert all his Powers (perhaps not inconſiderable) in its Service.

Then *Lovat* was aſked, if he had any Queſtion to put to Sir *Everard*; on which he ſaid, he had none, but was Sir *Everard*'s humble Servant, and wiſhed him Joy of his young Wife.

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Robert Fraſer (a former Witneſs) proved ſeveral treaſonable Letters to be ſigned by Lord *Lovat*, which were ſent to the young Pretender, Secretary *Murray*, the Laird of *Lochiel*, and the Marquis of *Tullibardine*, Duke of *Athol*, which Letters were read.

Capt. *Daff* proved that the Letter from the Maſter of *Lovat* to the Priſoner, mentioned above, was taken out of the ſtrong Box in the Priſoner's Preſence. —— Adjourned to *Monday*.

Monday 16. *fifth Day*. The Managers produced *Robert Fraſer* again, who proved Lord *Lovat*'s ſigning a Letter ſent by him to his Son, relating to the Entertainment of the young Pretender, whom he expected to call at his Houſe; and alſo his Letter to the Duke of *Cumberland*, after taken Priſoner.

Secretary *Murray* affirm'd the Receipt of Lord *Lovat*'s Letter by him, and a Letter all written with the young Pretender's own Hand to Lord *Lovat*, deſiring him immediately to join him.

The Evidence for the Crown being cloſed, it was ſummed up by Sir *John Strange*; and the Lord Steward then informed the Priſoner that he might begin his Defence. But his Lordſhip replying that he was not ready, and praying four or five Days to prepare himſelf, and that *Norman Macleod*, Eſq; (a Relation of his, and Member of the Houſe of Commons) might be permitted to give Evidence in his Behalf, the Lords adjourned to the upper Chamber, and ſent a Meſſage to the Commons, acquainting them with Lord *Lovat*'s Requeſt to examine Mr. *Macleod*, and that the Lords had determined to proceed on *Wedneſday* next; and the Commons order'd that Mr. *Macleod* have Leave to be examined as a Witneſs.

Wedneſday 18, *ſixth Day*. The Lord Steward directed the Priſoner to proceed in his Defence; whereupon he ſaid he had often told their Lordſhips that he was 80 Years old, full of Infirmities, and Pains, and therefore unable to examine Witneſſes himſelf, but that he had put his Thoughts looſely into Writing that Morning, deſiring the ſame might be read by the Clerk, which was granted, being in Subſtance as follows:

My Lords,

In my unhappy Situation, it is with Gratitude I return my Acknowledgment to your Lordſhips for your Indulgence during my long Trial; and had I met with any Degree of Juſtice from the Witneſſes againſt me, I ſhould have had no Occaſion to trouble your Lordſhips with any Thing in my own Defence; but as there can be no Security againſt the Oaths of Perſons incited by Malice, ſwayed by Intereſt, or compelled to ſwear away my Life, for the Sake of preſerving their own, it becomes neceſſary for me to trouble your Lordſhips with a few Obſervations, ariſing, firſt, from the particular Circumſtances of my Caſe, and, ſecondly, from the Nature of the Evidence, and the Degree of Probability ſuch Sort of Evidence deſerves.

Upon the firſt of theſe Heads, his Lordſhip obſerved, that the complicated Nature of the Treaſons charged againſt him, and the long Period of Time they related to, made it neceſſary for him to ſummon about ſixty Witneſſes, for which he obtained their Lordſhips Order, but, as ſoon as their Names were known, uncommon Methods had been uſed to prevent their Attendance: The ordinary Judges had been obliged to diveſt themſelves of their Office, and to appoint others to officiate for them, who were recommended by the King's Officers: New Courts had been erected, in which an Inquiſition had been ſet up, and moſt of thoſe who might be ſerviceable to him for his Defence, had been over-aw'd and frightened from coming to attend his Trial; which Facts, he ſaid, were not only notorious, but ſuch as he could prove by Affidavits, and even by Witneſſes brought up by the Government againſt him.

For this Reaſon, his Lordſhip found himſelf under the hard Neceſſity to ſtifle yet a while his Deſire of Liberty, 'till by their Lordſhips effectual Interpoſition, he could command the Attendance of all thoſe Witneſſes neceſſary for juſtifying his Innocence; and this he inſiſted on, not ſo much out of Regard to himſelf, as to prevent a Precedent that might afterwards prove fatal to many of younger Years; which their Lordſhips could not but think the more reaſonable, conſidering what he had to offer in the ſecond Place, with Regard to the Nature of the Evidence, and the Credit due to the Witneſſes who had ſworn againſt him.

With regard to *Schaviez*, his Lordſhip obſerved in general, the high Improbability that run through the Whole of his Evidence: That it was not probable he ſhould talk ſo freely to a Man who, as he himſelf ſwears, was always openly and zealouſly well-affected to the preſent Eſtabliſhment: That their Lordſhips could not have a good Opinion of a Man who voluntarily offered himſelf as an Evidence, to declare what he could have no Opportunity to hear, but by eating at his Table, and who muſt have ſtarved if he had not fed him; and furniſhed him with Money for buying Cloaths, for which he had his Notes, to a greater Value than he was then able to pay: And that this Witneſs had carefully avoided naming any one Man who was preſent at any of the Converſations he mentioned.

As to the next three Witneſſes, thoſe infamous Fellows who called themſelves Secretaries,

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taries, particularly *Murray*, his Lordſhip obſerved, that he had firſt violated his Allegiance to his Majeſty, that he had next betrayed thoſe Secrets which, he confeſſed, he had drawn from the Perſon he called his Prince, Lord, and Maſter, under the ſtrongeſt Confidence; and that he had, ſince the Battle of *Culloden*, received 35,000 *Louiſ d'ores*, of his then Maſter's Money, which, by his becoming Evidence, he expected to keep, and to live to riot on.

Then, as to *Robert Fraſer*, his Lordſhip obſerved, that no Proof had been made where, or in whoſe Cuſtody, the Letters mentioned by this Witneſs had been found: That it was not probable he would have left ſuch a Patent as this Witneſs mentioned, looſe in his Scrutore: That it was ſtill more improbable, he ſhould have in his Cuſtody a Copy and not the Original: That if there had been any Truth in what this Witneſs ſaid, of his Lordſhip's ſending for Arms and Ammunition, it would have been eaſy for the Managers to have proved it, by the Perſon from whom they were bought, or by the Perſons who brought them to his Lordſhip's Houſe.

With regard to *Hugh Fraſer*, his Lordſhip obſerved, that from what he himſelf declared at the Bar, it appeared, that he look'd upon his own Life as the Purchaſe he was to make by his Evidence againſt his Lordſhip's: That as to the Patent, tho' he ſaid, that he, the Priſoner, had ſhewn him the Copy of a Patent, yet he ſays, that *Murray* afterwards declared to him, he knew nothing of ſuch a Patent; and that it was not proved, that the treaſonable Letters received by this Witneſs were ever delivered to his Lordſhip.

Laſtly, as to Sir *Everard Faulkener*, his Lordſhip obſerved, that if he were acquitted, Sir *Everard* would find it very difficult to anſwer for the uncommon Wrongs, and Acts of Violence, committed by his Order, upon his Lordſhip's Eſtate, in cutting very valuable Woods, *&c.*

His Lordſhip concluded with Obſervations upon the Danger of convicting a Man upon the Evidence of Accomplices in Treaſon, without firſt giving them a Pardon; and ſubmitted himſelf, his Life, his Fortune, his Honours, and what was deareſt to him, his Poſterity, to their Lordſhips.

This Speech being read, he was again directed to proceed to his Defence; but he declining to enter upon it till all his Witneſſes were come from *Scotland*, the Managers declared that this, and this only, was the Time for the Priſoner to make his Defence, and that the ſubject of his Requeſt was unprecedented, and could not be comply'd with. —— And upon this the Sollicitor General was heard in reply.

Lord *Lovat* then offered to call two Perſons to prove, that many of his Witneſſes were threatened with Impriſonment if they offered to go to *London* on his Behalf, and others were driven to the Hills: And the Attorney-General and Mr. *Noel*'s Objection to this being heard, the Houſe of Peers adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament, where the Journal for *March* 16, 1715, on the Earl of *Winton*'s Tryal was read, and the Houſe agreeing to go down again and paſs Judgment on Lord *Lovat*, the Lords ſpiritual delivered their uſual Proteſtation and withdrew. Then being returned to *Weſtminſter*-Hall, and the Priſoner taken from the Bar, the Lord High Steward put the Queſtion to every Peer, beginning with the Junior, Whether *Simon* Lord *Lovat* was guilty of all the Charges of high Treaſon brought againſt him? And thereupon every one, putting his Hand upon his Left Breaſt anſwered GUILTY, *upon my Honour*. He was then again ſet to the Bar, and acquainted by the Lord High Steward, that his Peers had unanimouſly found him guilty; on which the Lords adjourned to their Houſe.

Thurſday, 19. 7th Day. The Speaker with his Mace went to the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, and in the Name of all the Commons of *England* demanded Judgment againſt *Simon* Lord *Lovat* for High Treaſon.

Then the Lords adjourned to *Weſtminſter*-Hall, and the Priſoner being brought to the Bar, was aſked, if he had any Thing to offer why Judgment of Death ſhould not be pronounced againſt him; to which he anſwered, he had not.

His Grace then, proceeding to Judgment, addreſſed himſelf to the unhappy Lord at the Bar, in the following pathetic Speech:

Simon Lord *Lovat*,

YOU have been impeached by the Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament aſſembled, of High Treaſon, charged upon you by particular Articles, containing different Species and various Overt-acts of that Treaſon.

To theſe Articles your Lordſhip thought fit to put in an Anſwer, amounting to a general Plea of Not Guilty to the whole; and after a long and impartial Trial, upon the cleareſt and moſt convincing Evidence, againſt which you offered no Defence by Witneſſes, your Peers have unanimouſly found you guilty.

What remains is the diſagreeable, but unavoidable, part of proceeding to that Judgment, which is the neceſſary Conſequence of ſuch atrocious Crimes. Happy had it been for your Lordſhip, if before you engaged in them you had ſuffered the Terrors of that Conſequence to have their due Weight, when the ſacred Ties of your Allegiance and your Oaths, were not ſtrong enough to reſtrain you.

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In this Proceeding, the Zeal and dutiful Affection of the Commons to his Majesty, and their Country, and the Justice of the House of Peers, have shone forth in their full Lustre. The Commons found your Lordship to be one of the principal Conspirators, who contrived and carried on the late detestable Rebellion, to destroy our Religion and Liberties, and to subvert that legal Settlement of the Crown in his Majesty and his Royal Family, under which alone we can live free and happy.

They rightly judged, that this, which is the common Cause of all the People of *Great Britain*, ought to be prosecuted by the united Voice of the People: That it became them to investigate and lay open, in full Parliament, the Source of those Calamities, which we have lately suffered, and the deep-laid and long-meditated Conspiracy, in which your Lordship had so considerable and so flagitious a Part. They rightly judged, that no Judicature was equal to such an important Proceeding, but this High Court; on whose Penetration and Justice they relied, and before whom, in this great Assembly, publick and indubitable Satisfaction might be given.

Before your Conviction, I have spoken to your Lordship upon a Presumption of your Innocence, but now I am bound, by the unanimous Decision of my Lords your Peers, to take the Evidence against you to be true, and to address myself to you as a guilty Person.

Your Lordship has, in your Answer, endeavoured to avail yourself of former Services to his late Majesty and the Protestant Succession, which you have this Day enlarged upon at the Bar. How unfortunate have you been in referring back to such cancelled Merit, since thereby you have furnished an Opportunity to the Commons to shew, for how long a Tract of Time you have conceived and nursed up this Treason in your Heart! Whatever your Pretences were, so infected was your Mind, and so forward your Zeal, in the Cause of that Pretender, whom you had then abjured, as to engage in that rash and weak attempt from *Spain*, in his late Majesty's Reign. Yet, at or very near that Time, it appears, by the Evidence, (out of which every Observation I will make shall naturally arise) you were soliciting or accepting Favours and Trusts from that very Government, which you had thus engaged to annoy. What Use did you make of those Trusts? The Instance of *Roy Stuart*, now an attainted Rebel, speaks it too plainly. Whilst you were Sheriff of the Shire of *Inverness*, the largest County in *Scotland*, and one of the greatest Consequence, you suffered that Criminal, in the Year 1736, to escape out of your publick Prison, harboured him afterwards in your own House, then charged him with Messages and Assurances of Fidelity, to the Pretender, and to procure for you a Commission of Lieutenant-General, and a mock Title of Honour from that pretended Prince.

If any Thing could surpass this Treachery, it is the Association which your Lordship signed and sealed, together with six other Persons, and sent to *Rome* and *Paris*, by *Drummond* of *Bochaldie*, in the Beginning of 1740. The Substance of this was, to assure the Pretender, whom you always called your lawful King, of your Readiness to appear openly in Arms for his Service, and to solicit an Invasion from *France* against your native Country, to support this desperate Design.

It should seem, by the Evidence, that the foreign Enemies of *Britain* were less forward in this Measure to disturb her, than her degenerate unnatural Sons. Whether that Reluctance proceeded from a distrust of so false a Set of Men, or from a Conviction that the Body of this great People was not to be shaken in their Loyalty to a King, who possesses the Throne by the most rightful Title, and governs them in Justice and Mercy, according to their Laws and Constitution; in either Case they were in the Right. What Dependance could the Court of *France* have on a few abandoned Traitors? What Hopes could they entertain, that a general Infatuation would, on the sudden, seize and delude a brave, a free, and a happy People, to seek their own Slavery and Ruin?

From this time till the Year 1743, the Conspiracy lingered in its Progress, tho' great Efforts appear to have been made to render it more extensive, and more formidable. Then it happened, as it always has happened, that when *France* saw such an Enterprize, whether successful or not, might be made a convenient Engine of her own Politicks, that Court set about an Invasion in Earnest. Great Preparations were made, and ready at *Dunkirk*; but the Providence of God disappointed them. To be capable of proving Transactions of this kind by strict Evidence in the Form of Law, is not common, nor in the Nature of the Thing, ordinarily to be expected. But this the Vigilance of the Commons has effectually done, to the Conviction of all well-intended Persons, and to the Shame and Confusion of those, who, though they believed, and perhaps knew it themselves, were industrious to propagate a pernicious Incredulity in others.

Thus the Commons have traced and brought down the Series of the Conspiracy to the remarkable Æra of *July*, 1745, when the eldest Son of the Pretender landed in *Moidart*, unsupported by any foreign Troops, unattended, and almost alone.

The appearing Rashness of this Attempt gave Rise to some Apprehensions, some Misgivings in the Breaste of your Lordship, and your

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your fellow-conſpirators, proceeding from a Concern, not for the King, or for your Country, but for your own private Intereſt and Safety. A *French* Invaſion had been long ſollicited; a *French* Force was depended on, to ſecure you againſt the juſt Vengeance of your native Country; and the Failure of that damped your Hopes, and produced your Expreſſions of Diſappointment. However, ſuch was your Zeal, that, in this raſh Enterprize, your Lordſhip joined; not indeed perſonally (this you often excuſed, complaining of your Infirmities) but by ſending, or rather forcing out your Clan; and committing every other Species of the blackeſt Treaſon, which the Articles of Impeachment have charged upon you.

Permit me to ſtop here a little, and lament the Condition of Part of this united Kingdom; happily united in Intereſts both Civil and Religious; happily united under the ſame gracious Monarch, and the ſame publick Policy: And yet the common People, in ſome of the remote Northern Countries, are ſtill kept in ſuch a State of Bondage to certain of their Fellow-Subjects, who, contrary to all Law, and every true Principle of Government, have erected themſelves into petty Tyrants over them, as to be liable to be compelled into Rebellion againſt their lawful Sovereign, under the Peril of Fire and Sword. Aſtoniſhing it is, that ſuch a dangerous Error in Government, ſuch a Remain of Barbariſm, ſhould have ſubſiſted ſo long in any Quarter of this civilized well-governed Iſland: But ſince ſuch is the Misfortune, let it be accounted one good Fruit of this Inquiry, that it has appeared in this ſolemn Manner. The Knowledge of the Diſeaſe ſhews the Way to the Cure; and it calls aloud for a Remedy.

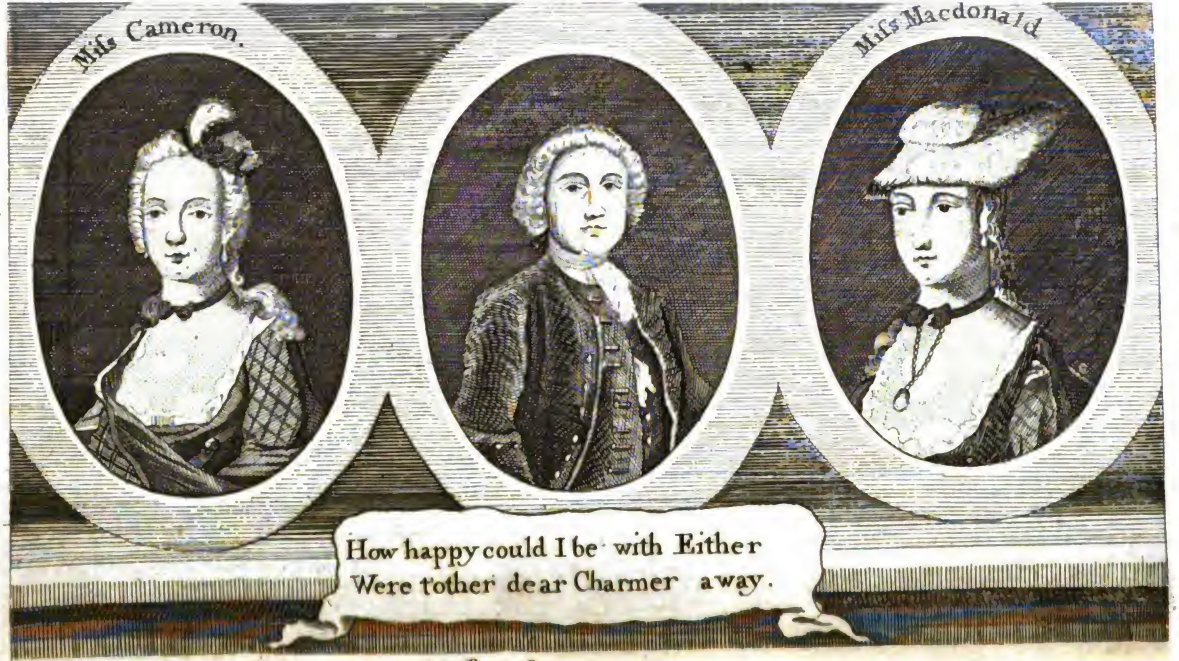
This uſurped Power was audaciouſly made uſe of over your Clan. 'Tis true, your Lordſhip's Activity in exerting it, roſe and fell in Proportion to the Appearances of the good or bad Succeſs of the Pretender's Cauſe: But, after the Advantage gained by the Rebels, at *Preſton Pans*, which you vainly called *a Victory not to be parallelled in Hiſtory*, you thought it time to throw off the Maſk; and, with leſs Caution, to eſpouſe a Party, which, you then hoped, might be eſpouſed with Impunity.

I forbear to enumerate the many Overt-acts of your Treaſon. It would be tedious to this Aſſembly, who have heard them ſo much better from the Witneſſes, and from the Recapitulation of the Managers. It would be grievous to your Lordſhip, if your Heart is, by this Time, touched with any Remorſe for your Guilt. But one Thing I cannot help obſerving upon,-----the Excuſe you expreſly made for this traiterous Conduct, even after you were taken Priſoner; to which you have this Day artfully endeavoured to give a different Turn. Being aſked how you could act ſuch a Part againſt a Government from which you had received many Favours? Your Lordſhip's Anſwer was, "That it was in Revenge to the Miniſtry, for their ill Uſage of you, in taking away your Commiſſion of Captain of an Independent Company of Highlanders." An Excuſe almoſt as falſe as it was profligate! Falſe, becauſe ſome of your treaſonable Practices were committed whilſt you were poſſeſſed of that very Commiſſion. Profligate it was in the higheſt Degree. Is Allegiance no Duty? Are Oaths to his Majeſty, and his Government, no Obligation upon the Conſcience? Is loyalty to our lawful Sovereign, and the Love of our Country, to depend on the Enjoyment of extraordinary Favours and Emoluments, which no Man has a Right to; can, in the Nature of Things be enjoyed but by a few; and are, in the Pleaſure of all Governments, to confer or deny? A Perſon actuated by, and avowing, ſuch Principles as theſe, muſt be loſt to all Senſe of Virtue, and of Shame, and of every natural, as well as civil, Sanction of Society.

Sorry, very ſorry I am, to ſee this laſt Reflection ſo ſtrongly verified by the Proofs againſt your Lordſhip. It has appeared, that you uſed your paternal Influence over your eldeſt Son, a Youth not above the Age of Nineteen, to compel him to go into the Rebellion; and afterwards unnaturally endeavoured to caſt the Crime, and Reproach of it, upon him. If this be true, 'tis an Impiety which makes one tremble. It is the celebrated Saying of a wiſe Writer of Antiquity, and ſhews his perfect Knowledge of human Nature, "That the Love of our Country "includes all other ſocial Affections:" For we ſee, when that is gone, even the tenderſt of all Affections, the parental, may be extinguiſhed with it.

I have ſaid theſe Things, not with a View to aggravate your Lordſhip's Crimes, but, as becomes this Place, and this Occaſion, to rouſe your Mind, which, there is Reaſon to fear, may have been too much hardened, to a juſt and deep Senſe of your unhappy and dreadful Situation.

Were I to attempt this from Topics of Religion, I ſhould be at a Loſs, whether to apply to you as a Proteſtant, or a Papiſt. Your open Profeſſion, your ſolemn Oaths, and publick Actions, ſpeak on one Side: But, if I am to believe the Evidence, your private Diſcourſe and Declarations teſtify on the other. I will apply no Suppoſitions on this Head particularly to your Lordſhip; but from hence I would draw an inſtructive Leſſon, which well deſerves the ſerious Attention of this whole Nation, of what important Conſequence



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Consequence it is, to preserve not only the Name and outward Form of the Protestant Religion amongst us, but the real uniform Belief and Practice of it. Indifference to all Religion prepares Men for the external Profession of any; and what may not that lead to? Give me leave to affirm, before this great Assembly, that, even abstracted from religious Considerations, the Protestant Religion ought to be held in the highest Reverence, as the surest Barrier of our Civil Constitution. Ecclesiastical Usurpation seldom fails to end in civil Tyranny. The present happy Settlement of the Crown is, in Truth, and not in Name only, *The Protestant Succession*. And in the inviolable Preservation of that wise and fundamental Law, made since the Revolution, whereby every Papist, or Person marrying a Papist, is absolutely excluded from inheriting to this Crown, will, in future Times, be a solid Security for our Posterity, not only against the groundless and presumptuous Claim of an abjured Pretender and his Descendants, but also to prevent this Kingdom from becoming a Province to some of the great Popish Powers, who have so long watched for the Destruction of our Liberties.

But to return to your Lordship: Suffer me to exhort you, with great Earnestness, and in great Charity, to deliberate seriously upon your own Case, and to deal impartially with your own Conscience: if according to the Evidence given at this Bar, you have led a Life of Craft, Dissimulation, and Perfidy, consider how that Scene has closed, what Desolation you have thereby endeavoured to bring upon your Country, how fatally it has ended for yourself. Consider, that the Sentence which I am obliged to pronounce, may soon send you to a Tribunal, where no Disguise or Artifice can avail you.

The Sentence of the Law is, and this High Court doth adjudge,

'That you *Simon* Lord *Lovat*, return to 'the Prison of the Tower, from whence 'you came; from thence you must be 'drawn to the Place of Execution, when you 'come there, you must be hanged by the 'Neck; but not till you are dead; for 'you must be cut down alive; then your 'Bowels must be taken out, and burnt be'fore your Face; then your Head must be 'severed from your Body, and your Body 'divided into four Quarters, and these must 'be at the King's Disposal.'

And God Almighty be merciful to your Soul!

Three very extraordinary LETTERS *have lately been published, and sold for a Guinea, in Favour of Lord* LOVAT: *One March* 1747.

to the KING, *another to the Earl of* CHESTERFIELD, *and a third to* HENRY PELHAM, *Esq; by Mr.* PAINTER, *of St.* John's-College, Oxford.

THAT to his Majesty concludes with the following Petition. "In one Word, bid *Lovat* live: Punish the vile Traitor with Life: But let me die, let me bow down my Head to the Block, and receive without Fear that friendly Blow, which, I verily believe, will only separate the Soul from its Body and Miseries together."

In that to Lord *Chesterfield* he says, "Now the Honour I have to ask of his Majesty and your Lordship being a Contradiction to no Man's Preferment, may be enjoyed, I believe, without a Rival, and is no more than this: To wit, That *Lovat* and his Family may be freely pardoned the high Crime of Rebellion, of which his Lordship stands at length convicted, and for which the Traitor is most justly sentenced to die; and that my Head may be struck off, as a full Satisfaction for his Lordship's Guilt. This I will be bold to say, I will not disgrace your Patronage by a Want of Intrepidity in the Hour of Death, and that all the Devils in *Milton*, with all the ghastly Ghosts of *Scotsmen* that fell at *Culloden*, if they could be conjured there, should never move me to say to any Friend, coming upon the Scaffold, *Sir, This is terrible.*"

That to *Henry Pelham*, Esq; is as follows:

"Sir, Believing you to be one of the most generous Men alive, and ever ready to do Acts of the tendereſt Greatness, as you are truly great: I am therefore encouraged to apply to you to do me a small Service at Court. You may the more easily do me this Service, because the Post I want is not of the same Nature with other Court Preferments, for which there is generally a Multitude of Competitors, but may be enjoyed without a Rival. Will you then refuse to make me truly happy? Is it such a mighty Favour to give me, what you cannot give to any other Man? For no other Man in the Nation will, I believe, accept it from your Hands. Do then be persuaded, let me persuade you, Sir, to intercede with the King in my Behalf, that *Lovat* may be pardoned, and that I may have the Honour of being beheaded on the Scaffold in his Lordship's Stead: My Pretensions to ask this Favour, you may see, in my Letter to the King.

I am, with my Hat under my Arm, and a very low Bow,

SIR,

Your most devoted, most obedient,
And most humble Servant,

JOHN PAINTER.

Q JOUR-

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In the Debate relating to the Cauſes of the Progreſs of the Rebellion, the next Speech I ſhall give, was that made by Valerius Lævinus, *in the Character of the late* Th——s W——gt—n, *Eſq; which was in Subſtance thus:*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

I Differ ſo much from the Hon. Gentlemen who have made and ſupported this Motion, that I do not think, there was ever a Parliamentary Inquiry propoſed at a more improper Time, or into any Affair where there was leſs Occaſion for it. Such Propoſitions, I know, are always popular, and ſuch Inquiries are of Uſe to Gentlemen who are ſeeking an Occaſion to diſplay their Parts, and to ſhew how fit they are for publick Buſineſs; but as to any Uſe the Nation has of late reaped from them, I think, we have no great Encouragement to give ourſelves any ſuch Trouble. For my own Part, Sir, I lay it down as a certain Rule, that no Parliamentary Inquiry ought ever to be ſet on Foot, unleſs when ſome notable and apparent Injury has been done to the Publick, and that Injury of ſuch a Sort as cannot be adequately redreſſed by any other Method; and even in this Caſe, we ought to chuſe a proper Time for going into the Inquiry, for otherwiſe it may be of more Miſchief than Benefit to the Nation.

According to this Rule, Sir, let us examine the Propoſition now before us. The Rebellion, I ſhall grant, is a moſt notable and apparent Injury to the Publick; but by whom has that Injury been done? In my Opinion, by none but the Rebels themſelves, and, I hope, we ſhall ſoon be in a Condition to inflict condign Puniſhment upon moſt of them, without any Parliamentary Inquiry. But, ſay Gentlemen, this Rebellion owes its Riſe, and the Succeſs it has met with, to the Neglect and Imprudence of our Miniſters. If I thought ſo, I ſhould be at a proper Time as ſanguine for an Inquiry, as any Gentleman in the Aſſembly. But I think quite otherwiſe; I think it is owing to nothing but the Madneſs, the Folly, and the Wickedneſs of thoſe that have engaged in it. Our Miniſters had, 'tis true, good Reaſon to ſuſpect, that our foreign Enemies would endeavour to invade us; and accordingly they have, ever ſince the War began, taken ſuch Methods as have been effectual for preventing it; but they could not ſuppoſe, that a few *Scotch Highlanders* would be ſo mad as to take it into their Heads, that, without any foreign Aſſiſtance they could conquer the whole Iſland of *Great Britain*, eſpecially after the Parliament and the whole Nation had, upon Occaſion of the late threatened Invaſion, ſo unanimouſly declared for the Support of our preſent Government. Nay, even ſuppoſing the *French* had by Stealth landed a few Troops in the North of *Scotland*, our Miniſters had no Reaſon to ſuppoſe, that they would be joined by any great Number of the Inhabitants. His Majeſty's Government, ever ſince his Acceſſion, has been ſo juſt and mild, that there could be no Diſcontent in that or any other Parts of the Kingdom: even the *Papiſts* and *Nonjurers* have been made ſo eaſy, and have been allowed ſo much Liberty, with reſpect both to their Civil and Religious Concerns, that it could not be expected, they would be ſo wicked as to rebel againſt a Government, which had allowed them ſo much Favour and Indulgence.

Our Miniſters had therefore, Sir, no Reaſon for putting the Nation to any Expence, on Account of guarding againſt a Rebellion, or to ſend the

Troops

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Troops into Quarters, where neither the Officers nor Soldiers could subsist with any Comfort. If they had put the Nation to the Expence of having three or four of our Men of War station'd among the Western Islands of *Scotland*, I am persuaded, it would have been made a Ground of Complaint against them, it would have been said, that as there is no Shipping nor any Trade upon that Coast, there was no Occasion for stationing any Ships there, and that our Trade was neglected in other Parts for the Sake of keeping Cruisers, no one knew for what, upon a Coast where no Ship ever appears, unless when drove there by Stress of Weather. In like Manner, if large Quantities of Arms and Ammunition, with all the other Implements of War, had been sent to the North of *Scotland*, for the Use of the Militia there, it would have been said, that our Ministers were putting the Nation to a needless Expence, for guarding against imaginary Dangers, at a Time when it was hardly able to bear the Expence necessary for carrying on the War. Thus, Sir, Ministers must expect to be blamed, let them act in what Way they will: If they guard against all possible Dangers, and thereby prevent them, they are accused of wasting the publick Treasure in guarding against imaginary Dangers; and when the Nation is brought into any Danger, let it be never so accidental, let it be of such a Nature as could scarcely before have been said to be possible, they are accused of Neglect, Ignorance, or Want of Foresight.

Now, Sir, with Regard to the Place where the Troops left in *Scotland* ought to have been posted or quartered. I think, it is generally admitted as a Maxim in Politicks, that the Preservation of the Capital City ought always to be the chief Care of the Government. I shall grant, that we are not in any Danger of an Insurrection among the People of the South or South-West Parts of *Scotland*; but if all the Troops had been sent to *Inverness*, it might have encouraged the *French* to attempt sending two or three thousand Land-Forces to the Frith of *Forth*, or of *Clyde*, with the young *Pretender* at their Head; and if they had landed safely in either, with Battering Cannon, Mortar-pieces, and other Things necessary for a Siege, they might have made themselves Masters of the Castles of *Dumbarton*, *Stirling* and *Edinburgh*, before any sufficient Number of Troops could be sent against them; for tho' I do not believe they would have been joined by many of the People in that Country, yet I much question if the People could have been persuaded, without the Assistance of any regular Troops, to take Arms against them. Sir, If the young *Pretender*, by Means of his *French* Auxiliaries, had thus made himself Master of the Capital of *Scotland*, and the three Strong-Holds I have mentioned, it would have given such an Aspect of Success to his Cause, that I am afraid, your little Army at *Inverness* would have found few to have joined them: Perhaps many of those that had been armed at the Expence of the Government, would have joined the Disaffected against them; and in this Case they must all have surrendered Prisoners of War, if they had not been provided with Ships to carry them by Sea to *England*. I submit it to Gentlemen, whether it was not much more reasonable to suppose, and to dread this Event, than to suppose or dread, that a few *Highland* Chiefs, would be so mad as to take it into their Heads, that, without any foreign Assistance, without any Thing necessary for reducing any one Fort in *Great Britain*, they could conquer the whole Island; and if this Event was the most probable, and most to be apprehended, then our Ministers acted prudently in ordering all or most of the Troops Left in *Scotland* to be posted or quartered near *Edinburgh*.

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Having thus, I hope, fully vindicated the Conduct of our Miniſters before the young *Pretender*'s landing in *Scotland*, I ſhall next conſider their Conduct after they heard of that Event. What preciſe Day he landed I cannot tell, but our Miniſters had no certain Account of it till about the End of *July*; and when they firſt heard of it, from the ſmall Retinue he brought along with him, they had Reaſon to conclude, that he would find none ſo mad as to join him; however, they ordered all the Officers belonging to the Regiments in *Scotland* to repair immediately to their Regiments, and they accordingly ſet out ſoon after the Beginning of *Auguſt*. At the ſame Time Orders were ſent to General *Cope* to prepare for marching Northwards, Arms and Ammunition for the Militia were ſent from hence, and ſeveral Men of War were ordered away directly to cruize upon the Coaſts of *Scotland*. In ſhort, nothing was left undone that could be thought on, for preventing the Progreſs of the Rebellion; and General *Cope* actually marched Northwards with his Army, ſoon after the Middle of *Auguſt*; ſo that if the Rebels prevented him in ſeizing the ſtrong Paſſes near *Fort Auguſtus*, it was owing to their moſt ſurprizing Diſpatch in aſſembling and marching, and not to any Delay on the Part of the Government. As to the Militia, or thoſe that are ſaid to be well-affected in that Country, they ſtood in no Need of any Orders from the Government, for by the Laws of the Country they were obliged to oppoſe the Rebels, if it was in their Power; and if it was not in their Power, no Orders from the Government could put it in their Power: Nothing but the Army's marching to their Aſſiſtance could put it in their Power; and this was ordered and executed as ſoon as poſſible. But I am afraid, it was not in their Inclination; for few or none of them joined Mr. *Cope* upon his March Northwards, and even when he arrived at *Inverneſs*, he was joined by very few of the People of the Country. The Truth is, that tho' the Government may depend upon the Honour and Good-Senſe of many of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of that Country, the Fidelity of the common People is not to be depended on From their Education, or from the Averſion they have to the Union they are ſo generally attached to the Cauſe of the *Pretender*, that even their Maſters are not ſure of their obeying their Commands in any Thing that appears to be againſt that Cauſe therefore the Government, and all thoſe who wiſhed well to the Government, were obliged to be extremely cautious of putting Arms into the Hands of the common People.

Now, Sir, with regard to General *Cope*'s marching back with his Army from *Inverneſs*, and carrying it by Sea from *Aberdeen* to the Frith of *Forth*, whether he had Orders from hence for ſo doing, is what I do not know; but had he, or had he not, it was in all human Appearance the beſt Thing he could do; and if we conſider right, we cannot but admire his Diligence and Diſpatch in the Execution. The Rebel Army was then, 'tis true, more numerous than his; but he had great Reaſon to believe, that the City of *Edinburgh* would hold out till he ſhould be able to come to its Relief and if it had, their Army would not have been half armed, conſequently their Defeat would have been eaſy Even after they had reduced *Edinburgh*, and had poſſeſſed themſelves by ſome Neglect, or ſomething worſe of a great Quantity of Arms and Ammunition, which they found in that Capital, General *Cope* had no Reaſon to doubt the Event of a Battle, notwithſtanding their Superiority in Number; becauſe his Army conſiſted chiefly of Veteran well-diſciplined Troops, and the Rebel Army of what in no Degree could be called an

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any Thing but a Mob with Arms in their Hands, without any Diſcipline, without any Cannon, and without any Horſe to defend them againſt his Dragoons. No Reaſon therefore could be aſſigned for his avoiding an Engagement: It would have been reckoned the Height of Cowardice, if he had propoſed it, unleſs he could have ſhewn expreſs Orders from hence for doing ſo; and ſurely our Miniſters here had no Reaſon for ſending him any ſuch Orders. It was their Duty to order him to bring the Rebels to an Engagement as ſoon as poſſible, becauſe it was for the Intereſt of the Publick to have a ſpeedy End put to the Rebellion, and becauſe the longer they remained in Arms, the better their Men would be diſciplined, the better Chance they had for receiving Aſſiſtance from *France* or *Spain*, and conſequently the more difficult it would be to defeat and reduce them.

Sir, if General *Cope* had remained with his Army at *Inverneſs*, or if he had avoided an Engagement, after landing at *Dunbar*, I am perſuaded, it would have been made an Article of Accuſation againſt our Miniſters, and would now have been urged as an Argument for a Parliamentary Inquiry into their Conduct. By remaining at *Inverneſs* he could do the Government no Service: That Town, he ſaw, was ſecured by ſome of the loyal Gentlemen in the Neighbourhood; and as the Rebels expected no Reinforcements but from the Weſt, his being at *Inverneſs* could not have prevented the March of thoſe Reinforcements. His Return to the South was, therefore, the only Way by which he could do any effectual Service to the Government. By ſo doing he had a Chance for putting an End to the Rebellion; and if he had avoided trying this Chance, after his ſafe Arrival at *Dunbar*, or if he had been ordered to avoid trying this Chance, it would have been juſtly called the greateſt Affront that was ever put upon a regular Army.

Thus, I think, Sir, our Miniſters muſt appear to be blameleſs in every Part of their Conduct with reſpect to the Rebellion, therefore there can be no Reaſon for a Parliamentary Inquiry upon that Subject; and as to the Time, I believe, there never was a Parliamentary Inquiry propoſed at a more improper Seaſon. When we are engaged in a foreign War, which muſt end in the Eſtabliſhment or total Overthrow of the Liberties of *Europe*: When there is a hitherto ſucceſsful Rebellion within the Kingdom, a Rebellion growing every Day more formidable, and approaching nearer to our Capital, and a Rebellion which muſt end in the Eſtabliſhment or total Overthrow of our Religion, Laws, Liberties, and Properties: At ſuch a Time to amuſe ourſelves with an Inquiry, and to divert the Thoughts of our Miniſters from the Care of the Publick, by making it neceſſary for them to employ their whole Time in taking Care of themſelves, would, in my Opinion, be one of the moſt extravagant Inſtances of Folly that ever any Nation was guilty of. I was therefore ſurprized to hear ſuch a Propoſition made and ſupported, at this Time, by Gentlemen whoſe Judgment I have a high Opinion of, and whoſe ſincere Regard for the Safety and Honour of their King and Country, could never be called in Queſtion. I am convinced, they do not view it in the ſame Light I do; and therefore I muſt ſuppoſe, that they have not duly conſidered the dangerous Conſequences of our entering into ſuch an Inquiry at ſuch a critical Conjuncture. But, I hope, they will now reconſider what they have propoſed; and if they conſider with Attention the Dangers and Inconveniences that may enſue from our entering into the Inquiry propoſed at ſuch a Time as this, I am perſuaded, they will wave their Motion: If they do not, I have no Doubt of having the Concurrence of a Majority of this Houſe in putting a Negative upon it.

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The next is the Subſtance of a Speech made in the Debate by M. Valerius Corvus, *in the Character of Sir* J—n B——d, *which was as follows*, viz.

Mr. Preſident,
S I R,

I SHALL agree with the Hon. Gentleman in this, that from the Succeſs of any late Inquiry, we have no great Encouragement to enter into any new one; and if this were a good Argument for our reſolving never to make any future Inquiry, it would likewiſe be an Argument for our reſolving never to oppoſe any Thing that may hereafter be propoſed or recommended by our Miniſters of State; for the Nation has reaped very little Benefit from any late Oppoſition. If we were to come to theſe two Reſolutions, I think, we ſhould add a Third, and that is, to reſolve never to meet here any more; for after the two firſt, I am ſure, the Nation could never reap any Benefit from our Meeting. But, Sir, if we cannot do all the Good we deſire, I hope, we ſhall always be ſteady in the Reſolution to do all the Good we can. Even of late our Inquiries as well as our Oppoſition to bad Meaſures, have done ſome Service to the Nation; and by oppoſing and inquiring, we may ſome Time or other reſtore the Dignity of Parliament, and make a Parliamentary Inquiry as terrible to wicked or weak Miniſters as ever it was heretofore.

For this Reaſon, Sir, notwithſtanding the Diſappointments we have met with, I ſhall always be for a Parliamentary Inquiry, when I think there is the leaſt Occaſion for it; and when I ſee it violently oppoſed by thoſe whoſe Conduct is to be the Subject of it, I ſhall always be the more ſanguine for it. Such Inquiries may be neceſſary for preventing the Increaſe, or the bad Conſequences of a National Miſchief, as well as for puniſhing or removing thoſe that have been the Authors of it; for when any ſingle Calamity has befallen us, it is the Buſineſs and the Duty of Parliament to contrive Methods for putting a Stop to it, as well as for preventing any ſuch for the future, neither of which can be done effectually, without inquiring how that Calamity was brought upon us. Will any Gentleman ſay, that a Rebellion, ſo formidable as the preſent is become, is not a National Calamity? Can any one ſuppoſe, that ſuch a Calamity could be brought upon us, without ſome Neglect or Miſconduct in thoſe, whoſe Duty it was to guard againſt every poſſible Calamity? I ſhall not ſay, that this was a wilful Neglect, or that any Miniſter thereby deſigned to furniſh the Diſaffected with an Opportunity to rebel; but this I will ſay, that an unſucceſsful Rebellion is always of great Uſe to a Miniſter; becauſe it ſerves to increaſe and eſtabliſh his Power, and furniſhes him with an Opportunity to gratify many of his Friends, as well as to be revenged of ſome of his Enemies. No Rebellion can therefore break out in this Country, but what muſt afford Matter of Suſpicion againſt thoſe who happen to be our Miniſters at the Time. If the Rebellion proceeds from Diſaffection, it is to be ſuſpected, that the Miniſter, for his own private Ends, furniſhed them with an Opportunity to rebel; if from Diſcontent, it is to be ſuſpected, that the Miniſter, by his Oppreſſion, deſignedly provoked them to rebel; and as a reaſonable Suſpicion is always good Ground for a Parliamentary Inquiry, I think, it ought upon every Occaſion to be the certain Conſequence of a Rebellion. Such a Conſequence our Miniſters ought at all Times to be made to expect; becauſe it will of Courſe make them more watchful, and at all Times more careful to prevent any Inſurrection or Rebellion, and to put a Stop to it before it has ſpread ſo far

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as to involve great Numbers of People in the Crime; for tho' I am as great an Enemy to the Cauſe of *Jacobitiſm* as any Man can be, yet I cannot wiſh for the Extirpation of all thoſe that have been deluded into that Cauſe. Compaſſion has always made me wiſh, that they might be kept free from being criminal, till Means be found for convincing them of their Error. The Spirit that now appears in *England* is a Proof, that this is far from being impoſſible; and if the ſame Effect has not been produced in *Scotland*, I am afraid, it is becauſe the proper Means have not been uſed: Perhaps, upon Inquiry, it may appear, that every Method neceſſary for this Purpoſe has been neglected; and that a certain Set of People there have rather endeavoured to propagate the Principles of *Jacobitiſm*, that the whole Favour of the Government might be ingroſſed by their particular Faction.

But this, Sir, and every other Fact relating to the Riſe and Progreſs of the preſent Rebellion, we cannot properly ſay any Thing to, till we have inquired into them. Without a previous Inquiry we can argue only from Reports and Conjectures, which is a Method of arguing unworthy of either Houſe of Parliament. For inducing me to be for a Parliamentary Inquiry, it is ſufficient, that a Rebellion has broke out in the Kingdom, eſpecially as that Rebellion has by ſome Means or other become formidable and really dangerous. Whether all this has happened by mere Accident, or by Events which could not be foreſeen, or whether it has happened by the caſual or wilful Neglect, or by the Weakneſs or Imprudence of thoſe whoſe Duty it was to guard againſt it, are Queſtions that can be reſolved only by an Inquiry; therefore at preſent all Reaſoning upon ſuch Queſtions is premature, and can ſerve only to miſlead Gentlemen, with reſpect to the Queſtion now properly before us. To tell us that the Rebellion is evidently not owing to the Neglect or Imprudence of our Miniſters, but to the Madneſs of thoſe who are concerned in it, is to tell us the very Thing now propoſed to be inquired into, and this, ſurely, we are not to take upon the *Ipſe dixit* of any Miniſter; but I muſt beg the Hon. Gentleman's Leave to ſay, that whether the Rebellion be Madneſs or no, is a Queſtion not yet determined; I hope, the Event will ſhew it to be Madneſs; but till it is ſuppreſſed, we cannot ſay, that through Madneſs it was undertaken; and if it was or ſhould appear to have been undertaken through Madneſs, it was a Madneſs that might very eaſily have been foreſeen by our Miniſters, and a Madneſs which they ought to have guarded againſt.

I ſay, Sir, I hope, the Event will ſhew that the preſent Rebellion was a very raſh, if not a mad Undertaking; but whatever the Event may prove, if we conſider the Circumſtances we were in laſt Summer, and the Opportunity then offered to the Diſaffected for rebelling againſt the Government, we cannot ſay, that the preſent Rebellion proceeded entirely from the Madneſs of thoſe that engaged in it. They certainly had the moſt ſolemn Promiſes of Aſſiſtance both from *France* and *Spain*, and what Promiſes they had from their Brethren here in *England*, we cannot as yet determine: At the ſame Time they ſaw, that moſt of the regular Troops had been drawn out of the Kingdom, without taking any one Meaſure, either by arming and diſciplining the Militia, or by raiſing new Regiments, for oppoſing and defeating any Attempt that might be made by them: They therefore concluded, with ſome Reaſon, I think, that the preſent was a better Opportunity than they could ever have expected, for making a

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Push against our present happy Establishment; and if we do not exert ourselves with more Wisdom and Vigour than we have hitherto done, whatever other Gentlemen may be, I am really afraid of the Consequence.

This, I say, Sir, is what chiefly induces me to be for the Inquiry proposed: I do not believe, it is proposed with a Design to subject any Man to Punishment, unless that of being removed from a Trust he is not fit for, can be called a Punishment. Whatever Weakness or Imprudence may appear in the late Conduct of our domestick Affairs. I hope, nothing wicked or criminal will appear in the Conduct of any of our Ministers, with Respect either to the Rise or Progress of the present Rebellion. However suspicious their Conduct may appear at present, I hope, they will be able upon an Inquiry to clear it from an Imputation of any wilful Neglect or criminal Design; but I very much doubt, if they can answer for their Knowledge, Prudence and Foresight. They certainly knew, or they ought to have known, that there were great Numbers of Disaffected in the North of *Scotland*: They could not but know, that there were then several Noblemen and Chiefs of Clans in *France*, who had been attainted in the Year 1715, and who by Means of their Family Interest had a great Sway, notwithstanding their Attainder, in their respective Countries. These they knew subsisted by the Bounty of the Courts of *France* and *Spain*; and consequently were obliged to go upon the most desperate Undertaking those Courts could devise. As we were then in open War with both: As most of our Troops were then in *Flanders* fighting against *France*; and as *France* had but lately found it to be impracticable to make any Attempt upon *England*; was it not to be supposed, that some Attempt would be made upon *Scotland*, if Care was not taken to prevent it, either by keeping a large Body of regular Troops there, or by having the Militia well provided with Arms and Ammunition, and ready to march upon the first Notice of any Insurrection designed by the disaffected? It is not enough to tell us, that proper Orders were sent as soon as we heard of the young *Pretender*'s Landing, tho' this is only said, and by common Report is contradicted. The Orders should have been there before he landed; and if they had, I am convinced, he would have found no Man ready to join him: Notwithstanding his Obstinacy, he must have reimbarked, or fallen a Sacrifice to our just Resentment.

As no previous Measures were taken by the Government for preventing or crushing any Insurrection in that Country, we cannot wonder, Sir, at the Success the young *Pretender* met with upon his Landing; and if we consider right, as little can we wonder at his meeting with no Opposition from the Well-affected in that Country. By an Act of the first of his late Majesty, that whole Country, Friends as well as Foes, had been disarmed, and every Man made liable to a Fine of at least 5 *l.* besides the Forfeiture of his Arms, if he should, after the first of *November* 1716, be convicted of having in his Custody any Arms offensive or defensive, and to be transported if he could not pay the Penalty. This Act was renewed and farther enforced by another Act of the 11th of the same King; so that it could not be supposed, that the Well-affected in that Country had any Arms wherewith to defend either themselves or their Country; and it will not be pretended, I believe, that any Magazines of Arms had been provided by the Government for their Use, tho' the providing of such Magazines seems plainly to have been pointed out by the first Act I have mentioned. Surely, our Ministers could not be ignorant of these Circumstances

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cumſtances, and in theſe Circumſtances could they expect, that the Well-affected either could or would oppoſe any Inſurrection of the Diſaffected, who would certainly be provided both with Arms and Ammunition by our foreign Enemies?

With Regard to the Riſe of the Rebellion, therefore, I think, we have great Reaſon to ſuſpect the Knowledge or the Prudence of our Miniſters; and as to the Progreſs of it, I do not think it was very prudent to order General *Cope* to march to the North, or to ſtand an Engagement with the Rebels after he returned to the South. But all this will beſt appear upon an Inquiry; for till then we can argue only in the Dark. Now, Sir, as to the preſent being a proper Time for an Inquiry, I have ſaid, that Parliamentary Inquiries are often deſigned to prevent the Increaſe, or the bad Conſequences of a national Miſchief. The Inquiry now propoſed I take to be one of theſe; and for this Purpoſe the preſent is the only proper Time. Surely, the Hon. Gentleman was not ſerious, when he talked of our diverting the Thoughts of our Miniſters from the Care of the Publick, by making it neceſſary for them to employ their whole Time in taking Care of themſelves. Are there no Noblemen or Gentlemen in the Kingdom fit for being Miniſters of State, but that particular Set now employed? I am afraid, the Rebellion, as well as ſome of our other Difficulties, are owing to their having employed more of their Time in taking Care of themſelves than of the Publick; and if it ſhould appear to be ſo, it is high Time to take the Care of the Publick out of their Hands. I will engage his Majeſty would be under no Difficulty, ſhould he find it neceſſary to diſmiſs every Miniſter, and every Counſellor, he now employs. But after all, Sir, how could ſuch an Inquiry as is now propoſed, divert the Thoughts of our Miniſters? This Inquiry could take up very little either of their or our Time; for after the proper Papers are once laid before us, I am perſuaded, we might finiſh the Affair in a Day or two; and ſurely, it could not take up much of their Thought, or Time, to give Orders to their Clerks to lay the proper Papers before us. The Inquiry propoſed can therefore be attended with no Inconvenience to the Publick, but our neglecting or delaying to make any Inquiry, may give Succeſs to the Rebellion, and bring Ruin upon the Nation; for which Reaſon I muſt be for the Motion.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

March, 1747.

A ſhort Account of the Antiquity *and* Nature *of the Office of* GREAT CHAMBERLAIN *of* ENGLAND.

LORD Great Chamberlain of *England*, is an Office of great Antiquity and Honour; being ranked the ſixth great Officer of the Crown. A conſiderable Part of his Function is at the Coronation of a King; when he dreſſes him, carries the Coif, Sword and Gloves to be uſed on that Occaſion; the Gold Sword and Scabbard to be offered by the King; the Royal Robe and Crown: He alſo undreſſes him, and waits on him at Dinner; having for his Fee the King's Bed, and all the Furniture of his Chamber, the Night Apparel, and the ſilver Baſon, wherein the King waſhes, with the Towels.

To him likewiſe belongs the proviſion of every Thing in the Houſe of Lords, in the Time of Parliament; to which End, he has an Apartment near the Houſe of Lords. He has the Government of the Palace at *Weſtminſter*; iſſues out Warrants for preparing, fitting up, and furniſhing *Weſtminſter-Hall*, againſt Coronations, Trials of Peers, &c.

He diſpoſes of the Sword of State to be carried by whom he pleaſes; and, when he goes to Parliament, he is on the Right Hand of the Sword, the Lord Marſhal being on the Left. On all ſolemn Occaſions, the Keys of *Weſtminſter-Hall*, of the Court of Wards, and Court of Requeſts, are deliver'd to him.

To him belong Livery and Lodging in the King's Court, and he has certain Fees from every Biſhop at his doing Homage to the King,

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and from every Peer at his Creation. Under his Command are the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, the Yeomen Uſhers, and the Doorkeepers.

This Honour was long held by the Earls of *Oxford*, viz. from the Time of *Henry* I. by an Eſtate Tail, or Inheritance; but the three laſt Coronations, by the Marquiſs of *Lindſey*, afterwards Duke of *Ancaſter*, by an Eſtate or Inheritance from a Daughter and Heir general claimed, but controverted. It is now filled by the preſent Duke of *Ancaſter*, who had the Direction of the Scaffolding in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, for the Trial of the Peers lately executed, and the Trial of Lord *Lovat*.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

The following ſhort Hiſtory is not only ſurprizing, but, what is more extraordinary, it is true; and as it may be entertaining to ſome of your Readers, it deſerves, I think, a Place in your Collection.

SOON after the Beginning of the preſent Century, a young Nobleman of a neighbouring Country, whom I ſhall chuſe to call by the Name of *Valero*, began to appear in the World, and had given ſufficient Proofs of his good Senſe, Prudence, and Valour, at an Age when others have ſcarce got from under their Tutors at the Univerſity. This young Nobleman became extravagantly enamoured with a young Lady of Quality in the Neighbourhood, whom I ſhall call *Celia*.--Perhaps you expect, I ſhould deſcribe her as the moſt diſtinguiſhed Beauty, that can be figured by the Imagination. No. As I am to relate a genuine Story, I ſhall leave ſuch fine Deſcriptions to the ingenious and rich Fancy of our modern Novelliſts.---All I ſhall ſay with regard to *Celia*, is, that ſhe had a fine Shape, a graceful Mien, and a Mind adorned with ſo many good Qualities, that ſhe was admired by all who could obtain the Happineſs of her Converſation.--Tho' ſhe did not paſs for a Beauty, yet ſhe certainly muſt have been exceeding agreeable, at leaſt in the Eyes of *Valero*.

Celia was the only Child of her Parents, who had rich Poſſeſſions; and beſides, ſhe had an Uncle, whoſe Eſtate exceeded any in the County where they lived, and as he had no Child of his own, he was reſolved, that *Celia*, of whom he was doatingly fond, ſhould be his ſole Heireſs.---Thus. *Celia* was deſervedly deemed a great Fortune; and as her Expectancies conſiſted moſtly in Lands which are open to the View of all, there could be no Deceit: Unlike to many of our modern Ladies of Fortune, who generally paſs for being much richer than they really are, by which Means the Huſband is diſappointed: and this often creates Indifference and Neglect after they are married.

Celia's opulent Fortune of Courſe brought her a Crowd of Admirers. Almoſt all the young Men of Quality in that and the adjacent Counties, made their Addreſſes; but as *Valero*'s proceeded from a real Paſſion, he was the moſt earneſt and aſſiduous; and as *Celia* had more Penetration than is uſually the Lot of her Sex, ſhe quickly perceived the Difference.---However, as ſhe had likewiſe an extraordinary Share of Senſe, ſhe reſolved to ſuſpend ſettling her Affections, till ſhe had diſcovered which of her Lovers was the moſt diſintereſted.

This was a Diſcovery not eaſily to be come at by a Lady in *Celia*'s Circumſtances; for nothing equals the Diſſimulation of moſt Men when ſordid Intereſt is in View: They will play the Hypocrite, they will ſay, they will ſwear, they will do, any Thing they think neceſſary for accompliſhing the End they aim at. As *Celia* knew this, her Deſign gave her great Perplexity; but at laſt ſhe bethought herſelf of this Experiment. She applied to her Lovers one by one; and told them, that both her Father and her Uncle were reſolved to ſettle their whole Eſtate in Truſtees for the Benefit of her Children, and that even the yearly Revenue, except a ſmall Part for her Subſiſtence, was to go to the ſame Uſe. While ſhe told this, ſhe fixt her Eyes upon the Countenance of the Man ſhe told it to, as intently as her natural Modeſty would permit; and ſhe found it ſtartled every one of them but *Valero*: All of them received the News with ſome Concern; but he received it with Joy, and in a Tranſport told her, he was glad to hear it, becauſe from that Time ſhe could not ſuſpect, that his Addreſſes were to her Fortune, and not to her Perſon. All but *Valero* applied to her Father and Uncle to know the Truth of what ſhe had told but he, without giving himſelf any ſuch Trouble, continued his Addreſſes as aſſiduouſly as ever.

From this Experiment ſhe concluded, that *Valero* was the moſt diſintereſted and the ſincereſt Lover; therefore ſhe reſolved, as to him, to give a looſe to her Affections, and at laſt they ſettled entirely upon the happy *Valero*, who was then really, what with Reaſon ſhe ſuppoſed him to be, her moſt ſincere and hearty Admirer.

Tho' *Valero* was poſſeſſed of a tolerable Eſtate, and of as high Quality as any other, yet as his Eſtate was not near ſo good as that of ſome of her pretended Lovers, it was with ſome Difficulty he obtained the Conſent of her Parents and Uncle; but by his and *Celia*'s good Conduct all Difficulties were ſurmounted, and the happy Couple were joined in Marriage.

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Nothing could be more happy than this Couple were for ſeveral Years.--Their Behaviour and Actions appeared more like two fond Lovers than Man and Wife.---They were the Admiration of their Neighbours, and of the whole Country, where their great Eſtate made them conſpicuous; for both *Celia*'s Parents and Uncle being now dead, they were in Poſſeſſion of the whole---Such a perfect Union ſubſiſted between them as can ſcarcely be parallel'd in Story, and might have laſted till the End of their Lives, had not the bewitching Eyes of young *Zara* (as I ſhall call her) interrupted their mutual Enjoyment.

Zara, as to her Perſon, was really a compleat Beauty, but of all the Women upon Earth no one was a greater Coquet: No one ſtudied more to put in Practice all the Arts ſhe could contrive, to pleaſe; and, like all Coquets, delighted in nothing ſo much as in robbing another Woman of her Lover.--She beheld with Envy the happy Condition of *Celia*, and reſolved to make a Conqueſt, if poſſible, of *Valero*, even at the Expence of her Character, as well as Virtue.--Happy had it been for him, had he been as conſtant as true; but the Beauty of *Zara* began to ſhake his Conſtancy, and, unluckily for him, ſtole at laſt into his Heart.--By granting him Favours which no modeſt Woman will grant, ſhe at laſt made an entire Conqueſt; and ſhe fixed her Empire with ſo much Subtilty and Addreſs, that by Degrees he loſt all the Affection he had for his Wife. However, he continued to treat her with Complaiſance: but *Celia* had too much Penetration to be impoſed on: She ſoon perceived the Difference between true Love and Complaiſance: She plainly ſaw, ſhe had loſt her Huſband's Affections; and his frequent and long Viſits to *Zara*, made her ſee where they were flown.

The now unhappy *Celia* bore this Change in her Huſband for ſome Time with Patience; but the Extravagance of *Zara* at laſt put an End to it.---A Coquet is incapable of true Love or Friendſhip:--She loves herſelf only; and ſhews Love to a Man in Proportion as he furniſhes her with Means to make new Conqueſts. *Zara* was thoroughly acquainted with the Aſcendant ſhe had over *Valero*, and acted in ſuch a cunning Manner, that ſhe never ſeemed to want or deſire any Thing, which engaged him to be ridiculouſly extravagant in his Offerings; but then upon every Preſent ſhe affected an Increaſe of Fondneſs, and this prompted him to a Renewal as ſoon as poſſible.

Celia could not bear to ſee her Bed forſaken, and at the ſame Time the Fortune ſhe had brought ſquandered, in ſupporting the Vanity and Extravagance of a Harlot.---She at laſt broke out into Complaints and Revilings; and theſe were ſo juſt and piercing, that *Valero*, hardned as he was, could not bear them; but went off with his charming *Zara* to live in a diſtant Country.

This, one would imagine, was ſufficient to extinguiſh the Embers of Love ſtill ſmothering in the Breaſt of *Celia*; and ſhe did what ſhe could to forget both her Huſband and the Injury he had done her; but Pride and Jealouſy took the whole Poſſeſſion of her Soul, and gave her no Reſt either by Night or Day: Every Moment her once loved *Valero* was poſſeſſed by *Zara*, ſhe look'd on as a freſh Triumph over her Charms; and her Imagination ſuggeſted Thouſands of inſulting Geſtures and Expreſſions in her Rival. Theſe two Paſſions, as they uſually do, became at laſt the Harbingers of Revenge; and ſhe reſolved upon the moſt extraordinary Inſtance of it that ever, I believe, enter'd into the Heart of an injured Woman.

For this Purpoſe ſhe feigned Sickneſs, and to be ſometimes light-headed. In her Fits of pretended Madneſs ſhe continually cried out, that ſome People were breaking into the Room to murder her; and inſiſted upon having all the Windows ſecured by Iron bars, and her Chamber Door by a ſtrong Lock, and Bolts padlocked on the Inſide, ſo that it could not be opened without two or three Keys; which ſhe always kept in her Pocket. Some Days after this was done, ſhe deſired to ſee her Huſband, proteſting ſhe could not die in Peace till ſhe had declared to him her Forgiveneſs; upon which an Expreſs was ſent to the Country where he had retired with his beloved *Zara*.

Valero's Wants, and the Extravagance of his Miſtreſs, had quite changed his Temper. He was now become the moſt ſelfiſh, avaritious Man alive.---As his Wife had ſtill ſome Part of her Eſtate which ſhe might diſpoſe of by Will, in order to get her to make a Will in his Favour, he reſolved, to leave the Arms of his Miſtreſs, to play the Hypocrite to his Wife, and to pretend to a ſtrong Fit of Repentance and Remorſe. When he arrived, he fell on his Knees at her Bed-ſide, and begg'd Forgiveneſs. She having reſolved to play the Hypocrite as well as he, took him by the Hand, bid him riſe and embrace her, for that ſhe heartily forgave him.--Before Night ſhe ordered a Bed to be brought into her Room, and made up for her Huſband; for that ſhe could ſleep with more Eaſe if he lay in the Room by her. In a few Days, to his Regret, ſhe declared herſelf much better; and that there was no Need for any of her Friends or Servants to ſit up in her Chamber. Thoſe who were thus employed, thought ſhe might have ſomething particular to communicate to her Huſband, which made them the more readily agree to obey, altho' they apprehended her to be ſtill in great Danger.

Before they all retired, ſhe raiſed herſelf from her eaſy Chair, where ſhe was then ſit-

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ing, embraced her Husband, with as much seeming Tenderness as ever she had done in her Life, and said, As there is Wood enough in my Closet, my dear *Valero* will keep up the Fire, and will help me to Bed, so none of you need stay any longer; whereupon they were left alone together.

What happened afterwards between them, no one can tell; for soon after Midnight the Family were alarmed with the Smell of Fire: As it seemed to come from her Chamber, they ran to the Door, and peeping thro' the Key-Hole, saw the whole Room in a Blaze. *Valero* came to the Door, but they saw his Wife get Hold of him in her Arms, and heard her cry, *Thou perjur'd Man! Thou needst not struggle! There is no Escaping! There is no Relief! The Door is fast locked and bolted, the Keys flung over the Windows! As thou wast determined we should not live together, I am determined we shall die together.* After which they saw her pull him backwards upon the Bed, then in a Flame, where they were soon stifled, and both burnt to Death before the Servants could break into the Room.

After the Fire was with Difficulty extinguish'd, it appeared by the great Quantity of Wood-Ashes and Bits of Leaves of Books upon the Floor, that when he was asleep, she had taken all the Books and all the Wood from the Closet, which under various Pretences she had got almost filled with those combustible Materials, had spread them all over the Room, and afterwards set them on Fire. Thus miserably perished, by their own extravagant Passions, a Couple, once the most loving, once the most happy of any in the whole Kingdom in which they lived. A melancholy Warning to Mankind, to beware of unruly Passions; and a Proof that our Passions, like the Element in which these two Lovers expired, are good Servants, but very bad Masters.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ALLOW me, by your Means, to congratulate my Countrymen upon the new Method of Taxation, introduc'd by the late *Act for repealing the several Rates and Duties upon Houses, Windows, and Lights; and for granting to his Majesty other Rates and Duties upon Houses, Windows, and Lights*, &c.

The Method of Taxing introduc'd by this Act, I call new, because we thereby do what was never in this Country done before; we make the Rich pay a higher Proportion than is paid by the Poor, than which nothing can be more just; and if it were possible, the same Method ought to be followed in our Land Tax, and every other Tax imposed.—Surely, a Gentleman possessed of 1000*l.* a Year, can better spare to pay 8*l.* in the *Pound* Land Tax, than one of 100*l.* a Year can pay 4*l.* Because, in order to pay the Tax, the former needs only retrench his Family of its Luxuries, the latter must cut it short of what may be almost called its necessary Subsistence.

This Method of Taxation was, soon after the Beginning of the present War, introduced in *Holland*, as may be seen in the *Annals of Europe* for 1743, Pag. 501.—What Method the States of *Holland* prescribed, for ascertaining the Amount of every Man's yearly Revenue, has not been communicated to us; but as we have no general Register either for Land or Money, it would be impossible to establish such a Tax in this Country, without first establishing a general Register for both; and this, I fear, will never be agreed to either by the landed or the moneyed Men of this Kingdom.

In general, therefore, it is not to be expected, that we shall be ever able to make the Rich pay a higher Proportion than is paid by the Poor; but wherever it can, it ought to be done, which shews the Wisdom and the Justice of this new Tax upon Window Lights; and this Tax, I hope, will lay a Foundation for introducing something like that Scheme which was lately proposed to the Publick in a Pamphlet, intitled, *Serious Considerations on the several high Duties, which the Nation in general, as well as its Trade in particular, labours under*, &c.

Our State Projectors seldom have a Regard to any Thing but the gross Produce of the Tax they propose—The more that are subjected to it, the better the Project is thought, because the greater will be the Produce, the less it will be felt by the Individuals that are subjected to it; and the more extensive the Collection, the more readily it is approv'd of by a Minister, because it encreases his Power, by giving him the Disposal of a great many new Employments.—But in a trading free Country, there are two other Considerations absolutely necessary, with respect to every Tax that has been, or may be imposed.

First, it ought to be considered, whether the necessary Subsistence of our poor Labourers, Mechanicks, and Manufacturers, may not be thereby inhanced; for when the Price of their necessary Subsistence is increased, their Wages must necessarily be raised, and this inhances the Price of all our Manufactures, which gives our Neighbours an Advantage over us at every foreign Market, and may at last quite ruin our Trade.

And, 2dly, it ought to be considered, whether it may not be necessary to employ a great Number of Officers in collecting the Tax proposed; for as all such Officers are appointed by the Crown, our Liberties may thereby at last be undone, by putting it in the Power of the Crown to gain an irresistible

Influence

Influence over every Election in the Kingdom.

As to all the Taxes we have now subsisting, except the Land-Tax, and this Window-Tax, I believe, it will be admitted, that both these Considerations have been very much neglected; and the fatal Consequence, both as to our Trade and Liberties, begins now to be seen by every Man, whose Eyes A are not clouded by the Employment or Expectation of some Post or Place under the Government.

We must therefore conclude, that the Scheme proposed in the Pamphlet abovementioned, was the Production of no State Projector, but of a real Patriot, who had a true Regard both for the Trade and Liberties B of his Country; because he proposes, by one single Tax upon Houses, to raise more Money than ever was raised in Time of Peace by all our Taxes put together; and at the same Time to free our Trade from all the Incumbrances it now groans under, and the Nation from that Swarm of Officers, which now threatens our Liberties with impending Ruin.

I am, indeed, under some Doubt, if such C a large Sum as *six Millions* a Year could be raised by a Tax upon Houses alone, because I question, whether the Rent of all the Houses in the Kingdom amount to that Sum; and it would appear hard to tax any Man for his House at more than the Rent he pays for it; but I am persuaded, that by such a Tax, and by a moderate, just and equal Tax upon D Land, with such Customs or Imposts as are necessary for the Encouragement of Trade and Prevention of Luxury, we might raise yearly a greater Sum; and as we should then have no Occasion for any Prohibitions or very high Customs, a small Number of Custom-House Officers would be sufficient for collecting those Customs necessary for the Purposes I have mentioned. E

But whether I am right in my Judgment or no, will appear from this new Tax upon Window-Lights, which is properly a Tax upon Houses. We shall by this Tax be enabled to ascertain exactly the Number of Houses in *England*, and may make a tolerable Guess at the Rent of each respective F House, as well as at the Number and Rent of the Houses in *Scotland* and *Wales*; therefore, if it should be hereafter resolved, to proportion the Tax upon each House, according to the Rent it pays, or ought to pay, instead of proportioning it according to the Number of Windows, we may pretty nearly compute what Sum such a Tax would produce; and I must think, that a Tax upon Houses, proportioned according to the Rent, would be still more just and equal, than a Tax proportioned according to the Number of Windows; because in remote Country Places, and Towns that are going to Decay, where Money is always extremely scarce, and Houses as well as Labour very cheap, this Tax will be much more heavy than in rich and flourishing Cities.

It may perhaps be objected, that it would be impossible for the Government to get a true Discovery of the Rent paid by each respective House; but nothing, I think, can be more easy. The Landlord might be obliged to declare the Rent he contracts for, and disabled to sue or seize for any more than he declares; which of itself alone would, I believe, be effectual; and if it should not, a small Penalty might be added both upon Landlord and Tenant, if the one contracted for, or received, or the other promised or paid, more Rent than the House was rated at in the Tax-Books.—As Landlords and Tenants are often at Variance, this would put each of them so much in the other's Power, that neither of them would ever dare to conceal the true Rent of the House; and as Stewards are often employed to collect the Rents, it would be a farther Check both upon Landlord and Tenant.

Provision might likewise be made in the Act, for those Houses that are let upon long Leases, at a small Rent and a large Fine, by obliging the Landlord to enter both in the Tax-Books, and rating the Houses accordingly; and as to Houses inhabited by the Landlord himself, (unless it be the Mansion House of his Land Estate) or let together with a Farm or Parcel of Land, they might be rated by a Jury of Neighbours.

In short, I can see no Difficulty in establishing or collecting such a Tax: It would not require such a Number of Officers, nor would it be so troublesome to the Inhabitants, as the Tax now laid upon Window Lights; so that it is liable to no Objection I can think of, but that which ought to be the strongest Argument in its Favour: I mean that of its enabling us to disband the numerous Army of Excisemen and Custom-House Officers, who are now spread over the whole Face of this Land, enter into almost every House, and will at last, I am afraid, eat up every green Thing.—Distanding, I know, is in all Cases a disagreeable Proposition to most Ministers; but as we have the Happiness at present to have a Set of Ministers, who have often, upon former Occasions, shewn themselves true Patriots, I am persuaded, they will rather patronize than oppose a Scheme, that must be attended with an Advantage to our Trade, a Security for our Liberties, and, in my Opinion, an Increase of the Nett Produce of the publick Revenue.

To have carried such a Scheme into Execution at once, and without taking any previous Method for computing what the Produce might amount to, would perhaps have been a little too rash; but as this new Tax upon Window-Lights will furnish us with a

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Method for computing pretty nearly what the Produce of this Scheme may amount to, I hope to ſee this new Tax upon Window-Lights very ſoon converted into a general Tax of the ſame Nature upon Houſes, and ſuch a Tax as will enable us to aboliſh at once all Cuſtoms, Duties and Excifes, that now lie ſo heavy upon our Trade and A Manufactures, and are of ſuch dangerous Conſequence to our Liberties.

When I ſay a Tax of the ſame Nature, I mean a Tax, to which the Rich are made to contribute a higher Proportion than the Poor; and this Proportion might, I think, be very eaſily regulated. By Way of Example I ſhall propoſe, that all Houſes rated at 10*l.* a Year or under, whoſe Inhabitant pays the Pariſh B Taxes, ſhould pay to this Tax a yearly Sum equal to *one half* or *five Tenths* of the Rent his Houſe is rated at: Houſes above 10*l.* and not above 20*l.* Rent, *ſix Tenths*: Houſes above 20*l.* and not above 30*l.* Rent, *ſeven Tenths*: Houſes above 30*l.* and not above 40*l.* Rent, *eight Tenths*: Houſes above 40*l.* and not above 50*l.* Rent, *nine Tenths*; and all Houſes above 50*l.* Rent, to pay a yearly Tax equal to the C Rent of the Houſe.

From the preſent Tax upon Window-Lights, and the new Survey of Houſes to be made in Conſequence thereof, it may perhaps appear, that a leſs Tax than what I have here propoſed, would be ſufficient for raiſing a Sum equal to the Nett Produce of all our preſent Cuſtoms, Duties and Excifes, which I ſhould be glad to hear; but it muſt be ob- D ſerved, that the Eſtabliſhing of ſuch a Tax would at firſt lower the Rents of all Houſes, then or ſoon after to be let; tho' in a ſhort Time, and when People began to be ſenſible of the great Eaſe they met with in Houſe-keeping, thoſe Rents, and the Rents of all Houſes, would probably riſe again much higher than ever they were before; eſpecially if we E ſhould by this Means revive our Trade, and thereby increaſe the Number and Riches of our Houſe-keepers, which, in my Opinion, would be the undoubted Conſequence of our making the whole Iſland of *Great-Britain* a Free-port, and reſtoring our working People to that Plenty of wholeſome Proviſions, which this Country naturally affords, at a cheaper Rate than is to be met with in any other. F

Such a Tax as this may at firſt View perhaps appear too heavy and unjuſt. But let us conſider a little; I hope, it will be admitted, that moneyed Men, Merchants, Shop-keepers, and Maſter-Tradeſmen ought to pay towards the publick Expence, out of the Profits of their Money or Trade, pretty near an equal Proportion with what the landed Gentleman pays out of the Rents of his Eſtate. Now, G ſuppoſe one of the former inhabits a Houſe of 60*l.* a Year, and conſequently pays a Tax of 6*o*l. yearly, ſuch a Man muſt be ſuppoſed to expend annually 300*l.* in the Support o his Family, beſides ſaving ſomething as Proviſion for Children: Suppoſe then he gain by his Money or Trade 400*l.* yearly; an if he gains leſs, he ought not to live in ſuc a Houſe. Now 4*s.* in the Pound upon 400 amounts to 80*l.* yearly, ſo that he pays le by 20*l.* yearly than a landed Gentleman o 400*l.* a Year Eſtate. Therefore our landed Gentlemen would have much more Reaſon t complain of this Tax, than our moneyed Men or People in Trade; but as their Rents com in without any Trouble, and as their Rent may be improved by a flouriſhing Trade, it i to be hoped, they will not repine at their be ing obliged to contribute more towards th publick Expence, than any other Set of Me in the Kingdom.

As no rich Man ought to be allowed to e- ſcape contributing largely to the publick Ex- pence, I therefore join in Opinion with th publick-ſpirited Author of the above Pam- phlet, that every Perſon poſſeſſed of 1000*l.* Year in Lands, (unleſs he lives in the Manſio Houſe of his Eſtate) Annuities, or Money a Intereſt, ſhould be made to pay 10*l.* a Yea at leaſt towards this Tax; and I muſt add that every Perſon poſſeſſed of 2000*l.* a Year, ought to be made to pay 20*l.* a Year at leaſt and every Perſon poſſeſſed of 3000*l.* a Year, or any higher Revenue, ought to be made t pay at leaſt 300*l.* yearly, towards this Tax ſuppoſing they live in a Houſe rated below that Sum, or even ſuppoſing they have Lodg ings only; for Perſons of ſuch plentiful For tunes ought to keep Houſes, and good Houſe too, for the Sake of Hoſpitality; and if the do not, we ought not to ſuffer their Penuri ouſneſs to be a Loſs to the publick Revenue.

There is another Claſs of Gentlemen wh eſcape too eaſily at preſent: I mean, the two learned Profeſſions of *Law* and *Phyſick*---A theſe Gentlemen have no Stock in Trade they cannot be rated to the Land-Tax; an therefore they ought to be particularly lai hold of by this Tax on Houſes. For thi Reaſon, every Man of either of theſe Pro feſſions, whoſe Buſineſs may be preſumed t bring him in 500*l.* a Year, ought to be mad to pay at leaſt 50*l.* yearly towards this Tax and ſo in Proportion, till his Tax amounts t 300*l.* a Year, ſuppoſing he lives in a Hou not equal to that Rent, and even ſuppoſin he lives in Lodgings.

In either of theſe two laſt Caſes, if a Dif pute ſhould happen between the Commiſſ oners and the Perſon to be taxed, it might b determined as ſuch Diſputes are now dete mined in the City of *London*, with reſpect t Perſons nominated to ſerve the Office of She riff; ſo that even in theſe Caſes there coul be no Difficulty in aſcertaining or collectin the Tax.

What the annual Produce of ſuch a Ta

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upon Houſes as I have now propoſed, might amount to, I ſhall not preſume as yet to gueſs; but if it ſhould amount to as much as might enable us to aboliſh all Cuſtoms, Duties and Exciſes, except ſuch as are neceſſary for encouraging Trade and reſtraining Luxury, it would be the Intereſt of every private Man in the Kingdom to have it eſtabliſhed, as I ſhall now endeavour to demonſtrate. A

For this Purpoſe I muſt obſerve, that it is computed by all thoſe who deal in political Arithmetick, that for every 20*s.* we ſpend in a Year, there is, taking one Man with another, 8*s.* goes out on Account of the Cuſtoms, Duties, and Exciſes now ſubſiſting; becauſe it has always been obſerved, and is certain, that the Retailer, by advancing his Price, makes the Conſumer pay twice or thrice as much as the Duty impoſed. Therefore, if we had no ſuch Cuſtoms, Duties, or Exciſes, a Man might ſupport himſelf and Family for 12*l.* a Year, as well as he can now do for 20; or for 240*l.* a Year, as well as he can now do for 400. B

This, I ſay, is the Computation generally made by our Dealers in Political Arithmetick, but I ſhall ſtate it at much leſs. I ſhall ſuppoſe, that for every 20*s.* we ſpend in a Year, there is but 5*s.* goes out on Account of our Cuſtoms, Duties, and Exciſes; and this, I am ſure, will not be reckoned too much, by any Man who conſiders the Taxes and advanced Prices he pays for almoſt every Thing he is obliged to purchaſe, either for himſelf or Family. *Upon* this Suppoſition then, a Man who ſpends 20*l.* a Year, pays 5*l.* yearly for or on Account of our Cuſtoms, Duties and Exciſes: A Man who ſpends 50*l.* a Year, pays 12*l.* 10*s.* and ſo in Proportion. But if all theſe Cuſtoms, Duties and Exciſes were to be aboliſhed, and the Tax I have propoſed on Houſes eſtabliſhed in Lieu thereof, is there a Man who rents a Houſe of 5*l.* a Year, that does not ſpend 20*l.* a Year for ſupporting himſelf and Family? Every ſuch Man therefore would ſave 50*s.* a Year. Is there a Man who rents a Houſe of 10*l.* a Year, who does not ſpend 50*l.* a Year for ſupporting himſelf and Family? Every ſuch Man would ſave 7*l.* 10*s.* yearly. Is there a Man who rents a Houſe of 60*l.* a Year, without letting any Part of it, who does not ſpend 300*l.* a Year for ſupporting himſelf and Family? Every ſuch Man would ſave 15*l.* a Year. C D E F

Thus it is demonſtrable, that the Eſtabliſhing of this Tax upon Houſes, in Lieu of the Cuſtoms, Duties, and Exciſes now ſubſiſting, would be an Advantage to every private Man in the Kingdom; and with reſpect to our Trade, the Advantage is equally demonſtrable. For this Purpoſe I ſhall ſuppoſe, a Maſter Manufacturer in the Woollen Trade keeps 20 Men at Work, and that from their Labour and the Materials he furniſhes them to work on, he makes as much as maintains his Family, and enables him to ſave ſomething yearly, as a Proviſion for his Children, which every Man in Trade may juſtly aim at and expect. As Things ſtand at preſent, I ſhall ſuppoſe, that his Workmen cannot ſupport themſelves and Families under 20*l.* a Year each, and that he cannot ſupport himſelf and Family under 50. Each of his Workmen muſt therefore have at leaſt 20*l.* a Year Wages, which in the whole is 400*l.* and ſuppoſe he pays 100*l.* for the Materials. The Produce of their Labour ſtands him therefore in 500*l.* and conſequently, in order to ſupport his own Family and ſave ſomething, he cannot ſell this Produce under 575*l.* If this Produce is to be ſent abroad, it muſt be charged with a Profit for the Merchant Exporter, Commiſſion to the Foreign Factor, Freight, Inſurance, and ſeveral other Charges, all which I ſhall ſtate at 10*l. per Cent.* ſo that the Produce cannot be ſold at a foreign Market under 632*l.* 10*s.* G

Now ſuppoſe all our Duties, *&c.* were taken off, and this Tax on Houſes eſtabliſhed in Lieu thereof, theſe Workmen could then ſupport themſelves and Families for 15*l.* a Year, and conſequently would deſire no higher Wages; and the Maſter could ſupport himſelf and Family as well as he did before, for 37*l.* 10*s.* to which I ſhall add 5*l.* as the Tax upon his Houſe of 10*l.* a Year Rent, in all 42*l.* 10*s.* for as to his Workmen, I ſuppoſe them to live in Cottages, and conſequently to pay nothing towards the Tax on Houſes. The Prime Coſt of the Produce of their Labour to their Maſter will then be, for Materials 100*l.* and for Wages 300*l.* in all 400*l.* To this we muſt add 42*l.* 10*s.* for ſupporting the Maſter and his Family, and 25*l.* as a Saving yearly, being the ſame with what we ſuppoſed him to ſave before; and therefore we muſt reckon, that he may now ſell this Produce for 467*l.* 10*s.* and that if it is to be exported, it may be ſold at a foreign Market for 514*l.* 5*s.* which is above 20 *per Cent.* cheaper than it was before.

Can any Man who conſiders this be ſurpriſed at our being beat out of every foreign Market, by the Manufactures of thoſe Countries where poor working Men are loaded with no Cuſtoms, Duties, or Exciſes? Should we not rather be ſurprized, that any one Sort of our Manufactures can be ſold at any foreign Market? And yet we every Day hear thoſe who have been the Projectors of all our Cuſtoms, Duties, and Exciſes, exclaiming, and inconſiderately, if not imprudently averring, that the Decay of our Trade is ſolely owing to the Luxury of our People, and the extravagant Profits inflicted on by our Merchants and Maſter Tradeſmen.

Can any Man expect its being poſſible for us to prevent the Exportation of our Wool to

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France, as long as Things remain with us in the same State they are at present? From these Calculations it is evident, that a Manufacturer in *France*, may pay 50*l. per Cent.* more for his Wool, than is paid by a Manufacturer in *England*, and yet be able to undersell him considerably at every foreign Market; because the Taxes in that Country are all laid upon the Rich, or upon the Masters, and not upon the poor Labourers or working Tradesmen. *Superficial Statesmen* may encourage *Knavish Projectors* to form Schemes for preventing the Exportation of our Wool; and by such Schemes our Liberties as well as our Trade may be destroyed; but I will beforehand venture to pronounce every such Scheme ineffectual, as long as the Exporter is sure of getting 50 *per Cent.* by his clandestine Exportation; and this he will always be sure of having, as long as our poor Labourers and working Tradesmen are subjected to so many Customs, Duties, and Excises, not only upon the Conveniences, but even upon many of the Necessaries of Life, or at least upon many of those Things that Custom has made necessary; for if we could go naked, and live upon Acorns and fair Water, as our Ancestors did, I shall grant, we should not then be affected by any of our present Taxes; but if we could imitate our Ancestors in this, we must take Care not to imitate them in painting our Bodies; for if we did, our Projectors would certainly propose a Tax upon all Sorts of Paints or Dyes.

I know, it may be objected against this Scheme of substituting a Tax upon Houses in Lieu of all our present Customs, Duties, and Excises, that if they were all taken off, our Workmen would keep up their Wages, and our Retailers the Price of their Commodities; so that Living would be as expensive as it was before to our House-keepers, and they would have this additional Load of a heavy Tax upon their Houses. I must grant, that this would for some Time be the Case; but as Retailers will always be endeavouring to undersell one another, and Workmen to underwerk one another, the Price both of Necessaries and Wages would fall by Degrees, and at last return to the Price they were at, before our Customs, Duties, and Excises were imposed; for I look upon it as a certain Maxim in Trade, that when there is Plenty of any Sort of Commodity or Workmen, the Price of the former will by Degrees fall so low as to leave no more than a living Profit to the Dealer, and the Wages of the latter will come at last to what is barely sufficient for affording him a comfortable Support.

This, I say, would be the Consequence in a very few Years; and with regard to many of the Necessaries and Conveniences of Life, the Diminution in their Price would be immediate as well as great. If the Excise and Malt-Tax were taken off, we should in a few Months have better *strong Beer* for *three half Pence* a *Quart*, than that for which we now pay *three Pence*; and better *small Beer*, even at Chandlers Shops, for *a half-penny* a *Quart*, than that for which we now pay a *Penny*. If the Duties upon Tea and Sugar were taken off, we should have better Tea for *three*, *four* or *five Shillings*, than that for which we now pay *eight*, *ten* or *12s.* a *Pound*; and we should have Sugars of all Sorts for little more, perhaps less, than *two Thirds* of what we pay at present. And as to Wines, which is the most expensive Consumption of the Rich, if the present Duties were all taken off, and no higher Duty imposed, either upon *French* or other Wines, than what might be necessary for encouraging our Trade to *Portugal*, and promoting the Consumption of our own Malt Liquors, we might have better *French* Wines at the Tavern for 2*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d. a Bottle*, than that we now pay 5*s.* for, and much better *Port Wines* for 1*s. a Bottle* at the Tavern, than we now pay 2*s.* for; and as to both, we might certainly have them at Home for a much lower Price, because Taverns would be obliged to sell dear, for enabling them to pay the Tax, on their Houses.—Upon these and several other Articles I could mention, the Decrease of the Price would be immediate as well as considerable, so that every House-keeper would find a great and immediate Ease in House-keeping, equal at least to the Tax he paid for his House; and when the Price of all the Conveniences as well as Necessaries of Life had returned to their old Standard, every private Man in the Kingdom would find himself a considerable Gainer by this Alteration in our Method of raising our publick Revenue.

I shall conclude with observing, that if the *French* get out of this War, without receiving some very signal Blow, which, I am sorry to say, is not unlikely, they will rival us so much in every Branch of foreign Commerce as well as home Manufacture, that unless we abolish all those Customs, Duties and Excises, that are an Incumbrance upon our Trade, we shall in a few Years have no Manufactures but what are necessary for domestick Use, nor any Navigation but between one Part of our Dominions and another. It is therefore become absolutely necessary for us to think of some Method for abolishing those Customs, Duties and Excises; and in our present Circumstances it is impossible for us to do this, without substituting some other sufficient Tax in their Room. Our ingenious and publick-spirited Statesmen may perhaps think of some other Tax; but this upon Houses is in my Opinion, the best that can be thought of: I am sure, it is the best I have ever yet heard proposed; therefore, from a pure Motive of publick Good, I take upon

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me to recommend it again to the Conſideration of my Countrymen, and hope, you will, from the ſame Motive, give this long Letter a Place in your next *Magazine*. I am, &c.

Benefit of TAR-WATER *in Fevers, for Cattle as well as the Human Species. In a Letter from the Lord Biſhop of* CLOYNE *to the Rev. Dr.* HALES. *Publiſh'd at his Lordſhip's Deſire, on Occaſion of the preſent Diſtemper among the Cattle, and for the general Good of Mankind.*

TO one Gallon of freſh Tar, pour ſix Gallons of cold Water; ſtir and work them ſtrongly together, with a large flat Stick, for the Space of one full Hour: Let the whole ſtand ſix or eight Hours, that the Tar may ſubſide; then ſcum it, and pour off the Water, whereof three Gallons warm are to be given the firſt Day, two the ſecond, and one the third Day, at equal Intervals, the Doſe not being leſs than a Pint, nor more than a Quart; and the Beaſt being all that Time, and for two or three Days after, kept warm, and nouriſhed, if it will not eat Hay, with Marſh or Gruel.

I believe this Courſe will rarely fail of Succeſs, having often obſerved Fevers in human Kind to have been cured by a ſimilar Method. But, as in Fevers, it often throws out Puſtules or Ulcers on the Surface of the Body, ſo in Beaſts it may be preſumed to do the like; which Ulcers, being anointed with a little Tar, will, I doubt not, in a ſhort Time, dry up and diſappear.

By this Means the Lives of infected Cattle may be preſerved at the Expence of a Gallon of Tar for each. A Thing which I repeat and inculcate, not only for the Sake of the Cattle, and their Owners, but alſo for the Benefit of Mankind in general, with regard to a Fever: Which terrible Subduer and Deſtroyer of our Species, I have conſtantly found to be itſelf eaſily ſubdued by Tar-Water. Nevertheleſs, tho' in moſt other Caſes I find that the Uſe of this Medicine hath generally obtained, yet in this moſt dangerous and frequent Caſe, where its Aid is moſt wanted, and at the ſame Time moſt ſure, I do not find that the Uſe thereof has equally obtained abroad in the World.

It grieves me to think that ſo many Thouſands of our Species ſhould daily periſh, by a Diſtemper which may be eaſily cured by a Remedy ſo ready at Hand, ſo eaſy to take, and ſo cheap to purchaſe as Tar-Water, which I never knew to fail, when copiouſly drank, in any Sort of Fever. All this I ſay, after more than an hundred Trials, in my own Family and Neighbourhood.

But whatever Backwardneſs People may have to try Experiments on themſelves or their Friends, yet it is hoped they may venture to try them on their Cattle, and that the Succeſs of ſuch Trials in Fevers of Brutes (for a Fever it plainly is) may diſpoſe them to probable Hopes of the ſame Succeſs in their own Species.

Experiments, I grant, ought to be made with Caution, and yet they may be made, and actually are made every Day on probable Reaſons and Analogy. Thus, for Inſtance, becauſe I knew that Tar-Water was cordial and diaphoretick, and yet no Inflamer, I ventured to give it in every Stage of the Small-Pox, tho' I had never heard before of its being given otherwiſe than as a Preſervative againſt that Diſtemper; and the Succeſs anſwer'd my Expectation.

If I can but introduce the general Uſe of Tar-Water for this Murrain, which is in Truth a Fever, I flatter myſelf this may pave the Way for its general Uſe in all Fevers whatſoever.

A Murrain among Cattle hath been ſometimes obſerved to be the Forerunner of the Plague among Men. If that ſhould prove the preſent Caſe (which God forbid) I would earneſtly recommend the copious Drinking of warm Tar-Water, from the very firſt Appearance of the Symptoms of ſuch Plague. I do alſo recommend it to be tried in like Manner againſt the Bite of a mad Dog, when other approved Medicines are not at Hand.

Craftſman, March 7.

Abſtract of Mr. NATHANIEL BACON's *Diſcourſe on the Laws and Government of* England; *which he had from ſome Manuſcripts left by that greatly learned Man Mr.* SELDEN.

THE firſt Government of the People, before their Departure from *Germany*, was in the two States of *Lords* and *Commons*. But after their Migration hither, they had a Leader by Election, under whom, after they had obtained a peaceable Settlement, they proceeded and named him *Konning*, that is, the *Wiſe Man*, which has ſince been contracted into the Word *King*; for Wiſdom at the Time of this Inſtitution was of more Value than perſonal Courage. The Clergy growing into Power gave this firſt Magiſtrate the *Latin* Appellation of *Rex* in their Writings; but the common People continued to call him *Konning*, the *Wiſe Man*, their Head; for as the Head is to the reſt of the Body, ſuch was this wiſe Man intended to the State. This Head was ſubject to Law: He could not engage the People either to make or continue any offenſive War without their Conſent; nor could he compel them to arm themſelves, nor command them from their ſeveral Coun-

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ties to War, nor impose military Charge on them against their free Consent, or contrary to the known Laws.

In Times of Tranquillity the *Konning* could not make new Laws, nor alter the old: He could not of himself form new Judicatories, Writs, Process, Judgments, new Executions, or Conveyances of Estates: He could not alter the Doctrine, Worship, or Government, in the Church; nor grant Dispensations, or Licences ecclesiastical, but according to Law: And, as a Close to all, by the Oath taken at the Coronation, he not only gave to the People Security of Peace and good Behaviour, but bore Witness that he owed *Allegiance* both to the *Law* and to the *People*.

This leads to a Consideration of an higher Degree of Power than that of *Kings*, which is that of *Law*; which arises from Prudence, consulting the Honour, Peace, and Profit of the whole Community.

As the best Things under Heaven are subject to Infirmities, so are *Kings*, who may fall short of our Expectations in Wisdom and Virtue: Yet the *King*'s Defects in either deprives us not of the Advantages of the *Law*, which must take its rightful Course.

In the early Conventions of the States the Lords and Commons were together: Why they divided, we do not certainly know; perhaps the Lords grew too haughty; and the Commons perhaps proposed a greater Freedom of Debate in the Absence of the Lords than in their Presence: But, before and after the Division of these two States, the Royal Assent was necessary in a joint Convention of all.

Before the Reign of *William* the first *Norman*, and for some Time after, the Claims of each State were fluctuating and unsettled: Ambition played her Part in the Breasts of Kings and Lords. The first were for grasping as much Power as they could; and the Lords looked on themselves as so superior to the Commons, that they frequently left them out in publick Acts of State. This was the lowest Ebb that ever the *Commonage* of *England* was at; which continued till the obstinate Ambition of *Kings* and *Lords* brought on the Wars, call'd the *Barons Wars*; in which the *Commons* were themselves divided, some adhering to the *King*, who promised them Liberty from their *Lords*, others following the *Barons*, who promised them Liberty from the *King*: On this Occasion the *Commons* employed all their Thoughts on Liberty, and, in the Conclusion, gained more by those Wars than either *King* or *Barons*.

Those Wars had made our Kings sensible of the Weight of the Lords; to lessen which, Designs were laid to advance the Interest of the *Commons*, and to level the Peers, so that both *Lords* and *Commons* might in one equal Yoke drag the Chariot of *Prerogative*. The Power of the Commons in publick Councils grew up to some Efficacy, but they carried on their publick Assemblies with no Delicacy; for their Meetings were tumultuary: But a Cure was soon found for that Evil: The Flowers of all the People were, by free Election, sent as Representatives of their several Constituents; by which Means the Lords were overmatched; and the People began to look on the Peers without Awe or Admiration, turning their Regard to themselves; and looking on themselves as a great Part of the Legislature by their Representatives.

Notwithstanding the Contentions which some of our unwise Kings have had with the Commons for Power, the *Commons* are now a considerable Part of the Legislature; and the *King*, who would have the *Commons* advance his Interest, must be zealous in the Preservation of their Liberties and Laws. The publick Good is the principal Object of Concern to *King*, *Lords* and *Commons*: The Endeavours of all should be to promote it, because the Felicity and Honour of all the three States depend on it.

Mr. *Bacon* well observes, that if *King* and *People* would attain the Happiness of our *Saxon* Forefathers, they should follow this their Maxim, *Quilibet contentus Sorte propria: May every one be content with his proper Right.*

Thus far (says Mr. *D'Anvers*) I have accompany'd Mr. *Bacon*, mixing some Observations of my own with his historical Facts: and I must farther observe, that the Kings of *England* should look on themselves in the Light, in which the Consuls of *Rome*, while *Rome* was in her purest Glory, looked on themselves; they should consider themselves as placed on the regal Seat to guard the State against any foreign or domestick Attacks; they should, as the first executive Officers in the Nation, take Care, *ne quid detrimenti Respublica accipiat, that the Commonwealth receive no Harm*: They should communicate their Apprehensions of Danger, and their good Conceptions, to the Grand Council of the People, the Parliament; and they should watch, that their Ministers by Ignorance, or Design, may not make a Property of either Prince or People.

By a righteous Discharge of their Trust in the three States of this Nation, we should be a flourishing and an happy People; but if ever a ministerial Influence should become so great, as to awe or intimidate the two States of *Lords* and *Commons*, and to hold the Reins of Government, which should never be taken from the Royal Hand, we may in vain boast of the Wisdom and Resolution of Ancestors, who framed a Constitution, that nothing could destroy but the Enemies to Virtue.

Westminster

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Weſtminſter Journal, March 7. N° 275.

The new Doctrine of procuring SOVEREIGNTIES *for* YOUNGER PRINCES, *expoſed.*

A Kind of *new Doctrine* has lately infected the Politicks of *Europe*, and been productive of very miſchievous Conſequences. It is to prevent it from ſpreading, or being eſpouſed by rational People, that I enter upon a Subject which has not yet been treated of.

I do not remember, that the Hiſtory of any Age, before our own, gives us Inſtances of plunging Nations in War upon the Principle of the preſent War on the Side of *Italy*. To *procure a Settlement for a Cadet Prince* was always cuſtomary, by giving him the firſt Employments under the Crown he was near to, but had no Chance of wearing: But to claim a Sovereignty for ſuch a Prince, to the Prejudice of another Family, and, in Defiance of the moſt ſolemn Treaties, to endeavour at making an Eſtabliſhment for him by Force of Arms, was a Stretch reſerved for thoſe Times that ſaw the Heireſs of *Farneſe* upon the Throne of *Spain*.

What, becauſe this Princeſs had in her own Right ſome Claim to a Succeſſion, neither very large nor very rich, muſt therefore all her Offspring be made Sovereigns? And do the Powers of *Europe* tamely ſubmit to let her make ſuch Demands, and ſome of them even join with her in helping to aſſert them? Has not the *Spaniſh* Monarchy Titles and Revenues for the younger Sons of her Kings, that they muſt be ſent into *Italy* a-hunting after Kingdoms and Principalities?

It had ſcarce been worth my while, as an *Engliſh* Writer, to enter upon theſe Queſtions, if the Policy of our great Men had not ſuffered them to be blended with our Intereſts. We contributed our Part towards procuring a Kingdom for *Don Carlos*, and ſeem to admit, as a Kind of previous Article to a general Peace, that a Settlement muſt ſomewhere be found for *Don Philip*, 'tho' where, or at whoſe Expence, is not ſo well agreed. We fight only that it may not be in *Italy*, to the Prejudice of our Allies, the Empreſs-Queen, and the King of *Sardinia*: Whereas it ſeems much more natural for us to maintain, that he has no Claim to any Thing, but what can be given him as a firſt Subject of *Spain*, or what thoſe of his own Family will beſtow on him at their own Expence, and to their own Diſadvantage.

This Prince was already High Admiral of *Spain*, when, upon his Marriage with a Daughter of *France*, and the Death of the Emperor *Charles* VI. the fine Project was formed of creating him a Sovereignty out of thoſe very Dominions, which a few Years before had been guarantied whole and entire to the Heireſs of *Auſtria*. Beſides the Crown of *Spain*, to which his eldeſt paternal Brother was the undiſputed Heir, he already ſaw his elder Brother of the whole Blood in Poſſeſſion of the Crown of the *Two Sicilies*, which he promiſed to re-unite with the Crown of *Spain* upon the Demiſe of a Half-Brother, who had not at that Time, nor was in Expectation of having any Iſſue of his own Perſon. His younger Brother [Don *Lewis*] the Church had amply provided for in the Cardinalate, and the two opulent Biſhopricks of *Toledo* and *Seville*, with fair Expectations, perhaps, of the Pontificate hereafter: And would not this ſuffice for the Sons of one Family? When three are thus provided for, is not the fourth content to be a Prince without being a Sovereign, content to live on the Preferments that might be given him in *Spain* and *France*, where he may be ſure, in all human Probability, of always living either the Son or the Brother, the Son-in-law or the Brother-in-law of the reigning Monarchs?

That his Mother, a Woman of boundleſs Ambition, while ſhe had in her Hands the Adminiſtration of the *Spaniſh* Affairs, ſhould form further Schemes for this Child, is not ſo much to be wondered at, as that her Views ſhould be eſpouſed by all the Branches of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and tacitly, as it were, admitted, by all the other Powers of *Europe*: For the Queſtion, by what I have obſerved, has not been, whether it was expedient that *Don Philip* ſhould have a Dominion given him (that not being diſputed) but whether he ſhould have one given him out of the Spoils of the Houſe of *Auſtria* in *Italy*, which even the Houſe of *Bourbon* had guarantied whole and entire to the Female Heir.

But there is no Injuſtice, no Abſurdity, which Power and Ambition will not both commit and juſtify. *Europe* has had ſufficient Proofs of this from the Houſe of *Bourbon*, ſince it aroſe to the Zenith of Grandeur at the End of the laſt Century, under *Lewis* XIV. For if it be unjuſt to ſeize the Property of another, and abſurd to act in Contradiction to Principles profeſſedly eſpouſed, there was both Injuſtice and Abſurdity in the original Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy by any Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon*. Yet this Poſſeſſion *Lewis* XIV. got for his Grandſon with his Sword; this Poſſeſſion he found Caſuiſts enough to vindicate in their Writings; and this Poſſeſſion the other Powers of *Europe* left him in Enjoyment of at a general Peace, and the Right of it hath not ſince been diſputed.

Yet all the Precautions of human Wiſdom were taken by *Philip* IV. Father-in-law to *Lewis* XIV. to prevent any Prince of the Houſe of *Bourbon* from aſcending the Throne of *Spain*. His Daughter, the Infanta, did, upon her Marriage, renounce, in the moſt

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solemn Manner, both for herself and her Posterity, all Claim to any of the Possessions of her Family. The Princess, no Doubt, was as sincere as her Father: But it was not above 7 Years before her Husband, or his Council, found a Pretence to seize the *Netherlands* under her Claim, notwithstanding the Renunciation, which *they said* was extorted from her, and she was not conscious of the Engagement, which made it invalid. Pretty Casuistry of Princes, dissolving the most solemn Engagements! yet upon such Reasoning as this have all the new Claims of the House of *Bourbon* been erected.

When the *Spanish* Throne was in Danger of becoming vacant, by the Death of *Charles* II. without Issue, *Lewis* again so far gave up his Claim as to admit of a Partition of the Monarchy, in which only a small Share was to revert to his Issue.—But observe the Justice! Before the weak King dies, this very Partition, to which *Lewis* himself had sworn, was made use of to exasperate *Charles* against the other contracting Parties, and, from a fond Desire of leaving his Dominions united, he consented to leave a Will in Favour of the second Grandson of *Lewis*. In his Name the Grandfather seized the Succession upon the Death of *Charles*, which gave Rise to the bloody War at the Beginning of the present Century. But this is enough of a known Fact to shew the Injustice of *French* Proceedings.

And as to the Absurdity of them, in contradiction to Principles received and professed, this appears in the Infraction of hereditary Right, so strenuously pleaded for by all the *French* Politicians. Not to mention, that if, according to the Establishment of their own Crown, no Woman can succeed to Royalty, the very Claim to the *Spanish* Monarchy from this Princess was absurd; we need only observe, that admitting the Claim of her Issue, it cou'd not be in the second Branch of it, but must remain in the eldest; nor could any Resignation, Contract, or Composition, according to the same Doctrine, invalidate this Right of Primogeniture.

And in the Case that gave Rise to these Reflections, whatever Claim, in *Italy* or elsewhere, the late King of *Spain*, *Philip* V. had to the Succession of the Emperor *Charles* VI. that Claim must rest in his eldest Son *Ferdinand*, now reigning, and can by no Means be transfer'd to his Sons by the second Venter, much less to the second of those Sons, as *Don Philip* actually is. If even *Naples* and *Sicily* be considered as a Part of the *Austrian* Succession, *Charles* now reigns in his eldest Brother's Detriment; much more would *Philip* do so, in any Thing he might acquire of that Succession.

In like Manner, if the Sons of the Queen Dowager have, in her Right, any Claim to the *Farnese* Succession of *Parma* and *Placentia*, that Claim must be in the eldest of them *Charles* King of *Naples*, and not in his younger Brother *Philip*, the Man for whom there is so much Bustle to provide: So that take this Matter in what Light we please, the Injustice and Absurdity are still notorious.

If it be after all insisted on, that the most sacred Right can be alienated (a Doctrine by no Means agreeing with the most exalted Notions of Kingship) the Alienation made by the Infanta, Consort of *Lewis* XIV. and Great Grandmother to the present Race of *Spanish* Princes, ought to have been effectual, since no Instrument was ever made or sworn to with more Solemnity: And admitting this, none of the House of *Bourbon* could have any Right to possess the least Part of the Succession of King *Charles* II, and both the late and present Kings of *Spain* must be considered as Usurpers.

But the Right of *Philip* V, it will be again urged, tho' long disputed, was at last allow'd, upon a Peace, by the Emperor *Charles* VI, and from that Time at least *Philip* became legal Possessor.——Admitting all this, it will by no Means help the Claim of *Philip*'s Children in *Italy*: For the same publick Acts, which recognized *Philip* for King of *Spain* and the *Indies*, recognized also *Charles* for Sovereign of the *Milanese*, *Naples* and the *Netherlands*, excluding the House of *Bourbon* from every Thing before held by the House of *Austria* in *Italy*. So that one or the other of these Positions must be right: Either those solemn Acts of Recognition are of perpetual Obligation, or they are not. If they are, no Successor of *Philip* can have a Right to what he renounced for himself and Posterity: If they are not, the Claim of the Empress, as Heir of the House of *Austria*, is again open to the whole *Spanish* Monarchy, as much as the opposite Claim can be to those Parts of it that were dismembered in Favour of her Father. In particular, she has an undoubted Right to the Re-possession of *Naples* and *Sicily*, which, after having been solemnly ceded to her Father, were forcibly taken from him, in Violation of Treaties, to form a Settlement for Don *Carlos*, who, if he succeeds to the Crown of *Spain*, as in all human Probability he will, must otherwise again unite those Kingdoms to the Crown from which they were thus separated for the common Benefit.

It may be added, that the Mother's Right to *Parma* and *Placentia*, upon the Death of the late Duke, and to *Tuscany* upon the Extinction of the Family of *Medicis*, is separate from her Consort's Claim to the *Milanese*.—True:—But was not *Tuscany* given to the Grand Duke, now Emperor, and did not *Parma* and *Placentia* devolve to the late Emperor *Charles* VI, by Agreement, in Consideration

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ration of leaving *Don Carlos* in quiet Poſſeſſion of *the Sicilies*? The Right the Sons of this Princeſs might otherwiſe have had being thus extinguiſhed by Ceſſions and Exchanges, it follows, that all the War to eſtabliſh the ſecond of them has been unjuſt, and all the Bloodſhed on that Side, within four or five Years paſt, is chargeable on thoſe who promoted that War on unjuſt Pretenſions.

But to have done with grave Reaſoning: What will be the End of theſe Purſuits, if every Monarch, who happens to have more than one Son, muſt diſturb the Peace of *Europe* to procure them an independent Settlement, without diſmembering any of his own Dominions? What Trouble may we not expect ourſelves, if this Doctrine ſhould once prevail, and the Ambition of any future King of our numerous Royal Family ſhould eſpouſe it? Is it not pleaſant to hear *Britons* ſay, that we muſt ſomewhere allow a Settlement to *Don Philip*, if ever we expect to ſee *Europe* in a State of perfect Tranquility? As if, becauſe the Mother of this Prince is inſatiable, it was the Duty of every other Power to labour in vain to give her Satisfaction.

Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain* has, I think, a much better Plea than this *Don Philip* to be thus provided for, if it be allow'd that all Princes who are not born to Government muſt be complimented with it. He is the Emperor's only Brother, deſpoiled of Hopes in his Family Patrimony by the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and would be left to the Condition of a Soldier of Fortune but for the happy Marriage of his Brother, and his late Elevation in Conſequence of that Union. And what ſhall we think of our own Hero, the brave Duke of *Cumberland*, who is certainly as worthy to reign as either Prince *Philip* or Prince *Charles*, and has rather leſs Chance of reigning than either of them in the hereditary Dominions in his Family? For as to an Electorate, that is as little capable, by the Laws of the Empire, of Partition for the Sake of younger Brothers, as even the Kingdom of *Great Britain* itſelf. Where then muſt we hunt for Dominions, to ſupport the Dignity, and reward the Valour of this our darling princely Commander.

His Royal Highneſs has, indeed, ſome Proviſion made for him by Parliament, but that is in the Character of a Subject only, which it ſeems will not ſatisfy *Don Philip*. He may alſo, for ought I know, have a Chance to ſucceed the Elector of *Cologne* in the Biſhoprick of *Oſnaburgh*, the next Alternative to which belongs to a Proteſtant Prince of the Houſe of *Brunſwick*. But, with reſpect to this, nothing can be certain; and his Royal Highneſs has as much Right to have a War kindled to procure him a Settlement, as any Infant *Don* in *Chriſtendom*.

But, if we look a little farther, how many Settlements are we like to be in Want of? The Prince of *Wales*, Heaven be praiſed, is bleſſed with a numerous Iſſue, among which are four Princes: Theſe muſt all, except the eldeſt, be likewiſe provided for upon the ſame Principle, and have as much Right to be ſo as *Don Philip*. But would not the *Britiſh* Nation think much, greatly attached as it is to the Royal Family, to be led into an expenſive War to make three new Sovereigns? Surely it would. For my own Part, great as my Veneration is for the Duke of *Cumberland*, I ſhould be ſorry to ſee a Battle fought purely to mend his Fortune; and I dare ſay, his Royal Highneſs would have too much Greatneſs of Soul to ſuffer ſuch a Quarrel to be undertaken for his Sake.

To conclude then; let all theſe Cadet Princes, in the ſeveral Courts of *Europe*, be content, as hath been the antient Cuſtom, to be the firſt Subjects in their reſpective Countries, and to live upon ſuch Incomes, as the great publick Offices, or the Gratitude of their Countrymen, may afford them. Let not *Don Philip*'s Name be mentioned in a Congreſs, except to remove it from all Claim beyond that of being the Lord High Admiral of *Spain*. *Edward* III. had a great many Sons; yet he went a Fortune-hunting upon the *Continent* for the Benefit of himſelf only, and his eldeſt Son and Heir, the valorous Black Prince.

To the Publiſher of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

AS you were pleaſed to inſert the *Hint* I gave on *Vegetation* by the Aid of *Electricity*, (ſee p. 77.) and as I have ſince repeated the ſame Experiment, I once more trouble you with an Account of it.

On the 17th of *January* laſt Mr. *Boutcher* favoured me with *two Myrtles* of the greateſt Equality of Growth, Vigour, *&c.* he could chuſe; theſe I placed in the ſame Room, and allowed them each an equal Quantity of Water.

On electrifying one of them, it hath produced ſeveral Shoots full three Inches.

The other Shrub (which I did not electrify) hath not ſhewn any Alteration ſince I firſt had it.

As the Buſineſs of my School does not allow me the neceſſary Time of attending this *new certain* Diſcovery, I ſubmit it to thoſe whoſe Leiſure will permit them, to purſue a Hint which may hereafter be highly beneficial to Society.

Your humble Servant,
STEPHEN DEMAINBRAY.

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To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

Office of Ordnance, in the Tower *of* London.

SIR,

ELECTRICITY, as appears by all Experiments, is a Kind of fluid lambent Fire, produced by collecting, and giving a vibratory Motion, and new Direction, to the Fluids of Ether and Air; which being the two catholick Agents of Nature, whereby the Generation, Growth, and Corruption of all Bodies are effected; there is no Doubt but the said general Causes, when properly applied, will serve as the best universal Means for preserving the Health, and curing the Diseases of Animals and Vegetables. Some probable Uses of this wonderful Power of Nature are hereunder suggested; but as the Truth thereof must be discovered by Experiments, the following are proposed to the Curious, who have a proper Apparatus, Genius and Leisure for trying them; which, as they open a large Field for many new Discoveries of general Use to Mankind, that, I hope, will recommend them to a Place in your Collection.

I am,
Your humble Servant,
And constant Reader,
D. STEPHENSON.

1. If a single Branch of any Fruit-Tree be often electrized, and the electrick Vapour confined to that Branch only, by tying a silken Ligature, or Fillet round it, to keep the Vapour from being communicated to the other Branches; will not the Branch thus electrified have a better Circulation, Nutrition, Growth, &c. and its Flower, Fruit, and Seed be more perfect than the others?

2. Will not the frequent electrizing of Malt, Hops, &c. in the several Processes relating to their Culture and Manufacture, contribute much to their Perfection?

3. Will not the electrifying all Sorts of Bread-Corn, and Seeds, both before sown, and after, greatly promote their Vegetation? And also preserve them in Granaries from being musty.

4. Whether the Fermentation, Depuration, and Preservation of all Liquors, may not be greatly improved by a proper Application of Electricity?

5. If a Number of fœcundated Eggs are set to hatch, and one half of them being mark'd for Distinction, are every Day during Incubation often electrified; will they not be sooner hatched, and the Animals produced therefrom, endowed with more Life, Vigour, and Activity, than the other Half? And if the same, or any other Animals, whilst young, are daily and often electrified, will not their Growth, &c. be accelerated and augmented, more than those not electriz'd?

6. As any Region of the Body, either Head, Thorax, or Abdomen; or Limbs, either, Arms or Legs; or any other Part, as the Eyes, Ears, Nose, Mouth, Breast, Anus, Organs of Generation, &c. of any Animal, maybe electrified independently and separately from the other Parts, by fitting a silken Ligature or annular Bolster round the Part, to confine the Ethereal Vapour to that Part only: Will not the frequent Application of the Vapour to any of the said Parts, greatly promote the Cure of the Disorders incident thereto, by its operating as a stimulating, warm, dry, universal Vapour-Bath?

7. Whether, by putting a Tube into the Anus of any Animal, the electrick Vapour may not be propagated through the whole compound intestinal Canal to the Mouth; and contrariwise from the Mouth to the Anus, and be transmitted also through the lacteal Vessels to the Blood, and so communicated to the whole Animal System? And what Effects the often repeating this Operation will have upon the Animal Functions of Digestion, Circulation, Respiration, and in curing the Cholic, Iliac Passion, Palsies, Convulsions, Consumptions, Apoplexies, Hysteric Affections, and the other Diseases of the Head, Thorax, and Abdomen? And what will be the Effects of this Ethereal Vapour, if communicated to the Womb of Animals, either pregnant, or not; and likewise to the Bladder of Urine.

8. If the Stream of Ethereal Vapour is convey'd by a Pipe into the Lungs of any Animal, and communicated to the Blood (tho' always necessarily impregnated both with Ether and Air) will not this additional Quantity of fresh Ether, thus at once injected into the Blood, produce surprizing Alterations therein, and in the whole Animal Oeconomy?

9. Will not the frequent Electrifying of Houses, Bed-Chambers, Bedding, Wearing Apparel, &c. render them more wholesome; and more especially, when Persons are sick, or the Constitution of the Air bad, occasion'd either from noxious Exhalations, or a pestilential Disposition?

10. If any Animal be inclosed in a large Glass Vessel fill'd with Air, what Effects will follow, First, by injecting and condensing the Ether only in different Quantities into the Vessel? Secondly, by condensing the Air alone in different Quantities? Thirdly, by condensing both the Air and Ether in different Quantities? And if another such Vessel be fill'd partly with Air and Water, and any Fish put therein, how will the Animal be affected upon making the like Experiments?

11. If the Experiments proposed in N° 7, were frequently and for some Time tried upon the Horned Cattle, what Effects may this have in curing the present Distemper among

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among them? If the Thorax be pierced with a Trochar, and the Ethereal Vapour communicated through a Cannula immediately to the Pericardium, Heart, Lungs, Pleura, Mediastinum, &c. And if the like Operation be made upon the Abdomen and its Contents, the Stomach, Intestines, Mesentery, Lacteal Vessels, Liver, Diaphragm, &c. may not some extraordinary Uses be derived therefrom, for curing the Diseases of those Parts? A

12. If all Food, both solid and liquid, be well impregnated with the Ethereal Vapour, immediately before used; will it not promote the Digestion, Circulation, Sanguification, Secretions, &c?

13. If the whole external Body be well electrified at proper Times, will it not greatly promote Perspiration by the cutaneous Glands, and be of general Use in all Fevers, Small Pox, Consumptions, Relax'd Solids, Plague, &c? B

Mr. Stephenson's *Queries concerning* ELECTRICITY *were, in Part, printed in the Papers, which occasion'd the following* REMARKS. C

SIR,

READING a Paragraph in your Paper, sign'd *D. Stephenson*, I was pleased at his Thoughts concerning what Electrical Experiments might be tried, and what might turn out of real Service to Mankind: But the Gentleman is at a Loss, or may be led away by D what has been lately written on Electricity; wherein it is represented as a Capsula enclosing the electrified Body; as if it did not pass thro', but was only a Covering to it: This is quite contrary to the Opinion of a numerous Body of learned Gentlemen, as well as Sir *Isaac Newton*, who asserts, that it permeates all Bodies. Besides, he forgets that what we E suspend is done by Silk Lines, which we tie round the Body we have a Mind to electrify; and yet the electrick Effluvia pass on, and certainly pass thro' all Bodies electrified: So, if this Gentleman had a Mind to have electrified a single Branch of any Fruit-Tree, or Shrub, or particular Parts of an Animal, such as those of Generation, they must be cut off; for the silken Fillet round it will not confine F it to that alone. I did not intend this to contradict, but to endeavour to put to rights those who are so good as to think about it, and communicate their Thoughts. One Way I know to electrify one Part more than another is as followeth: Let the Person be electrified standing upon a Cake of Resin, and let a Non-Electrick touch the Part or Member; by this Means they will attract all the Elec- G trical Fire that the Globe sends into the whole Body out at that Part, and consequently must have a greater Effect upon that Part. There is another Way of Electrifying, so as to cause the Person electrified to feel a particular Shock in the Arm, Leg, Head, &c. These Shocks, if given moderate, and with some Judgment, in my humble Opinion, may turn out of very great Service in removing several Obstructions, and all Paralytick Effects.

B. RACKSTROW.

Mr. Neale *also made the following* OBSERVATIONS *on the same Occasion.*

WITH respect to Mr. *Stephenson*'s first and sixth Articles, I suppose he will be ready to acknowledge his Defect therein. Every Branch of a Tree, and every Member of a Body, being in Contact with the Whole, any particular Branch in the former, or Limb of the latter, cannot be electrized without the whole Tree, or Body, being in the same State. Bandages in this Case can do no Service, because, if the Tree, or Body, be set on an Electrick *per se*, the Electrick Virtue will, by the Contact, spread itself instantaneously over the Whole; and, if set on Non-Electricks, all the Art of Man can never cause one single Part to retain any Electrick Effluvia at all. It is true, an instantaneous Emotion may be produced on any Branch of a Tree, or Member of a Body, while Non-Electrick, by proper Application of the Electrick Phial: But what is this but the Electrick Fire itself? The Progress of which all the Bandages in the World can never stop, nor all the Art ever yet discovered, produce any Vapour from thence.

His fifth Article is of such a Nature as may be accomplished; but as the particular Methods whereby to proceed with any tolerable Hopes of Success are omitted, it may not be disagreeable to give some Hints to the Curious relating thereunto. If the Eggs are taken into a colder Place but for a few Minutes, I presume the Experiments will be determined; therefore conclude, it will be giving the surest Hopes of Success, if we take a large Mouth-Bottle, such as is common for preserving Fruit, and put a Quantity of Cotton therein; let the Whole be made to the same Degree of Warmth, the Eggs may be supposed to have while sat on; then put the marked Eggs therein, cork it down, let a Wire go thro' the Cork to the Cotton, let the Whole be suspended on an Electrick Wire, and after it has been electrized the Time desired, carefully take the Eggs out, and put them into their former Station. This often repeated, I am of Opinion, will produce something worthy Observation, if not to a Degree of Admiration.

His 2d, 3d, and 4th Articles may meet with some Difficulties, if attempted, during the several Processes, but between each may be accomplished, according to the common Method in Practice; as also the 7th and 8th by the Physical Class.

SHIPS

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LIST *of* SHIPS *taken on both Sides. Continued from p.* 77.

SHIPS *taken by the* ENGLISH *from the* FRENCH *and* SPANIARDS.

THE Poſtilion of Bourdeaux, Scruplet, from Dantzick for Bourdeaux, taken by the Endeavour Privateer, Capt. Kennet, and brought into Dover.

A French Privateer taken in the Windward Paſſage by the Merlin Sloop of War, and ſent into Jamaica.

A Spaniſh Advice-Ship, from the Havanna for Spain, taken by the Squadron under Admiral Anſon, and ſent into Plymouth.

The Magdalene, Dupignon, from St. Malo's for Martinico, 350 Tons, taken by the Duke of Cumberland Privateer, Capt. Maugier, and carried into Guernſey.

The Bellona, Boſſean, from Marſeilles for Martinico, taken by the Dreadnought Privateer, Capt. Veale, and carried into Gibraltar.

The Syren, Duchine, a French Privateer of Dieppe, of 10 Carriage, 10 Swivel Guns, and 85 Men, taken by the Jamaica Sloop of War, Capt. Arbuthnot, and brought into Portland Road.

The Queen of Angels, La Foſſe, from Newfoundland for Marſeilles, 22 Guns, 96 Men, and 350 Tons Burthen, taken after 4 Hours Fight, by the Saltaſh Privateer, Capt. Powell, who had 5 Men kill'd and wounded, and the Frenchman 2; carried to Liſbon.

A French Sloop with Roſin, taken by the Adventure Privateer, and carried into Guernſey.

The Laretta Snow, a Privateer of Bayonne, taken by the Blandford Privateer, Capt. Stonehouſe.

Two French Ships, from Smyrna for Marſeilles, taken by the Fame Privateer, Captain Wright, and carried into Meſſina.

The Intrepide Privateer of St. Malo's, 20 Guns 6 Pounders, and 200 Men, and the Lively Snow, an Advice Veſſel, from Duke d' Anville's Squadron, both taken by his Majeſty's Ship the Namur, Capt. Boſcawen.

The Laguittone, Dauſon, from Martinico for France, taken by the Warren Galley Privateer, Capt. Wilſon, of London, and the Hunter Privateer, Capt. Thume.

A French Privateer, taken by the Heſter Brigantine of New York, and carried into Antigua.

A ſmall French Ship, bound to Turkey, taken by the Thames, Capt. Merchant, in the Gut of Malta, and ranſom'd.

The Lumanon, with Proviſions and Tobacco from France; the Maria, with white Sugar; the Louiſa, a Privateer Schooner with 40 Hands; the Deſperate, a Privateer Sloop, with 40 Men; the St. Luce, laden with Proviſions, cut out of St. Vincent under the Cannon; the Sloop Elizabeth, with Tobacco and Proviſions; the Sloop Nonpareil, cut out of Port St. Peter, under a ſtrong Battery; all taken by the Privateer Sloop, Two Friends, of 8 Carriage, 10 Swivel Guns, and 40 Men, Capt. Somerſall, and carried into St. Kit's.

A Spaniſh Prize from the Havanna, with Snuff, Tobacco, *&c.* ſent into Falmouth by the Eagle.

A French Privateer taken off the Cape by the Viper Sloop, and carried into Oporto.

A French Privateer of 36 Guns, taken by the London and Garland Privateers, and carried into Cork.

[*To be continued.*]

SHIPS *taken from the* ENGLISH *by the* FRENCH *and* SPANIARDS.

THE St. Andrew, Abercrombie, from London to the Leeward Iſlands, carried into Breſt.

The Leſtrange Frigate, Butler, from Gibraltar for Briſtol, taken by the Serf Privateer of St. Malo's, and carried into Morlaix.

The True Briton, Whiting, ſunk by a Broadſide from one of the French Men of War that fell in with our Weſt India Fleet; and Peter Monville, Eſq; of Barbadoes, with 8 others drowned.

The Nancy Brigantine, Gray, from Ireland for Faro and Gibraltar, taken off Cape Spartel, by a French Man of War of great Force.

The Wexford, Lyon, from Barbadoes to Philadelphia, taken by 3 Spaniſh Privateers.

The Tygreſs, Bidgood, from Dartmouth for the Leeward Iſlands, carried into Martinico.

The Byam, Buckley, one of the Fleet from Antigua for London, taken by a French Privateer.

The Lydia, Thompſon, from Antigua for Cork, and a Ship from London for Liſbon, carried to Breſt.

The

The Nancy, Grey, from Cork for Gibraltar, taken in her Paſſage.

The Reſtoration of Topſham, Tinkam, for London with Bale Goods and Oats, taken by the Syren, a French Privateer of 14 Carriage and 14 Swivel Guns.

The William and Mary, Wheat, from Rotterdam, for Guernſey, taken by a French Privateer.

The Providence, Laws, from Gottenbourg for Hull, taken by a French Privateer, who put 8 Men in her to carry her to France, but 4 Engliſhmen who remain'd on board overpower'd the French, and carry'd the Veſſel into Holland.

The Severn Man of War, 50 Guns, which with the Woolwich was convoy to the Weſt-India Fleet, taken by the Terrible, a French Man of War of 74 Guns, after a Fight of two Hours, carried into Breſt.

The Dottin, Huſbands, the Anna Maria, Blackman, both from Barbadoes; the Duke of Cumberland, Burton, the Charming Nancy, Pipon, both from Antigua; and the Black Anne, from St. Kit's, all taken by French Privateers, after the Separation of the Weſt India Fleet.

The Prince George, Coulter; and the Glaſgow, Montgomery, both from Glaſgow for Virginia, taken off the Capes, by the Terrible, a French Man of War.

The Adventure, Gibſon, from Dublin for Antigua, carried into St. Malo's.

The London Hope, Prideaux, from Newfoundland for Liſbon, carried into Bayonne.

The Sally and Fanny, Nevine, from Antigua for London, taken by 2 French Men of War.

Two Veſſels from Philadelphia for Barbadoes, taken in Lat. 17 from that Iſland, out of a Fleet under Convoy of 6 Men of War.

The Eleanor, Geheen, from Dublin for Antigua, carried into S. Jean de Luz.

[*To be continued.*]

Poetical ESSAYS *in* MARCH, 1747.

The PUPPET-SHOW.

A TALE.

AT *Skipton* wake, where once a year,
With ſports, and paſtime, and good cheer,
The lads and laſſes blithe regale,
And feaſt on cheeſe-cakes, tarts and ale:
Wakes! the old midwives conſtant friend!
Where frolick love and joys attend;
Where maid-cap pranks dame *Nature* ſhews,
And maidens their green-ſickneſs loſe;
Roger, to ſhew his taſte polite,
Mun' viſit *Punch* forſooth one night:
Here undiſturb'd by critick's rules,
And hemm'd by droves of neighbour fools,
At *Punch*'s ſtrut, which he thought wit,
His cudden ſides were like to ſplit;
And at each joke, his lanthorn jaws,
Extended wide, roar loud applauſe;
Or when diſtreſs awkward appears,
Roger could ſcarce refrain from tears:
The *Gothick* ſtory with our clown,
As goſpel-truth goes glibly down:—
Not *Quixote*'s ſelf was more deceiv'd,
When *Meliſſandra*'s fate he griev'd;
And of the ſqueaking pigmy crew
His vengeful ſword whole legions ſlew.
The curtain drops, the *Drama* ended,
The motley audience homeward tended,
Clowns, nurſes, children—all well pleas'd,
And of their long-ſtor'd farthings eas'd;
While ſome more curious than the reſt,
Behind the curtain rudely preſt:
On ſeeing this, our *Roger* too,
To eaſe his longing, needs muſt go;
With fear and diffidence he enters,
And ſcarce to look about him ventures:
Here dangling on a pin were ſeen
Judea's king, or *Sheba's queen*:
Here *Punch* 'mid ſceptred princes tumbled,
There *prieſts* with *Beelzebub* lay jumbled:
Here ſidelong hanging by a wire,
A chap-fall'n *hero*, *thief*, or '*ſquire*.
With ſuch mock grandeur thus ſurrounded,
Poor *Hodge*, alas! was quite confounded;
Twirling his hat, he ſcrapes and bows,
And his extent of breeding ſhews:
The reſt, at *Roger*'s drole miſtake,
Laugh till their ſides and midriff ake:
'Sure never yet was ſeen (cries one)
'Such a beſotted ſimpleton:
'Were you not blind, you might behold,
'Tis tinſel what you take for gold;
'And what ye fancy fleſh and blood,
'Is nought, you ſee, but rags and wood,
'That cannot ſpeak, look, move, or ſtand,
'But ſtill obeys the artiſt's hand,
'Who fixt on high with pow'r preſides,
'And with a wire each action guides.—
Roger on this, ſtruck with amare,
Wide-gaping like an oaf did gaze,
While gibes from every ſide accoſt him,
And laughing boobies coarſely roaſt him;
Each judging of his own great wit,
By neighbour *Hodge*'s want of it.
'Nay, hawd ye, hawd ye, where's the wonder, [blunder?
'That I (quoth *Hodge*) ſhould make this

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'Since, as a many do report,
'In *London*, nay, ſome ſay at court,
'There's nought more common than to ſee
'The beaver doff'd and bended knee,
'To ſtrutting wooden-headed beaus,
'With empty fobs and tinſel'd cloaths;
'Who, puppet-like, ne'er ſpeak or move
'But as they're wire-led from above;
'And like theſe volk aſide are thrown
'Soon as their dirty work is done.

January's SPRING, *and* February's WINTER:

Written on the late Fall of SNOW.

1.

EMERG'D from *winter*'s gloomy ſcenes,
The *infant ſpring* appears;
The meadow ſtrewn with mingled greens,
An early beauty wears.

2.

The bulbous winter-ſleeping root,
That late its honours ſhed,
Proud to diſplay the earlieſt ſhoot,
Peeps from the genial bed.

3.

Snow-drops in virgin-pure attire,
Their ſhame-fac'd bloſſoms rear:
And humble *crocus*' golden fire
Adorns the gay parterre.

4.

On moſſy banks, in ſhelt'ring bow'rs,
By mazy-wand'ring ſtreams,
The ſweet-blown *primroſe* ſpreads her flow'rs,
To *Phœbus*' vernal beams.

5.

Hail, ſource of light! great lamp of day!
What joys from thee ariſe!
Nature revives, if thou art nigh;
If thou depart, ſhe dies.

6.

Groves, woodlands, hedge-rows, budding ſcene!
By warning preludes ring;
All nature breathes a joy ſerene,
And hails the *new-born ſpring*.

7.

Blow ſoft, ye *winds!* thou ſpiteful *froſt*,
The *youthful ſeaſon* ſpare!
Leſt all our pleaſing hopes are loſt,
And ev'ry pleaſing care.

8.

Thus ſwells the breaſt in wiſhful ſtrain,
And ſoft petitions riſe;
But ah! fond wiſhes here are vain,
And deaf th' inclement ſkies.

9.

The *furly winds* with piercing blaſt,
In *Boreas* fiercely blow,
And gender in the bleak *North-Eaſt*,
Vaſt magazines of *ſnow*.

10.

Then to the *rigid point* they tend,
Whence gelid ſtreams are whirl'd,
Till the ſnow-burden'd clouds deſcend,
And deluge o'er the world.

11.

The life-inſpiring ſcenes withdrawn,
All joy forſakes the plain;
The *birds* are huſh'd, *young ſpring* is flown,
And *winter* reigns again.

12.

So have we ſeen a hopeful youth,
In *early graces* ſhine,
Whoſe bloom of *wiſdom, goodneſs, truth*,
Foretels the *fruits* divine:

13.

Till ſome rude blaſt, from *ſickneſs* blown,
Life's tender ſpring invades,
And lays the *lovely victim* down,
In *death*'s unwelcome ſhades.

14.

Where ſhall I taſte unfading bliſs!
How charm my Soul to reſt?
In thee, my GOD! in thee it lies,
Alone to make me bleſt.

Marſhfield, Feb. 17, 1746-7.

An ODE, *occaſioned by the Biſhop of* DERRY's *being appointed* PRIMATE.

THALIA met, in middle ſky,
Wine's jolly father poſting by
On *Eurus*' rapid wing;
Chear'd as he paſt, the ſeas forbore
Their wonted rage; bleak winter wore,
Surpriz'd, the face of ſpring.

Whence *Bacchus?* Whither now ſo faſt?
The god a while ſuſpends the blaſt,
And calms the lift'ning climate:
Joy, joy, he cries, triumphant *Muſe*,
'Tis fix'd, I hear the happy news,
And STONE at length is primate.

'Tis true, your leſſons ſpoil'd his youth,
Your claſſick ſenſe, and ſober truth,
Seduce him from my ſhrine:
Yet joy without my aid is dumb;——
The cauſe is juſt;—— my ſons, I come,
Crown ev'ry bowl with wine.

What! STONE my favourite, my pride!
Bleſt iſland! great event! (ſhe cry'd,)
But leſt dull ſtrains ſhould mar it,
With thine I'll backward turn my flight,
With thine my friendly gifts unite,
I verſe beſtow, you claret.

Let *Cupid* too our mirth improve;
Each beauty won by faithful love,
To *Hymen* rear a trophy:
Let *Lycon* touch the *Roman* lyre,
And you, who ſole his verſe inſpire,
Smile on your poet * SOPHY.

* *H*——*n*.

Late

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Late *Stanhope* ſhone;—what, tho' his beam
Withdrawn, o'er *Albion* ſpreads my flame,
Yet lives his patron —— ſpirit:
His mitred friend ſucceeds, in parts
Alike, in eaſe, politeneſs, arts;
Who knows and values merit.

And, O my ſon! to rank ſublime
Exalted in life's manly prime,
Deſerve, adorn thy ſtation;
Encourage worth, relieve diſtreſs,
Thus all thy carp'd-at youth ſhall bleſs,
Which gives our hopes duration.

To the Author of the COMEDY, *called,*
The SUSPICIOUS HUSBAND.

IN *Charles*'s days, when bards ſupine in eaſe,
Plann'd the ſoft tale, and ſtudied but to pleaſe;
Their ſatire hard on prieſts and marriage preſt,
And the kind cuckold was a ſtanding jeſt;
Mirth's poiſon'd ſtreams, the pleas'd ſpectator quaff'd, [laugh'd:
And thoughtleſs crowds grew vicious as they
Yet then *Roſcommon* durſt, with manly rage,
Laſh the falſe taſte of a degen'rate age;
Prov'd genuine wit to reaſon cloſe ally'd,
And nobly took the field on virtue's ſide.
Form'd by his rules, ſucceeding times have *ſhewn*
The chaſter ſcenes of *Steele* and *Addiſon*.
But to thy elegance and gen'rous fire,
'Tis giv'n to raiſe the comic ſpirit higher:
'Tis thine, judicious, the true mean to hit,
Nor lean to dulneſs or immoral wit;
Calm the fierce tumults of domeſtick life,
And ſave from jealous rage the guiltleſs wife.
O! may'ſt thou live, thou patron of the fair! [ſhare;
Their gentleſt ſmiles, and honour's palms to
And, when thy gayer muſe has grac'd a-while
The *Britiſh* ſtage, and charm'd thy native iſle, [pear,
May'ſt thou, array'd in tragick pomp, appWith ſtrains reſiſtleſs draw the tender tear,
And to pathetick *Otway*'s ſoftneſs join
Great *Shakeſpear*'s force, and *Rowe*'s harmonious line.

On a QUAKER's *ſtopping up more than half his* Windows, *in Purſuance of the late* Tax *on* LIGHTS.

OUR good friend *Nathan*, heretofore,
Of *outward lights* poſſeſs'd a ſcore,
Each had its uſe and beauty;
Of theſe he walls up all but *nine*,
And leaves his *inward light* to ſhine,
For which he pays no *duty*.

A SONG.

YE frolickſome ſparks of the game,
Ye miſers both wretched and old,
Come liſten to *Billy* by Name,
Who once had a hatful of gold,
With ſeven ſcore acres of land,
And corn and cattle great ſtore;
Tho' now I have none at command,
Yet I am as gay as before.
Then why ſhould we quarrel for riches,
Or any ſuch glittering toys?
A light heart, and a thin pair of breeches,
Goes thorough the world, brave boys.

My father was cloathed in leather,
My mother in ſheep's ruſſet grey,
They labour'd in all ſorts of weather,
That I might go gallant and gay;
With my rapier, hat mounted with feather,
A heart too as light as a cork,
What my old dad had rak'd up together,
I ſpread all abroad with a fork.
Then why, &c.

The merchant who trades on the ſeas
For riches you very well know,
His mind can be never at eaſe,
When bluſtering tempeſts do blow:
His happineſs is very ſmall,
For fear of ſome terrible news;
But he that has nothing at all,
Has little or nothing to loſe.
Then why, &c.

Shou'd they make me a juſtice of peace,
An alderman, ſh'riff, or lord-mayor,
With riches my cares wou'd increaſe,
And drive me quite into deſpair:
I love to be jovial and free,
I'll ne'er be concern'd in the ſtate;
My mind is a kingdom to me,
There's danger in being too great.
Then why, &c.

My fortune is pretty well ſpent,
My lands, my cattle and corn;
Yet I am as full of content
As e'er I was ſince I was born:
I ne'er will be troubled with wealth,
My pockets are drain'd very dry;
I walk where I pleaſe for my health,
And never fear robbing, not I.
Then why, &c.

Now ſome ſay, that care kill'd a cat,
It ſtarv'd her and caus'd her to die;
But I will be wiſer than that,
For the devil of care will have I,
But to toſs off a jolly full bowl,
To drive away ſorrow and ſtrife:
Here's a health to that honeſt brave ſoul,
Who never took care in his life.
Then why, &c.

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Monthly Chronologer.

AT the Seſſions at the *Old Baily*, *Feb.* 27, *Henry Sims*, commonly called *Gentleman Harry*, received Sentence of Death for a Robbery on the Highway. After his Condemnation he behav'd with great indecency to the Court, and told them, if it had not been for him, there would have been a Maiden-Seſſions, but now he muſt be hang'd by himſelf. He is a notorious Offender, and has committed ſeveral Robberies on the Highway.

On the 28th (to which Day the Court adjourn'd for that Purpoſe) *John Blow* of *Caſtle-Hill*, in the County of *Fife*, Eſq; was admitted to Bail, purſuant to his Petition, ſetting forth, That he was taken up in *Edinburgh* in *June* 1745, and committed to *Newgate* for High Treaſon in *September* following, by the Right Hon. the Marquiſs of *Tweedale*; but as the Suſpenſion of the *Habeas Corpus* Act was expir'd, he prayed to be tried, bail'd, or diſcharg'd. Accordingly he was bail'd, himſelf bound in the Sum of 500*l.* and four others in 250*l.* each.

MONDAY, *March* 2.

The Court met at *St. Margaret's-Hill, Southwark*, on the King's Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, for the Trial of the Rebel Priſoners, when the Hon. Mr. Juſtice *Wright*, the Hon. Mr. Baron *Clive*, and *Peter Theobald*, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners, were preſent, and the Court adjourn'd to *Tueſday* the 5th of *May*.

The ſame Day *Alexander Law*, *Patrick Cuſhine*, *Duncan Gordon*, *James Moody*, *Kenneth Mackenzie* and *William M'Guire*, brought from *Scotland* on the 20th of *June*, with the other Rebel Priſoners, were diſcharg'd out of the *New-Gaol*, *Southwark*, by Order of the Duke of *Newcaſtle*.

Nine and Twenty Smugglers having been required, by his Majeſty's Orders in Council, publiſh'd in the *Gazettes* of *Jan.* 17 and 20, to ſurrender themſelves within 40 Days, and take their Trials, in Purſuance of an Act paſſed the laſt Seſſions, to prevent Smuggling; and not one of them having as yet ſurrendered themſelves for that Purpoſe, he, who ſhall apprehend any one of the ſaid Smugglers, after the Expiration of the 40 Days, will be entitled to a Reward of 500*l.* And all, who ſhall harbour, receive, conceal, abet, or ſuccour any of the Offenders, not ſurrendering themſelves within the 40 Days, will be liable to be tranſported for 7 Years.

A Pardon has paſs'd the Great Seal for a great Number of Rebels, who are to be tranſported to his Majeſty's Colonies in *America*.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

This Night there was a Meeting of the Merchants of *London*, at the *Crown* Tavern behind the *Royal Exchange*, when *Thomas Godfrey*, Eſq; was choſen Chairman: It was reſolved to petition the Honourable Houſe of Commons for the better Protection of the Trade; and a Committee was appointed to draw up a Petition accordingly.

The following Rebels, under Sentence of Death in the *New Gaol*, *Southwark*, who had been reprieved to the 10th Inſtant, have obtained a further Reprieve during his Majeſty's Pleaſure, *viz. John Burnet*, *Charles Deacon*, *John Saunderſon*, Sir *James Kinloch*, *Charles Gordon*, *James Gordon*, *Walter Mitchel*, *James Wilding*, *Chriſtopher Taylor*, *William Batteragh*, *Thomas Watſon*, *George Ramſey*, *James Lindſey* and *James Gadd*.

TUESDAY, 17.

Capt. *Stafford*, who had been confined in *Newgate* for ſeveral Months, on Suſpicion of High Treaſon againſt his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, was, by an Order from the Principal Secretary of State's Office, diſcharged.

THURSDAY 19.

The independent Electors of the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter* held their Anniverſary Feaſt at *Vintner's* Hall, the Stewards being,

The E. of Litchfield,	Sir Rd. Bamfylde, Bt.
Earl of Orrery,	Geo. Heathcote, Eſq;
Ld. viſc. Andover,	Tho. Carew, Eſq;

and choſe the following for the enſuing Year,

Lord Ward,	Sir Cha. Tynte, Bt.
Lord Windſor,	Sir Tho. Clarges, Bt.
Sir Ja. Daſhwood, Bt.	Geo. Cooke, Eſq;

And the following Healths were drank.

From the London Evening Poſt.

The King *:—The Prince:—The Duke:—Proſperity to the independent Electors of *Weſtminſter*:—Proſperity to the City of *London*, and the Trade thereof:—Thanks to the worſhipful Company of Vintners for the Uſe of their Hall:—The Lord-mayor of *London*:—Succeſs to the Arms of *Great Britain* by Sea and Land:—To the annexing *Cape Breton* to the Crown of *Great Britain*:—That the Spirit of Independency may diffuſe itſelf through the Nation:—That the Enemies of *Great Britain* may never eat the Bread or drink the Drink thereof:—That the Naturalization Bill may be kicked out of the Houſe, and the Foreigners out of the Kingdom.

* Each Man having a Glaſs of Water on the Left Hand, and waving the Glaſs of Wine over the Water. *This is added in another Paper.*

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dom:—That the darkening our Windows may enlighten our Underſtanding:—To all thoſe that dare be honeſt:—The Stewards elect:---The late Stewards, with Thanks for the Trouble they have taken:—Our old Friend.———

Amidſt this Mirth, one Mr. *Williams*, Maſter of the *White-horſe* in *Piccadilly*, being obſerved to make Memorandums with a Pencil, gave ſuch Offence that he was ſeverely cuff'd and kick'd out of the Company.

A General Court of the *Bank* of *England* was held, when a Dividend of 2 and half *per Cent.* on their Capital, for the Half Year, ending at *Lady-day*, was declared, and the Warrants to be iſſued out on or before the 30th of *April* next.

TUESDAY, 24.

His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to,

An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry.---An Act for granting to his Majeſty ſeveral Rates and Duties upon Coaches, and for raiſing the Sum of One Million, by Way of a Lottery, to be charg'd on the ſaid Rates and Duties,---The Mutiny Bill, and ſeveral private Bills.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

This Day the Act took Place for laying an additional Duty on Window-Lights. (See p. 47. And in the 2d Line of the Account of the Act, *read* 10 *before* 11.) The above Act for the Duty on Coaches, &c. took Place on the ſame Day. By this Act, for every Coach, Chariot, &c. with 4 Wheels, kept by or for any Perſon, for his or her own Uſe, or to be let out to Hire (except Hackney Coaches, and Stage Coaches not let out to Hire by Way of Bye Jobb, and Coaches, &c. kept for Sale) there is to be annually paid 4*l.* provided no Perſon be obliged to pay for above five ſuch Carriages, except ſuch as keep them for Hire, who are to pay 4*l.* for every ſuch Carriage. For every Chaiſe, Chair, &c. with 2 Wheels, 40*s.* except ſuch Poſt Chaiſes as are kept for Hire by the Poſt Maſter-General, which are to be enter'd at the next Exciſe Office, and mark'd within 30 Days after *March* 25, &c. The Perſons keeping ſuch Coaches, Chaiſes, &c. within the Bills of Mortality, to give Notice to the Exciſe Office, in *London*, within 30 Days after *March* 25; or 20, after they begin to keep them, and then to pay the Duty as above; and thoſe out of the ſaid Bills within 60 Days after *March* 25; or 20, after beginning to keep them, to the next Office of Exciſe.

On the 4th Inſtant his Majeſty's Ship the *Hampton-Court*, in Company with ſeveral other Ships, took the *Compte de Lowendahl* Privateer of *Dunkirk*, of 20 Guns and 175 Men, and on the 11th, the *Neptune de Rouen*, one of the *French Martinico* Fleet.

There was Advice from *Paris*, of the 10th Inſtant Q. S. That a Courier arrived there with the News of the Death of the Queen Conſort of King *Staniſlaus*, Mother to the Queen of *France*.

We alſo learn from the *Hague*, That on the 11th O. S. the Tranſports with the Troops from *England*, as alſo thoſe from *Scotland*, arrived at *Williamſtadt*; whereupon the Duke of *Cumberland* ſet out next Day from the *Hague* to review them, and returned on the 16th, to ſettle every Thing relating to the Operations of the next Campaign in *Flanders*, where we are to have by Computation an Army of 140,000 Men.

The CASE *of the* MERCERS COMPANY, *as it appears to a Member of the General Court.*

ABOUT the Year 1698, the Mercers Company were indebted, to the Amount of between 60 and 70,000*l.* which their Eſtates in Poſſeſſion and Reverſion, were much more than ſufficient to have ſatisfied. This Debt was not incurred thro' any Miſconduct, or Extravagance of the Company's, but was abſolutely owing to large Sums of Money, which the Company had lent to the Publick, for the Uſes of Government; to the great Loſſes they ſuſtained by the Fire of *London*; and to the prodigious Expence they were afterwards at in purchaſing Ground for, and building, one of the moſt uſeful and ornamental Structures in this City, or Kingdom, the *Royal Exchange*.

In this Situation of their Affairs, Dr. *Aſhton* made the Company an Offer of his Scheme, which, at the ſame Time that it was thought extreamly uſeful to the Subſcribers, the Company were aſſured, was built upon Calculations advantageous to themſelves.

Sure! a Company who had already ſerved the Publick ſo much to their own Detriment, cannot be blamed for undertaking a Scheme, where their own, and a general Benefit were to go Hand in Hand together.

In this Light, and upon theſe Principles, the Company did accept of Dr. *Aſhton*'s Propoſal; and they had great Reaſon to flatter themſelves, that if this Scheme was fairly conducted, and a due Regard was paid, in the Choice of their Lives, to the Intereſts of the Company, they ſhould by the Profits upon it, have been able, in Time, to leſſen at leaſt, if not to have extinguiſhed, the Debt they were then encumbred with, and which they had contracted, by contributing beyond their Proportion to publick Utility.

Unhappy for the Company! Unhappy for their Annuitants! Thoſe of the Company, to whom the Management of this Scheme was entruſted, for Reaſons beſt known to themſelves, tho' not very difficult to gueſs at, admitted Numbers of bad and indifferent Lives into their Subſcriptions; and, beſides, did not always diſpoſe of the Monies they received to the beſt Advantage.

In

In the Year 1725, the Effects of this Miſmanagement were ſo ſenſibly felt, that the Company wanted Money ſufficient to pay their Annuitants the Half Year that was growing due.

At this Time the Company were able to have done ample Juſtice to their Creditors; at this Time the Company ſhould, and would doubtleſs have ſtopped, if their then Managers had been ingenuous enough to have lain a true State of their Affairs before them.

But theſe Gentlemen, inſtead of acting ſo fair a Part, from which they could not poſſibly have been miſled, if the Welfare of the Company, or that of their Creditors, had been uppermoſt in their Thoughts, choſe to act a very different one. It was inſinuated to the Company, that their Affairs were in a very good Way, and only wanted ſome Supplies of Ready-Money: Leave was obtained from the General Court for the Maſter and Wardens, or more properly for theſe Gentlemen under the Appearance of a ſtanding Committee of Accounts, to borrow Money with the Company's Seal: And in this Shape the Company's Affairs were carried on by theſe Gentlemen (the Company all the while induſtriouſly kept ignorant of what was tranſacting) for near 20 Years longer.

At *Michaelmas* 1745, the Company was forced to make a full Stop: Their Affairs were examined into, and then it appeared what their late friendly Directors have been doing for them. From the Time they came in, to the Time they went out of the Direction, the Company was worſted not only in the whole Bond Debt of 85,000*l.* beſides ſome miſapplied Charity, but likewiſe in a very conſiderable Increaſe of their claiming and expecting Annuitants.

By this ungenerous and unwarrantable Behaviour of their Directors, the Mercers Company are totally ruined, and along with them many of their ſuffering and helpleſs Creditors. It is from the Wiſdom and Juſtice of Parliament only, that either the Company, or their Creditors, can hope for any Relief againſt thoſe, who have brought this unlooked for and reciprocal Deſtruction upon them.

EPITAPH *for Mr.* CHUBB.

HERE ſleeps the ſage, whoſe early youth,
Smit with the ſacred love of truth,
Nature's firſt principles explor'd,
And only one great Cauſe ador'd.
Born to be gen'rous, kind, and good,
This wicked world with grief he view'd:
On all its glitt'ring glories trod,
And, like the Patriarch, walk'd with God.
Pool. *H. PRICE.*

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

RICHARD *St. George*, Eſq; only Son of Maj. Gen. *St. George*, to Miſs *Blaydwin*.

Major *Johnſton*, to the Lady *Charlotte Montagu*, youngeſt Siſter to the Earl of *Halifax*.

James Page of *Goſport*, Eſq; to Miſs *Betty Wood* of *Chatham*.

Thomas Rookwood of *Cobham Hall* in *Suffolk*, Eſq; to Miſs *Knight* of *Norfolk*.

Philip Herbert, Eſq; Member of Parl. for *Oxford*, to Miſs *Butler*.

Mr. *Peyton*, Nephew to Sir *Yelverton Peyton* of *Norfolk*, Bart. to Miſs *Box*, of *Hammerſmith*, a 20,000*l.* Fortune.

Lord Viſcount *Strange*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Derby*, and Knight of the Shire for *Lancaſhire*, to Miſs *Smith*, Daughter and Co-Heir to *Hugh Smith* of *Weald-Hall* in *Eſſex*, Eſq; deceas'd. a Fortune of near 100,000*l.*

George Auſtin, Eſq; of *Kent*, to Miſs *Wood*.

Rev. Mr. *Thomas Carte* (who is now proſecuting the Deſign of an *Hiſtory of England*, at the Expence of ſeveral publick Bodies and private Perſons) to a Daughter of Col. *Brett*.

Mr. *George Goſling*, an eminent Painter, in the 60th Year of his Age, to Mrs. *Brown* of *Chelſea*, aged 50, being the 7th Wife he has been married to within 20 Years.

Rev. Principal *Wiſhart*, D. D. of *Edinburgh*, to Miſs *Fanny Deans*.

Rt. Hon. the Lord *Byron*, to Miſs *Elizabeth Shaw*, a 70,000*l* Fortune.

Robert Bird, of *Coventry*, Eſq; to Miſs *Polly Mertins*.

Thomas Stevens, Eſq; of *Kentiſh-Town*, to Miſs *Bockholt* of *Hampſtead*.

William Hayter, Eſq; an eminent Merchant, to Miſs *Harris*, a 30,000*l.* Fortune.

Rev. Mr. *Robertſon*, to Miſs *Lowat*, a 10,000*l.* Fortune.

Lady *Catharine Peterſham*, delivered of a Daughter.

The Lady of the Lord *Burleigh*, of a Son.

The Lady of *Thomas Tracy*, Eſq; of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.

MRS. *Amelia Drummond*, Daughter to the late Viſcount *Strathallen*.

Rev. Mr. *Johnſon*, Keeper of the Library built and endowed by the late Abp. *Tenniſon*, in *Caſtle-ſtreet* near the *Mews*, and Afternoon Preacher at *Oxendon Chapel*.

Capt. *William Gregory*, who was Commander of the *Deptford* Storeſhip at the Siege of *Carthagena*.

Rt. Hon. the Counteſs of *Sutherland*, at *Dunrobin* in *Scotland*.

The Lady of Sir *James Clavering*, Bart.

Rt. Hon. the Lady Viſcounteſs *Irwin*, Great-Grandmother to the preſent Lord.

Sir *James Dalziel* of *Binns*, Bart. and Sir *Francis Kinloch* of *Gilmertoun*, Bart.

Hon. and Rev. Dr. *Charles Bertie*, Rector of *Kenn* in *Devonſhire*, Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and Brother to the late Earl of *Abingdon*.

Paul Mewbray, Eſq; in the Commiſſion of the Peace for the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*.

Rev. Mr. *Craner*, Lecturer of the United Pariſhes of *St. Mildred Breadſtreet*, and *St. Margaret Moſes*.

Sir *James Stanley* of *Alderley* in *Cheſhire*, Bart. ſucceeded by his only Brother, Sir *Edward*

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ward Stanley of the *Inner Temple*, Bart. Capt. *George Cummins*, Commander of the *Royal Oak* in 1728. Mr. *Anthony da Coſta*, late a very rich *Jew* Merchant. *Gabriel Wynne*, Eſq; High Sheriff for *Montgomeryſhire* in 1743. *Francis Duncombe*, Eſq; at his Seat at *Broughton* in *Bucks*, the laſt of that ancient Family. *John Edwards*, jun. Eſq; only Son of *John Edwards* of *Highgate*, Eſq; *Charles Naſh* of *Norfolk-ſtreet*, Eſq; an eminent Merchant, and formerly Supercargo to the *Eaſt-Indies*. Mr. *Paterſon*, Agent to ſeveral Regiments. Capt. *George Hamilton*, in the 90th Year of his Age, Commander of the *Royal Anne Galley* in the Reign of Q. *Anne*. *Cuthbert Conſtable*, Eſq, of *Burton-Conſtable* in *Holderneſs*. Rev. Mr. *Moſs*, Rector of *Horſley* in *Surry*. Col. *Inwood* of the Foot-Guards. Dr. *Audley* Advocate and Chancellor of *York*. Rev. Mr. *John Savage*, Rector of *Clothal* in *Hertfordſhire*, and Lecturer of *St. George, Hanover-ſquare*.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

SAYER RUDD, M. D. preſented to the Rectory of *Eaſtbridge* in *Romney Marſh*, being a demoliſh'd Church, void by the Death of Mr. *Lewis*.—Mr. *Sleech*, Archdeacon of *Cornwall*, elected Canon Reſidentiary in the Cathedral Church of *Exeter*.—*Fiſield Allen*, D. D. had a Diſpenſation to hold the Rectory of *St. Anne's* and *Agnes*, *Alderſgate*, with St. *John's Zachary* in *London*, together with the Vicarage of *Chigwell* in *Eſſex*.—Mr. *John Williams*, preſented to the Vicarage of *Roſmarket* in *Pembrokeſhire*.—Mr. *William Taſker*, to the Rectory of *Ludchurch*, alias *Eglwys Lwyd*, in *Pembrokeſhire*.—Dr. *Carmichaell*, Brother to the Earl of *Hynford*, to the Benefice of *Wing*, in *Bucks*, worth 300 *l. per Ann.*—*John Mather*, M. A. to the Rectory of *Biddenden*, in the Dioceſe of *Canterbury*.—Mr. *James Grant*, to a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of *Exeter*.—Mr. *Hill*, to the Prebend of *Barnley* in *York* Cathedral.—Mr. *Jacob Omer*, to the Vicarage of *St. John's* in the *Iſle of Thanet*.—*Thomas Jones*, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Meldreth* in *Cambridgeſhire*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

CAPT. *Robert Hughes*, made Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the *Kingſton*.—*James Weſt*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Eſq; choſen Recorder of *Poole* in *Dorſetſhire*, in the Room of *Dennis Bond*, Eſq; deceas'd.—*Hale Wortham*, of *Royſton*, Eſq; appointed High Sheriff of *Hertfordſhire* for the Year enſuing.

Whiteball, March 24. The King has been pleaſed to make the following Promotion, viz. *Robert Balkell*, Eſq; *Gervais Parker*, Eſq; and the Right Hon. *William* Earl of *Harrington*, to be Generals of Foot; and the Right Hon. *Algernoon* Lord *Percy*, commonly call'd Earl of *Hartford*, Sir *Robert Rich*, Bart. his Grace *John* Duke of *Montagu*, and the Right Hon. *Richard* Lord Viſcount *Moleſworth*, to be Generals of Horſe.—*Hutchins Williams*, Eſq; of *Chichеſter*, made a Baronet of *Great-Britain*.—*Charles Lowe Wyndell*, Eſq; made Surveyor-General of his Majeſty's Revenues ariſing by all and all Manner of Fines, Forfeitures and Sums of Money, commonly called Green Wax Monies.

New Members.

Counſellor *Clayton*, for *Wigan* in *Lancaſhire*, in the Room of Sir *Roger Bradſhaigh*, Bart. deceas'd.—Col. *Halyburton*, for the Shires of *Orkney* and *Zetland* in *Scotland*, in the Room of the Hon. *Robert Douglas*, Eſq; killed at the Battle of *Fontenoy*.

[Bankrupts *in our next*.

BILL *of Mortality from* Feb. 24. *to* Mar. 24.

Chriſtened	Males 627, Females 556		1183
Buried	Males 962, Females 1025		1987
Died under 2 Years old			650
Between	2 and 5		170
	5 and 10		63
	10 and 20		71
	20 and 30		157
	30 and 40		224
	40 and 50		192
	50 and 60		169
	60 and 70		141
	70 and 80		113
	80 and 90		31
	90 and 100		6
			1987
Buried	Within the Walls		141
	Without the Walls		462
	In *Mid.* and *Surry*		919
	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		465
			1987
Weekly *March* 3.			428
10.			492
17.			508
24.			559
			1987

PRICE

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old.	South Sea Ann. new.	4 per Cent. 1746.	4 per Cent. 1747.	3 per Cent. B. Annu.	IndiaBonds præm.	B.Cir.pr. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London
1	Sunday										S.E.	Mild
2	128 1/8	175 174 1/2	101 100 7/8	100 1/4	98 1/8	96	95 7/8	85 1/4	39s a 40	4 15 0	S.E.	Cloudy
3	128 1/8 3/8	175	101 1/4	100 1/8 1/4	98 1/8	96 1/8	95 3/4 7/8	85 5/8 3/4	38s a 39	4 15 0	S.E.	Fair
4	128 1/2 3/4		101 1/2	100 1/8	98	96 95 7/8	95 3/4 3/8	85 3/8	38s a 39	4 15 0	E.N.E.	Fair
5	129 1/2 130	174 1/2		100 1/8	98	96	95 1/2 5/8	85 1/2	38s a 39	4 15 0	S.E.	Fair
6			101 1/4	100 99 7/8	98 97 7/8	96 1/8 1/4	95 5/8	85 3/4	39s	4 15 0	N.	Cloudy
7				100	98 1/8	96 3/8	95 5/8 1/4	85 3/4	39s a 40	4 15 0	N.	clear cold
8	Sunday										E. by S.	clear cold
9	131	174 1/4	101 1/4	99 7/8	98 97 7/8	96 1/8	95 5/8 7/8	85 3/4	39s a 40	4 15 0	N.W.	clear cold
10	131	174 1/4 3/4	101	99 3/4 7/8	98 97 3/4	96 1/8 1/4	95 3/8 7/8 1/8	85 3/8 7/8	39s	4 15 0	S.	rain snow
11	130 1/4 130	174 1/4 173 3/4	100 3/4	99 3/8 7/8 5	97 1/8	96 1/8 1/8 96	95 5/8	85 3/4 1/2 5/8	40s a 38	5 2 6	N.E. by N.	hail rain
12	130	173 3/4 174		99 3/8 3/4	97 1/8	96 1/8	95 5/8 1/4	85 3/4 1/2	38s a 39	5 2 6	S.E.	clou. cold
13	130	174 1/2		99 3/4 1/2 7/8	97 1/8 3/4	96 1/4 1/4	95 5/8 96	85 3/4	39s a 40	5 2 6	E. N. E.	clear cold
14			101 1/4	100 1/8	98 1/8 1/4	96 1/4 1/2	96 1/4	85 3/4	40s	5 2 6	N.E. by N.	froft clear
15	Sunday										N. N.E.	clou.clear
16	130 3/4		102	100 1/4 1/2	98 1/4 7/8	96 1/2 3/4	96 1/4 1/2 1/8	85 1/2 7/8	40s	5 2 6	N.E. by N.	fair clou.
17	130 3/4	175	101 3/4 102	100 1/4 1/2	98 1/4 7/8	96 3/4	96 1/2 3/8 3/4	85 3/4	39s a 41	5 2 6	N.E. by E.	cloudy
18	130 1/2 1/4		101 3/4	100 1/2 101	99 1/4	96 7/8 97 1/8	96 7/8 97 2/8	85 3/4 1/2 86	41s a 40	5 7 6	N. E.	fair
19	130 129 1/4			100 3/8 3/4	99 1/4 100	97 1/4 3/4	97 1/8 5/8	86 1/4	41s a 42	5 7 6	S.E.	cloudy
20	129	174 1/2		100 3/4 101 1/4	100	97 3/4 98 1/4	97 1/8 3/4	86 1/8	41s	5 15 0	S.E. by E.	fair rain
21	129			100 3/4 1/2	99 3/4 1/4	97 3/4 97	97 1/4 96 1/2 3/8	86 1/8 86	41s a 42	5 15 0	S. W.	cloudy
22	Sunday										S.E.	Rain
23		174 1/2		100 3/4 101 1/8	99 1/2 3/4	97 1/4 1/2	96 1/2 3/4	85 3/4	41s a 42	5 15 0	S. W.	Rain
24			101 1/2		99 1/2 1/8	97 1/2 1/8	96 1/2 3/4 2/8	85 3/4 86	42s a 40	5 15 0	S. by E.	fair
25			101 1/4			97 1/8 96 3/4	96 1/4 95 1/2 96	85 7/8	40s	5 15 0	W.	fair rain
26	128 1/2	174			98 1/4 1/2	96 1/2	95 7/8	85 1/2	38s	5 15 0	S.W. by W.	rain fair
27					98 1/2	96 1/2	95 7/8 96 1/2	85 1/2 3/4	38s a 39	5 15 0	S. W.	rain fair
28					98 3/4 99	96 1/4 7/8	96 1/4 3/4	85 5/8 1/4 3/8	39s	5 15 0	S. W.	fair clou.
29	Sunday										S. W.	fair clou.
30	129	174 1/2	101	101 1/2 101	99,	96 3/4	96	85 1/2	39s	5 15 0	S.E.	fair
31	130 1/2	174	101 1/2	100 3/4	99	97	96 1/4	85 5/8	40s	5 15 0	S. by E.	fair

WITH regard to *Genoa*, nothing has happened since our last but Skirmiſhes between the *Auſtrians* and the Troops of the Republick, in which neither Side ſeems to have got any great Advantage, becauſe it is generally claimed by both; for according to the *Auſtrian* Accounts, the *Genoeſe* are reduced to the greateſt Diſtreſs, and full of inteſtine Diviſions; but according to the Accounts from *France*, they have had the beſt of it in moſt of the Skirmiſhes, and many of their great Families have united with, and put themſelves at the Head of the People. In the mean time, the *French* have prepared an Embarkation of 6000 Men at *Marſeilles* and *Toulon*, to be ſent by Sea to *Genoa*, which, it is ſaid, ſet ſail the 17th Inſtant N. S. for that City. The *French* and *Spaniſh* Army, under Marſhal *Belleiſle*, are likewiſe preparing to paſs the *Var*, in order to march to its Relief; and it is expected, that the *Neapolitan* Army, aſſembled upon the Frontiers of the Eccleſiaſtical State, to the Number of 30,000, will, at the ſame Time, march towards *Lombardy*, 4000 Horſe of that Army being, by our laſt Accounts, upon the Point of marching to *Foligno*, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, where they are to receive Orders what Rout they are next to take.

As to General *Brown*'s Army, ſince it repaſſed the *Var*, moſt of the *Auſtrian* Horſe have marched back to *Lombardy* for the Sake of Forage, and a great part of their Infantry have marched to *Savona*, in order to go and join the *Auſtrian* Army deſigned for beſieging *Genoa*, which is now commanded by Count *Schulenberg*; ſo that it ſeems to be now left entirely to the King of *Sardinia*, to defend the Paſſage of the *Var* againſt the *French* and *Spaniards*.

The fruitleſs Siege of *Antibes*, whilſt the *Auſtrian* Army was in *Provence*, has furniſhed the *French* with Matter of Triumph, as appears by the following Account lately ſent from that Place: 'At preſent we are at Liberty to breathe the free Air again, to look about us, and to think of rebuilding our Houſes, of which there is not one in this Place, that is not half; and moſt of them wholly beat down. Our Governor, the Chevalier *de Sade*, has gained immortal Reputation, and is looked upon as the Saviour of this Country, by the obſtinate Defence he made in a Place which hitherto never had the Title of a Fortreſs; but after having withſtood a Bombardment of 36, and a Siege of four Days open Trenches, with a Garriſon of ſcarce 800 Men, we flatter ourſelves, that the Name of our Town will be recorded in Hiſtory; but, in the mean Time, it would pleaſe us better, if it were rebuilt. The *Auſtrian* General, Baron *Roth*, fairly cheated us of his Artillery, for his Eſcort was not ſtrong enough to have protected it, but he mounted wooden Cannon upon his Batteries, which deceived us, till thoſe of Braſs were fairly out of Reach.

However, the *French* have as yet no great Reaſon to gaſconade, for they have been repulſed and obliged to give over their Deſign of reducing the little Iſland of St. *Margaret*, off of *Antibes*, where the *Auſtrians* left a Garriſon, which ſtill keeps Poſſeſſion of the Place, under Protection of the *Britiſh* Ships of War.

It is probable the Campaign will very ſoon be opened in *Flanders*, the Troops having begun to aſſemble on both Sides, and Marſhal Count *Saxe*, it is ſaid arrived at *Briſſels* the 19th Inſtant O. S. As to the *French*, they have already, in ſome Meaſure, begun their Operations, and in an extraordinary Manner too; for about the Middle of this Month, they ſent a Party of about 1500 Men, under M. *de Clermont Gallerande*, to reconnoitre the Outworks of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, which was ſet ſome Time within Cannon-ſhot of the Place, and not only plundered but committed great Outrages in ſeveral Villages within the Territories of the States General, which is the firſt ſeeming Hoſtility the *French* have committed againſt their High Mightineſſes, and cannot well be excuſed, becauſe the Soldiers ſold their plunder publickly at the Market-place at *Antwerp*.

The *French* Merchants begin to exclaim loudly againſt the War with *Great Britain*, on Account of the bad Luck they have lately met with; for of 102 Sail of Merchant Ships, with 2 Men of War and 4 *Indiamen*, which ſailed from *Martinico* on the 8th of *January* N. S. 40 Sail of the Merchant Ships are ſtill miſſing, and 7 have been caſt away on the Coaſt of *Lower Normandy*. Beſides this, they have an Account, that the Fleet bound from *Europe* to *Cape Francois*, had, in their Paſſage from *Martinico*, been chaced by ſome *Britiſh* Men of War and Privateers, and that of 30 Sail, only 15 were arrived at *Cape Francois*. Upon this the Merchants have delivered a Memorial, in which they repreſent, that ſince the War began, they have loſt by Captures 189 Millions of Livres, amounting to 7,875,000*l.* Sterling. To balance this, and to keep up the Spirits of the People, they are fitting out at *Breſt* a Squadron of 10 Men of War, and ſome Tranſports, which is deſigned, they ſay, upon a ſecret Expedition of great Importance; and they add further, that they ſhall have next Campaign an Army of 150,000 Men under Marſhal *Saxe* in *Brabant*, beſides an Army of 30,000 Men now aſſembling upon the *Moſelle* under Count *Lautree*, with which they intend to beſiege *Luxembourg*, the Governor of which Place is, indeed, expecting and preparing for a Siege; having ordered the Streets to be unpaved, and all uſeleſs Mouths to depart the City.

CONTROVERSY *and* DIVINITY.

1. A Critical Enquiry into the Opinions and Practices of the antient Philosophers, concerning the Nature of the Soul and a future State; with a Preface by Mr. *Warburton*, 8vo, price 2*s*. few'd. *Davis*.

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March 3.

THE Rev. *Thomas Walls*, Prebendary of *Wicklow*; Rev. *John Whittingham*, Senior Fellow; Rev. *Paul Read*, Junior Fellow of the College, and Rev. *Hugh Dawſon*, took the Degrees of Doctors in Divinity; Rev. *James Knight* and *Henry Mercier*, Junior Fellows, of Batchelors in Divinity; Four commenced Maſters of Arts, and forty-five, Batchelors of Arts.

(3) Mr. *James Taylor*, Brewer, ſubſcribed ſix Barrells of Beer yearly, to the Lying-in-hoſpital.

LINEN-BOARD.

The Truſtees of the Linen Manufacture, to encourage the making and Exportation of coarſe Linens; and further, To extend that uſeful Manufacture, propoſe to give the following Præmiums.

I. A Præmium of 500*l.* to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall, after the firſt Day of *May* next, manufacture, or cauſe to be manufactured, the greateſt Quantity of ſound, merchantable Linen Cloth, of the Breadth of 26 Inches or upwards, made of cleanſed Yarn, and not leſs in Value than 6d. *per* Yard, being ſuch as is fit for the Uſe of the Servants and Negroes in the *Britiſh* Colonies and Plantations, and ſhall cauſe the ſame to be exported to *Great Britain*, between the firſt Day of *May* aforeſaid, and the firſt Day of *Auguſt* 1748, provided the Quantity ſo exported be not leſs than 50,000 Yards.

II. A Præmium of 400*l.* on the like Conditions, to ſuch Perſon or Perſons who have not obtained the firſt Præmium, provided the Quantity ſo exported be not leſs than 40,000 Yards.

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V. A Præmium of 100*l.* on the like Conditions, to ſuch Perſon or Perſons who have not obtained the firſt, ſecond, third, or fourth Præmiums, provided the Quantity ſo exported be not leſs than 10,000 Yards.

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X. Twenty Præmiums of 5*l.* each, on the like Conditions, to Twenty Perſons who have not obtained any of the higher Præmiums, provided the Quantity exported by each Perſon be not leſs than 500 Yards.

N. B. No Cloths ſhall be intitled to the Præmiums but ſuch as are proved upon Oath to be made intirely of Yarn ſpun in this Kingdom. And as there may be many Competitors for theſe, eſpecially the lower Præmiums, ſo the Truſtees reſolve, where the Quantities exported by each Competitor are ſufficient to intitle them to the Præmiums for which they reſpectively apply, to have Regard to the Goodneſs of the Cloths ſo exported, as well as to the greater Number of Yards, but with a Preference, the Quantity and Goodneſs confidered, to ſuch as ſhall be proved to have been made of Yarn ſpun from Flax of the Growth of this Kingdom.

All Perſons who intend to apply for the large Præmiums, ſhall give 15 Days Notice to the Truſtees of their Intention to export any Quantity of ſuch Linen, being not leſs than 4000 Yards, to the End that the ſaid Truſtees may appoint one of their Officers to inſpect, examine, and ſtamp the ſame at that Port from whence ſuch Linens are to be exported to *Great Britain*. And they who intend to apply for the leſſer Præmiums, ſhall give the like Notice, to the End that their Cloths may be inſpected, examined, and ſtamped at the ſame Time, when the Officers are ſent to inſpect, examine, and ſtamp the ſaid greater Quantities, otherwiſe they muſt bring their Cloths to the *Linen-Hall* in *Dublin*. And the Truſtees require, That before they ſend the Officers to view and ſtamp the above-mentioned Linens, indented Patterns of each Piece, and the full Breadth of the Cloth ſhall be firſt ſent up to them, marked and numbered in the Piece and Pattern alike. And in order to intitle themſelves to ſuch Præmiums, they ſhall produce Certificates from the Collector or Collectors of the reſpective Ports, that the ſaid Linens were exported

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ported to *Great Britain*, and ſhall be ſtrictly examined as to their having really and *bona fide*, manufactured or cauſed to be manufactured, the ſaid Linens ſo exported to *Great Britain*, particularly whether any other Perſons be at all concerned or intereſted in the ſaid Cloths ſo exported. And if upon ſuch Examination it ſhall appear, that the ſaid Cloths, or any Part of them, were manufactured by or for the Uſe of ſuch Perſon or Perſons as in their own or any other Name have applied for and obtained any other Præmium, ſuch Perſons ſhall be utterly incapable of receiving any Præmium whatſoever, it being the full Intent of the Truſtees, that no Perſon ſhall receive, either in his own Name or that of any other in Truſt for him, more than one ſingle Præmium for any Number of Yards of coarſe Linen which he or they ſhall manufacture, or cauſe to be manufactured and exported as aforeſaid.

Such Perſons as intend to apply for the ſaid Præmiums may be furniſhed at the Linen Office in the Caſtle of *Dublin*, with Samples of the ſeveral Sorts of Cloths which are fit for the Uſe of the Negroes, *&c.* abovementioned, and for which Sorts of Linen only, the above Præmiums are deſigned.

No Perſon is to be admitted a Candidate for any of the Præmiums who is under a Contract with the Linen Board to make and export any Quantity of thoſe Cloths for which theſe Præmiums are deſigned.

Dublin Caſtle, March 20, 1746.

Signed by Order,

ARTHUR NEWBURGH.

(21) Alderman *William Walker* was ſworn Lord Mayor of this City for the Remainder of the Year.

Ten Men were diſcharged from each Troop of General *Hamilton*'s Dragoons, lately arrived from *England*, to reduce them to the Number of this Eſtabliſhment.

(29) The Right Reverend Doctor *Twiſden*, Biſhop of *Raphoe*, was conſecrated in St. *Michan*'s Church, by his Grace the Lord Primate, aſſiſted by the Biſhops of *Clonfert* and *Derry*.

A fine Marble Pillar, thirty Feet high, with a Phœnix on the Top, was erected in the Centre of the *Ring* in the *Deer-Park* near *Dublin*, at the Expence of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, with the following Inſcription on the Baſis.

CIVIUM
Oblectamento
Campum rudem et incultum
Ornari juſſit
Philippus Stanhope, Comes de
Cheſterfield.
PRO REX.

His Excellency hath alſo given 100*l.* to the *Dublin Society*, for the Encouragement of Huſbandry and other uſeful Arts, by Præmiums.

MARRIAGES.

(5) *Robert Donaldſon* of *Poſſex-Town* in the County of *Meath*, Eſq; to Miſs *Hannah Elwood* of *Kells*.

(14) Reverend Mr. *Guy Atkinſon*, to Miſs *Jane Maule*, Niece to the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of *Meath*.

(28) Mr. *John Hunt*, (Son of Alderman *Hunt*) to *Dorcas*, only Daughter of Mr. *John Cummin* of *Dublin*.

(31) Mr. *Henry Coddington* of *Dame-Street*, Mercer, to Miſs *Walker* of *Cork-Hill*.

The Deaths *and* Promotions *for* February *and* March *in our next.*

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The celebrated fighting Scene in Miss in her Teens.

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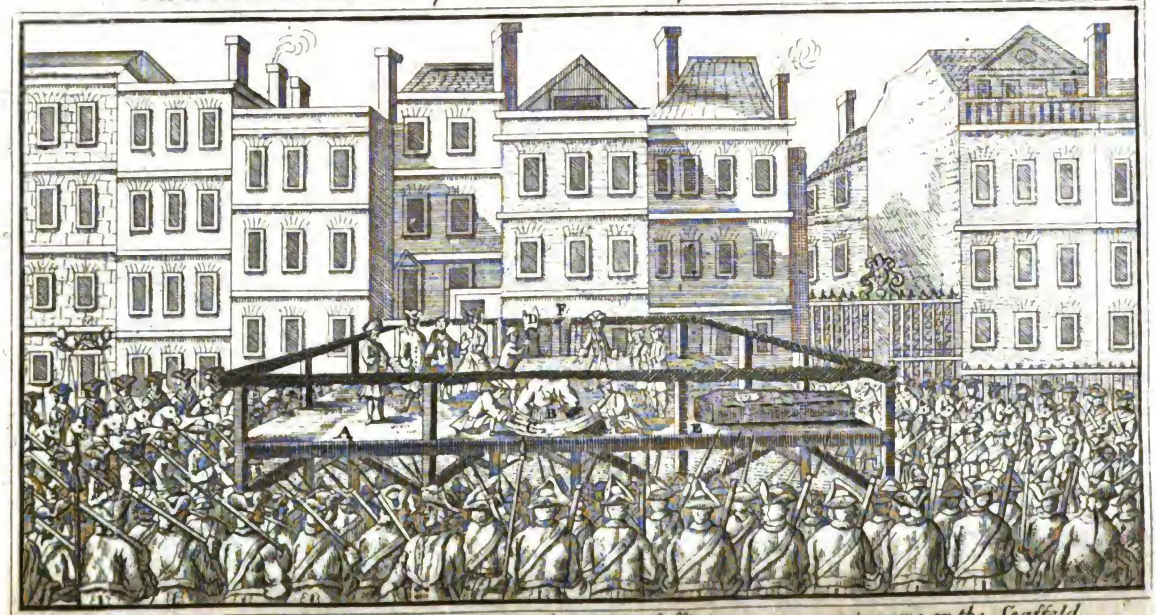
A REPRESENTATION *of the Execution of Lord* LOVAT.



A. *The Scaffold.*
B. *Lord Lovats head on y Block.*
C. *Cloth to receive the Head.*
D. *The Executioner with y Axe.*
E. *The Coffin.*
F. *The House from which he came on the Scaffold.*

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The LONDON MAGAZINE:

Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer*

For APRIL, 1747.

To be Continued. (Price a *Britiſh* Six-Pence each Month.)

CONTAINING,

I. The QUESTION fairly diſcuſſed, or an Attempt towards ſhewing, that the hereditary Juriſdictions and oppreſſive Tenures in *Scotland* not only may, but ought to be aboliſhed by Parliament.

II. An Account of the Behaviour and Execution of Lord LOVAT.

III. *Port St. George* taken by the *French*, a Deſcription of it.

IV. An Account of the Office of Stadtholder, and Character of the Prince of *Orange*.

V. *French* King's Declaration concerning the Invaſion of the *Dutch* Territories.

VI. Speech of Miſs *Polly Baker*.

VII. Of the principal Towns in *Dutch Flanders*, *Dutch Brabant*, and *Zealand*.

VIII. Letter from Lord *Lovat*'s Son.

IX. Oyſter, Herring, and Salmon Fiſheries.

X. Iſland of *St. Thomas*, and the contraband Trade in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*.

XI. Of the Old and New Stiles, and the different Beginnings of the Year.

XII. Account of a Perſon bit by a Rattle Snake.

XIII. Further Queries on Electricity.

XIV. Beſt Way of feeding Sheep, *&c.*

XV. Character of the late Prince *Eugene*.

XVI. POETRY: The Triumph of Indifference; Marriage *A-la-mode*, or the two Sparrows; On Lord *Lovat*'s Execution; An Advertiſement imitated; Two firſt Odes of *Anacreon*, &c. &c. &c.

XVII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: *Bank* and *Eaſt-India* Directors choſen, *&c. &c.*

XVIII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.

XIX. Prices of Stocks, *&c.*

XX. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

XXI. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

With a Correct MAP, exhibiting the preſent Seat of War in the *Low Countries*: Alſo, the celebrated FIGHTING SCENE between Capt. *Flaſh* and Mr. *Fribble*, in the Farce of *Miſs in her Teens*; and a Repreſentation of Lord LOVAT's Execution: All neatly engraved on Copper.

With LARGE ADDITIONS. *See the Contents.*

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CONTENTS.

AN Account of the Behaviour, Execution, and Interment of the late *Simon* Lord *Fraſer* of *Lovat* 153, 154, 155, 156

Terrible Accident on the Day of his Execution 154

Attempt towards ſhewing, that the hereditary Juriſdictions and oppreſſive Tenures in *Scotland* not only may, but ought to be aboliſhed by Parliament 156

Fort St. George in the *Eaſt-Indies* taken by the *French* 158

Of the antient *Roman* Year, and the Old and New Stiles 159

A ſhort Account of the Nature and Manner of managing *Green*, or, as they are commonly called, *Colcheſter* Oyſters 160

Account of Herring, and the Herring Fiſhery, and of the ſeveral Methods of curing that Fiſh 161 G.

Some Account of Salmon, and the Salmon Fiſhery 162

An Account of the *Daniſh* Settlement on the Iſland of *St. Thomas* in the *Weſt-Indies*, and other Places, where a contraband Trade is carried on with the *Spaniards* 164

A ſuccinct Account of the contraband Trade in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, which gave Riſe to the preſent War with *Spain* 165

The beſt Way of feeding Sheep, *&c.* 167

The True Hero, exemplified in the Character of the late Prince *Eugene* 168

Two Brothers of a ſurprizing Bulk and Weight 169

French Tranſports of Troops for *Genoa*, taken and diſperſed by the *Engliſh* 170

Remarkable Account of a Perſon bit by a Rattle-Snake 171

A brief hiſtorical Account of the principal Towns in *Dutch Flanders* 172

The Speech of Miſs *Polly Baker* before a Court of Judicature in *New England* on her being proſecuted the 5th Time for having a Baſtard Child ibid.

French and *Spaniſh* Ships taken by our Ships and Sloops of War for a Year paſt 173

Some farther Particulars concerning *Sluys* in *Dutch Flanders* ibid.

Letter from Lord *Lovat*'s Son 175

Account of the Office of Stadtholder ibid.

Some Account of *Fort St. George* 176

Account of the principal Places in the *Low Countries* which now are, or are like to be, the Seat of War 176, 177

Farther Experiments propos'd in Electricity 178

The *French* King's Memorial and Declaration to the States concerning the Invaſion of the *Dutch* Territories 179

POETRY: On Lord *Lovat*'s Execution, 180

Anacreon, Ode I. 181

——— Ode II. ibid.

An Advertiſement imitated ibid.

The Triumph of Indifference ibid.

Ad Authorem Voti Senilis 182

An Epigram ibid.

Another ibid.

Inſcription under the Portrait of Marſhal *Saxe* ibid.

Marriage *A-la-mode* ibid.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS 183

Dutch Flanders invaded by the *French* ibid.

Prince of *Orange* declared Stadtholder ibid.

Prices of Stocks; Wind, Weather 184

The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 185

Bank and *Eaſt-India* Directors choſen ibid.

Character of the Prince of *Orange* 186

State of the National Debt ibid.

Marriages and Births 187

Deaths ibid.

Promotions civil and military ibid.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 188

Monthly Bill of Mortality ibid.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

APRIL 1747.

An Account of the BEHAVIOUR, EXECUTION, *and* INTERMENT *of the late* SIMON *Lord* FRASER *of* LOVAT. *(See the* Copper-Plate.)

FROM the Time this noble Lord received the Sentence juſtly due to his Crimes, to *Friday* the 3d Inſtant, when the Warrant for his Execution was notified to him, he remained uncertain as to his Fate, and really ſeemed indifferent to live or die; for tho' he was preſſed by his Friends to throw himſelf at his Majeſty's Feet, and petition for Mercy, he abſolutely refuſed it, ſaying, *He was ſo old and infirm, that his Life was not worth aſking.* However, he was by their Interceſſion prevailed on to petition for a Pardon to his eldeſt Son, now a Priſoner in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, who had been drawn into the Rebellion by his Advice, or rather forced into it by his imperious Command, as appeared at his Trial. But even in this Petition he refuſed to expreſs himſelf in ſuch Terms as he thought abject and mean, or in any Terms which he thought inconſiſtent with his real Principles.

As his Lordſhip had been brought up in the Proteſtant Religion, but had afterwards declared himſelf a *Roman Catholick*, while an Exile in *France*; and as he had taken the Oaths to the Government, and profeſſed himſelf again a Proteſtant, ever ſince his Return to his native Country in the Year 1715, it was uncertain what Religion he would die of, till after he was told of the Warrant being come for his Execution; and in this Interval he wrote a moſt affectionate Letter to his eldeſt Son, full of Religious and Chriſtian Admonitions, but not one Word in Favour of the *Popiſh*, or any other particular Sect of Chriſtians. But when the Dead Warrant was intimated to him, he threw off the Diſguiſe, in which he had appeared for above 31 Years laſt paſt, and deſired that one Mr. *Baker*, a *Romiſh* Prieſt attending the *Sardinian* Ambaſſador, might have leave to come to him, ſo that with Reſpect to Religion he now certainly became ſerious and in Earneſt, becauſe nothing but Conſcience could prompt him to make a publick Profeſſion of that Religion, it being one of the greateſt Injuries he could do to the Cauſe he had embraced, and for which he was going to ſuffer.

However, in every other Reſpect his Lordſhip not only continued to appear undaunted, but preſerved his jocoſe ſatyrical Temper to the very laſt Moment of his Life. He received the Notice of his Death Warrant without the leaſt Alteration in his Countenance, thanked the Gentleman who brought it for the Favour he had done him, and drank a Glaſs of Wine to his Health; after which he ſat down with him, entertained chearfully a Converſation for ſome Time, and drank Part of a Bottle of Wine. Next Morning being informed of the Report, that an Engine was to be made for his Execution, like that called *the Maiden*, provided many Years ago for beheading State Criminals in *Scotland*, he commended the Contrivance, for, ſays he, *as my Neck is very ſhort, the Executioner will be puzzled to find it out with his Axe; and if ſuch a Machine be made, I ſuppoſe it will get the Name of Lord* Lovat's Maiden.

On *Monday* the 6th, the Major of the *Tower* came to ſee him, and aſked how he did. *Do*, ſays he, *why Sir, I am doing very well; for I am fitting my ſelf for a Place, where hardly any* Majors *go, and very few* Lieutenant-Generals. Next Morning, he deſired one of the Warders to lay a Pillow upon the Floor at the Feet of the Bed, that he might try, if he could properly perform his Part in the Tragedy, in which he was next *Thurſday* to be the chief Actor; and after

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after having kneeled down, and placed his Head upon the Foot of the Bed, he rose up and said, *By this short Practice, I believe, I shall be able to act my Part well enough.*

This Day a most extraordinary Accident was occasion'd by the Preparations for his Lordship's Execution. A large Quantity of A Powder having been carried to Mr. *Trye*'s Suttling-House under the *Tilt-Yard* Coffee-house at *Whiteball*, to be distributed to the Detachment of Soldiers, ordered to attend this Lord's Execution on the *Thursday* following, as they were delivering this Powder to the Serjeants, it was set on Fire, as was said, by the Tobacco Pipes of some Persons smoaking in the Room, by which the front B Wall of that Room, and of the Coffee-house above it was blown into the Street, and great Part of the Coffee-Room untiled. Several People in the Suttling-Room were very much hurt, but by good Luck, it happened when there was no Company in the Coffee-Room, so that we have not heard of any one's being kill'd by the Accident.

On *Wednesday* his Lordship awaked about C two o'Clock in the Morning, and prayed most devoutly for some Time, after which he slept till betwixt Six and Seven, when he called for the Warder to dress him as usual; and during the remaining Part of the Day, he not only talk'd pertinently and sedately with some Gentlemen that visited him, both about his own private Affairs and the publick Affairs of the Nation, but cracked his Jokes merrily with the Warders that attended him, the Barber that shaved him, and almost every one that came near him. After eating a hearty Dinner, he smoak'd a Pipe, according to Custom; and then sent Orders to the Cook to get some Veal roasted, that it might be ready to mince for his Breakfast in the Morning.

On *Thursday* the 9th, being the fatal Day, E his Lordship awaked about Three in the Morning, and as he had done the Morning before, prayed in a very devout Manner for some Time. At Five he got up, called for a Glass of Wine and Water, as usual, and sat reading for two Hours without Spectacles. All this Morning he behaved with his usual Gaiety, without once discovering the least Sign of Fear or Uneasiness, as appeared by several Incidents. At Eight, he desired his Wig might be sent to the Barber, that he might have time to comb it out in the genteeleſt Manner; and having desired the Warder to get him a Purse, to put the Gold in, which he designed for the Executioner, he added, *Let it be a good one, lest the Gentleman should refuse it.* Upon the Warder's G bringing two to chuse, he did not approve much of either; however, he chose one, and said, *Tho' it be none of the best, it is a Purse that no Man would refuse with ten Guineas in it.* Between Eight and Nine, he called for a Plate of minced Veal, eat heartily, and then having called for some Wine and Water, he drank the Healths of several of his Friends.

A little after Ten this Morning, a terrible Accident happened on *Tower-Hill*: One of the largest Scaffolds, on which there were reckoned to be above 400 People, fell down at once, without giving the least Warning, which furnished a Spectacle more dreadful and melancholy than that which the unhappy Sufferers had come to gaze at. To see such a Number of People falling from a great Height, and tumbling over one another, was most shocking to behold: Then to hear the Shrieks of the Women falling, and the Groans of those already buried under the Ruins, could not but affect the most obdurate Heart; and many who had the good Luck not to be Sharers in the Misfortune, were so shocked with the Sight of this Catastrophe, that they went off directly without staying to see that, which their ridiculous Curiosity had carried them there to see. By this Accident, about twenty Persons were either killed on the Spot, or died soon after of the Wounds and Bruises they received; and a much greater Number had Limbs broke, or were sorely bruised in some Part of their Body.

As a Detachment of the Guards, consisting of 300 Horse and 1000 Foot, had, early that Morning, taken Post on *Tower-*D *Hill*, to guard the Execution, under the Command of the Right Hon. the Lord *Carpenter*, this Accident gave his Lordship an Occasion to manifest his usual Humanity and Benevolence: He immediately ordered a Body of 60 Men to surround the Place, and employed as many Soldiers as could be spared from the other Posts, to remove, with the utmost Dispatch, the Scaffolding from off the People, by which many Lives were saved.

At Ten o'Clock the Block was fixed on the Scaffold, and his Lordship's Coffin brought, which was covered with black Cloth, adorned with Coronets, *&c.* and with this Inscription on the Lid, *Simon Dominus Fraser de Lovat, decollat. April*, 9, 1747. *Ætat. suæ* 80. At Eleven o'Clock, the High She- F riff, with his Attendants, went to the *Tower*, where they knocked at the Gate, and demanded the Prisoner; and when it was notified to his Lordship that the Sheriff was come to demand him, he desired the Company to withdraw a little, till he put up a short Prayer. In a few Minutes, he called them in again, and said, *Gentlemen, I am ready*; and after having got down one Pair of Stairs, being invited by General *Williamson* to rest himself a little in his Apartment, his Lordship, upon his Entrance, paid his Respects, in a very polite Manner,

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Manner, to the Ladies, then to the Gentlemen, and talked as freely, and with as little seeming Concern, as if he had been come to an Entertainment. After getting down the other Pair of Stairs, he was put into the Governor's Coach, and carried to the *Tower-Gate*, where he was delivered to the High Sheriff attending, upon his Receipt.

From the *Tower-Gate*, he was conducted in another Coach to a Houſe, from the upper Rooms of which there was a Paſſage to the Scaffold, and the Rooms were lined with black Cloth, and hung with Sconces for his Lordſhip's Reception, which diſmal Proſpect produced no Alteration in his Countenance. After delivering a Paper to the Sheriffs, he told them, he ſhould make no Speech, and they might give the Word of Command when they pleaſed, *for*, ſays he, *as I have been an Officer in the Army many Years, I have been accuſtomed and am ready to obey Command*; and after having ſaid a ſhort Prayer on his Knees, and drank a little burnt Brandy with Bitters, he was conducted up to the Scaffold.

He deſired his Cloaths might be delivered to his Friends with his Corps, and ſaid that for that Reaſon he ſhould give the Executioner ten Guineas.

He alſo deſired of the Sheriffs that his Head might be received in a Cloth, and put into the Coffin, which the Sheriffs, after conferring with ſome Gentlemen, promiſed ſhould be done; and that the holding up the Head at the Corners of the Scaffold ſhould be diſpenſed with, as it had been of late Years at the Execution of Lords, as they had no written Order to the contrary, in the Warrant, and without, it might be liable to cenſure.

As his Lordſhip was going up the Steps to the Scaffold, he looked round, and obſerving ſuch a prodigious Crowd of People upon the Hill, ſaid, *He wondered there ſhould be ſuch a Buſtle about taking off an old grey Head, that could not get up three Steps without two Men to ſupport it*; and obſerving one of his Friends very much dejected, he clapped him upon the Shoulder, ſaying, *Cheer up thy Heart, Man; I am not afraid, why ſhould'ſt thou?* Then he gave the Executioner the Purſe with ten Guineas in it, recommending to him, to act his Part handſomely; *for*, ſays he, *if you do not, and I am able to riſe again, I ſhall be very angry with you*; and after examining the Axe, and ſaying, he believed it would do, he viewed his Coffin, and ſat down in the Chair provided for him, and repeated this Line from *Horace*:

A *Dulce et decorum eſt pro patriâ mori.* *

As alſo this from *Ovid*,

Nam genus et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipſi,
Vix ea noſtra voco—— *

He then deſired all the People to ſtand off, except his two Warders, who ſupported his Lordſhip while he ſaid a ſhort Prayer; after B which he called his Solicitor and Agent in *Scotland*, Mr. *Wm. Fraſer*, and preſenting his gold-headed Cane, ſaid, *I deliver you this Cane in token of my ſenſe of your faithful Services, and of my committing to you all the Power I have upon Earth*, and then embraced him. He alſo called for Mr. *James Fraſer*, and ſaid, *My dear* James, *I am going to Heaven, but you muſt continue to crawl a little longer in this evil World*. And taking leave of both, he deliver'd his Hat, Wig and Cloaths to Mr. *Wm. Fraſer*, and deſired him to ſee that the Executioner did not touch them: He order'd his Cap to be put on, and unlooſing his Neckcloth and the Collar of his Shirt, he kneeled down at the Block, and pulled the Cloth which was to receive his Head cloſe to him.

D But being placed too near the Block, the Executioner deſired him to remove a little further back, which with the Warders Aſſiſtance was immediately done, and his Neck being properly placed, he told the Executioner he would ſay a ſhort Prayer, and then give the Signal by dropping his Handkerchief. In this Poſture he remained about half a Minute, and then, throwing his Handkerchief E on the Floor, the Executioner at one Blow ſevered his Head from his Body, which was received in the Cloth, and together with his Body put into the Coffin, and carried in a Hearſe back to the *Tower*.

As his Lordſhip had deſired, and his Friends had obtained Leave, that his Corps might be carried down to *Scotland*, to be F interred with his Anceſtors in the Family Tomb, in the Church of *Kirkhill* †, near his

* *Theſe Ejaculations being told to a Gentleman, he reply'd inſtantly,—to the firſt,*

With Juſtice may LOVAT this adage apply:
For the good of their Country, ALL Criminals die.

To the ſecond——

Thine alone is the Honour of all thou haſt done:
Such Father *no* Honour tranſmits to a Son.

† *He had made a Codicil to his Will, where all the Pipers, from* Jonie Graot's *Houſe to* Edinburgh, *were invited to play before his Corps, for which they were to have an handſome Allowance, and though he did not expect this to be complied with, yet he ſaid he was ſure the good old Women of his Country would ſing a* Coronach *before him.*

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his Seat there, Mr. *Stephenſon* the Undertaker employed, came about Four o'Clock, and had the Corps delivered to him, which he carried to his Houſe near *Exeter-Change*, where the Head was ſewed to the Body, and then the Corps was put into a leaden Coffin, which was ſoldered up for the Purpoſe before-mentioned; but leſt the Funeral Proceſſion, through the greateſt Part of *Scotland*, might ſpread Diſaffection, and perhaps raiſe Sedition in that Country, on the *Saturday* following the Secretaries of State ſent an Order to Mr. *Stephenſon*, forbidding him to remove the Corps till further Orders: On *Wedneſday* a freſh Order was ſent him, directing him to convey the Corps to the *Tower* of *London*, to be there interred; and on *Friday* the 17th Inſt. it was carried thither and interred accordingly.

His intellectual Powers ſeem to have been conſiderable, and his Learning extenſive: He ſpoke the *Latin*, *French* and *Engliſh* fluently, and other modern Languages intelligibly. He ſtudied at *Aberdeen*, and diſputed his Philoſophy in *Greek*, and though he was educated a Proteſtant, yet after 3 Years Study of Divinity and Controverſy turn'd Papiſt.

He maintained an Appearance of that facetious Diſpoſition for which he was remarkable, to the laſt; and ſeems to have taken great Pains to quit the Stage, not only with Decency, but with that Dignity, which is thought to diſtinguiſh the good Conſcience, and the noble Mind.

But it may be remarked, on this Occaſion, that as dying is an Event of infinite Moment, and its Iſſue at beſt uncertain, nothing can be more incongruous and abſurd than to treat it with Levity, Negligence, or Preſumption.

As the Review of a Life in which virtue has been an active, growing and governing Principle, can alone enable human Nature to meet its Diſſolution with a *rational* Fortitude, and render a ſerene and chearful Deportment in the laſt awful Moments, beautiful and becoming; ſo an Air of Intrepidity, and a forced Pleaſantneſs, at the Hour of Death, in a Perſon whoſe Life has been remarkable for the moſt daring and flagitious Enormities, inſtead of reflecting any new Honour upon him, renders him yet more odious and contemptible, as ſuch a Conduct can proceed only from Inſolence, Ignorance or Inſenſibility.

Let us not, therefore, be deceived by ſpecious Appearances, or dazzled with a falſe Luſtre: Let us not judge of the Man or the Cauſe in which he dies by the Manner of his dying; but rather cenſure, or approve, his dying Behaviour, by comparing it with the general Tenor of his Life, and then only yield our Approbation to the Appearances of Fortitude, Serenity and Chearfulneſs when his moral Conduct ſeems to afford him ſuch a Proſpect of Eternity, as may fill his Heart with correſpondent Sentiments, and inſpire him with ſuch an Hope of Heaven, as is conſiſtent with Knowledge, Reaſon and Humility.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Hope, you will allow me, who am of no Party, to make my Appearance in your *Magazine*, upon a Subject of the greateſt Importance to this Nation; I mean, the Queſtion now in Agitation, *Whether the hereditary Juriſdictions and oppreſſive Tenures in* Scotland *ought to be aboliſhed.*

That it is our Intereſt to prevent Rebellions, or Inſurrections in that Part of the united Kingdom: And that it is our Intereſt to promote Trade, Manufactures, and Fiſheries among the People there, are Queſtions that can admit of no Diſpute. Theſe are Queſtions, therefore, which I ſhall take for granted, and conſequently the only two Queſtions remaining are, Whether the Aboliſhing of theſe hereditary Juriſdictions and oppreſſive Tenures may tend to prevent Inſurrections, and to promote Trade, Manufactures, and Fiſheries, among the People of *Scotland*? And if ſo, Whether they may not be aboliſhed by a *Britiſh* Parliament, on giving a reaſonable Price to the Proprietors, without any Breach of Juſtice, or any Incroachment upon the Articles of Union?

As to the firſt Queſtion, it conſiſts of two Parts, which I ſhall examine ſeparately; and firſt, as to the Queſtion, Whether the Aboliſhing of theſe Juriſdictions and Tenures may not tend to prevent Inſurrections. Upon this Head I cannot make uſe of a more cogent Argument, or expreſs it in better Terms than have been already made Uſe of in a Pamphlet lately publiſhed, intitled, *An Enquiry into the Cauſes of the late Rebellion*, &c. The Author of which expreſſes himſelf thus; "After this ſhort Account of the Power which the great Lords and other Land-holders in *Scotland* ſtill have over their *Vaſſals* and Farmers, and over all thoſe that live within their hereditary Juriſdictions, I muſt obſerve, that this Power, like a two-edged Sword, cuts both Ways againſt the Peace of an eſtabliſhed Government. If one of theſe Lords be a moderate, juſt, and generous Man, he has ſo many Ways to oblige and gratify thoſe under his Power, that moſt of them are upon all Occaſions ready to venture Life and Fortune at his Com-

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Command; and the Majority being willing, they of Course will always have it in their Power to compel the unwilling to list themselves in the Service, unless the Government has in that Neighbourhood a regular Army sufficient for their Protection. Therefore, whilst this Power is preserved, it will always be easy for such a Lord, when prompted by his Principle, his Ambition, his Interest, or his Resentment, to assemble a great Number of Men in Arms against an established Government; and two or three such Lords joining together, will be able in a few Days to form an Army, sufficient to stand an Engagement with the Regular Troops, unless a very great Number of them be always kept in the Country.

On the other Hand, when one of these great Lords, or even his Bailiff, or Delegate, happens to be unjust, oppressive, and cruel in his Disposition, let the supreme Government of the Kingdom be never so mild, the People under his Power must be oppressed, and will consequently be ready to join in any Enterprize that has a Tendency towards relieving them from that Oppression. Therefore, such hereditary Powers and Jurisdictions may in both Cases be the Cause of a Rebellion, against the most mild and just Government; and if a particular Enquiry were to be made into the hereditary jurisdictive Powers now subsisting in *Scotland*, and into the late Exercise of those Powers, it might perhaps appear, that this was one of the original Causes of the late Rebellion, as well as of all the Commotions that happened in *Scotland* at the Time of, or have happened since the *Revolution*; for as most of those that are possessed of such jurisdictive Powers, now reside almost continually at *London*, or in *England*, and delegate their Power to Bailiffs and Under-Agents, those Delegates may for a long Time oppress the People in a cruel Manner, without its coming to the Knowledge of any of our supreme Magistrates, or even of the Person who delegates his Power to them; because such Oppressors generally treat those they resolve to lay their Paws upon, as Rat-catchers do Rats, they give them such a sudden and severe Squeeze, as puts it out of their Power, either to bite or complain, in a proper Manner."

To this I shall add, that in those Parts of *Scotland* where the King's Courts have little or no Jurisdiction, and are seldom if ever heard of, the People naturally look upon the great Lord within whose Jurisdiction they live, as their Sovereign, and think they owe no Allegiance to any other. From him alone they expect Reward, from him alone they fear Punishment: Disobedience to his Commands, is the only Rebellion, they think, they can be guilty of; they are never sensible of any other, till their Defeat has subjected their arbitrary Master, as well as themselves, to the Laws of their Country. If his Yoke be easy and light, it is, therefore, no Way surprizing to find him followed by all those under his Jurisdiction, even to the Field of Rebellion and Slaughter; and his Yoke may be heavy, may become insufferable, even under the most just and mild Administration of the supreme Government of the Kingdom.

When this last happens to be the Case, it is vain to say, they may be relieved by an Application to the King's Courts, or to Parliament: They are entirely ignorant of the Road, and utterly unable to support the Expence of the Journey; and as such Lords have usually great Interest at Court, it is hardly possible for the People under their Jurisdiction, to make their Case known to their Sovereign, or to any of his Ministers: Even the Parliament is shut against their Complaints; because their Representative is almost always the Creature of their Oppressor. Being thus destitute of any legal Redress, an Insurrection becomes not only the natural, but the necessary Consequence; for let *sycophant* Divines preach up as much as they please the Doctrine of *Passive Obedience*, when Men think themselves ill used, nothing can prevent their Resistance, but their being deprived of all possible Means to resist, with any Hopes of Success. Then, indeed, a Spirit of Martyrdom may prevail; but it has often been found, that Saints become Soldiers as soon as an Opportunity furnishes them with Hopes of triumphing by the Sword.

These hereditary Jurisdictions must therefore always operate in a double Capacity against the Peace of an established Government. They operate not only upon the Actions but upon the Principles of Men; When a particular Family is invested with almost a sovereign Power over any particular District, the People of that District, if they live, as they think, happily under the Dispensation of that Power, will generally be bred up in those Principles of Religion or Politicks, which have been professed by the Family under whose Jurisdiction they live; and if they think themselves oppressed, it may be the Cause of most of them embracing and breeding up their Children in contrary Principles. With regard to the Representative of a great Family, a sudden Change in this Respect may indeed happen: He may at once embrace a new Set of Principles both in Religion and Politicks; but with Regard to the People under his Jurisdiction, a Change in this Respect can never be so in-

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instantaneous: On the contrary, it may make them perſiſt obſtinately in their old Principles, which will of courſe beget an Animoſity between them and their petty Sovereign, and this will be the Cauſe of Reſentment and Oppreſſion on his Part, and Contempt and Murmuring, perhaps Inſurrection, on theirs.

Now to ſee how this may operate with regard to our preſent eſtabliſhed Government, I ſhall ſuppoſe what I believe to be truly the Caſe, that moſt of the great Lords in *Scotland* poſſeſſed of theſe Juriſdictions or Superiorities, are well affected to our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, but that there are ſtill ſome of them that are not. After ſuppoſing thus, I muſt obſerve, that Power without Reſtraint is generally oppreſſive, eſpecially when exerciſed by Under-Agents, and the chief Lord at a great Diſtance; and on the other Hand, Power under a continual Check muſt be mildly exerciſed. From hence we may reaſonably conclude, that the Power of the well affected *Scotiſh* Lords will be generally exerciſed in an oppreſſive Manner, becauſe they uſually reſide in *England*, and becauſe few will venture to complain, none will give Ear to any Complaints againſt them: Whereas the Power of the Diſaffected muſt be mildly exerciſed, becauſe of their living moſtly in the Country, and becauſe our Miniſters, and all in Subordination to them, will be continually upon the Watch for Complaints againſt the Exerciſe of their hereditary Powers.

As to the Principles of the People ſubject to ſuch Lords, the bad Conſequence is, from what I have ſaid, evident; and as to their Actions, it is as evident, that thoſe ſubject to the diſaffected Lords will always be ready to follow them even into a Rebellion againſt the Government, becauſe they love and honour them, on Account of their living always amongſt them, on Account of the mild Exerciſe of their Power, and on Account of their being of the ſame Principles with themſelves: Whereas few of thoſe ſubject to the well-affected Lords, will take up Arms at their Deſire, even in Favour of the Government, becauſe they hate and deſpiſe them, on account of their reſiding moſtly in *England*, on Account of the Oppreſſions they have met with, and on Account of their being of different Principles. On the contrary, many of them will be ready to join in any Rebellion, not only out of Principle, but for the Sake of overturning that Government, which, they think, has ſupported their Oppreſſors, and in order thereby to free themſelves from future Oppreſſion.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

In a LETTER *from* FORT ST. DAVID, *of* Oct. 17, 1746, *received, by the* Porto Bello *Sloop expreſs, the* 20*th Inſt. the* Directors *of the* Eaſt-India *Company had the following* ADVICES.

JUNE 25, at Day-break, his Majeſty's Squadron in *Negapatam* Road made ſeveral Ships in the Offing, to which they went out, and found them 9 *French* Ships. The Wind being light, could not get up with each other till half paſt 4 in the Evening, at which Time the Engagement began, and laſted till about 7, when it grew dark. The two Squadrons continued near one another all the next Day. At 4 in the Afternoon, Capt. *Peyton* ſummoned a Council of War, where it was agreed not to engage the Enemy, but to proceed to *Trincomalay-Bay*; as the *French* did for *Pondicherry*, and arrived there the 27th. Fourteen killed, and 46 wounded in the *Engliſh* Squadron. The *French* Squadron conſiſted of the *Achilles*, a 70 Gun Ship, 6 Company's Ships, and 2 Country Ships. Capt. *Peyton* kept the Squadron at *Trincomalay* till the Beginning of *Auguſt*, when he came on the Coaſt, and the 6th appeared off *Negapatam*. The *French* Squadron, conſiſting of 8 Ships, (1 being gone to *Bengal*, and is ſince loſt in that River, with 280 *Europeans*) weighed from *Pondicherry*, *July* 24, for the Southward, and ſtood out to meet the *Engliſh* Squadron, which ſtood to the Southward from them, and the *French* then returned. *Auguſt* 7, both Squadrons did the ſame, as likewiſe the 8th and 9th. The 10th, the *Engliſh* diſappeared, on which the *French* returned, and the 13th anchored in *Pondicherry* Road. The 17th, the 8 Ships weighed for *Madraſs* Road, where they arrived the 18th, and fired on the Ship *Princeſs Mary*, which was returned from the Ship, and from the Fort; each Ship gave a Broadſide as ſhe ſtood to the Northward, and another as ſhe returned, and then ſtood to the Southward again. We are ſince informed, the *French* had two Motives for this Expedition; one was to make a Plea with the Country Government that the *Engliſh* committed the firſt Hoſtilities aſhore; the other, to ſee if Capt. *Peyton* would come to our Aſſiſtance or not. The 23d, Capt. *Peyton*, with the Squadron, ſtood into *Pullicat* Road, where he ſent his Lieutenant, Mr. *Wemyſs*, on board a Veſſel in the Road, who was there told of all the Circumſtances of their attacking the Ship *Princeſs Mary*, and of their then being between *Madraſs* and *Pondicherry*; on which Capt. *Peyton* diſappeared, and has never ſince been heard of, or from, by any of the *Engliſh*, tho' there has been no Coſt or Pains ſpared for that Purpoſe, as may eaſily be imagined from the ſince melancholy Situation of Affairs on the Coaſt.

The

The laſt Letter received from any one belonging to the Squadron, was from Capt. *Peyton* to Governor *Morſe*, dated *Auguſt* 4, when he was juſt come out from refitting. This unhappy Conduct of his ſo animated the *French*, that they determined on attacking *Fort St. George*. We call it unhappy, becauſe it has truly proved ſo in its Conſequence; tho' what Reaſons Capt. *Peyton* may have had for this Proceeding, know not. Accordingly, *Sept.* 2, in the Morning, they weigh'd again from *Pondicherry*: The 4th, they landed their Men at *St. Thome*, and thereabouts; and on the 5th, began the Attack, chiefly depending upon their Shells. The 10th, the Town ſurrender'd, but on what Terms, are not perfectly informed: As yet no Terms are complied with. Monſieur *du Primeuy* is gone thither from *Pondicherry* to command the Garriſon. *Oct.* 2, the 7 *French* Ships in the Road, having taken what Quantity of Money, Goods, Ammunition and Stores they thought proper, were to ſail the 3d for *Pondicherry*, and from thence immediately hither to attack this Place (*Fort St. David.*) But it pleaſed God that Night and next Morning it blew ſo hard, as to founder the *Duke of Orleans*, their ſecond Ship in Force, and two more. The *Achilles* of 70 Guns, the Commodore's, and only Ship of conſiderable Force, either cut away or loſt all her Maſts, as did the 3 others, ſo that 1200 Men have periſhed, and the whole Squadron is utterly diſabled, and their Deſign againſt this Place rendered impracticable for the preſent. The Company's Veſſels, the *Mermaid* and *Advice Snow*, were both taken by the *French* Squadron in *Madraſs* Road, and both loſt in the Storm. The *Princeſs Mary* was ſcuttled, and run into the Surf, but is ſince got off by the *French*. The *Sumatra* and *Brillant*, from the Weſt Coaſt, paſſed by this Place, *Aug.* 29, and not obſerving the Signal, ſailed on into the Squadron, which having *Engliſh* Colours, they took for ours, and are loſt. The *French* ſay, they had the *Nabob*'s * Permiſſion for committing theſe Hoſtilities there, and declare publickly they gave him 100,000 Pagodas, for the Liberty of ſo doing, tho' he now diſowns it, ſaying, that his Son was going to the Aſſiſtance of *Madraſs*, but that it was given up before he could get thither. *Aug.* 20, arrived at *Mhie* 3 *French* Ships, one call'd the *Centurion*, of 70 Guns, one of 40, and another of 20 Guns, which 3 Ships arrived at *Pondicherry*, *Sept.* 27, and ſail'd from thence *Oct.* 14. Four that came out of *Europe* in Company with them are ſaid to be gone for *China*. The 3 Ships adviſed above to be ſailed from *Pondicherry* are returned, with two of the diſabled Ships; ſo that now there are in that Road and the Offing, 5 Ships completely rigg'd, and five diſabled, beſides ſmall Veſſels.

Of the antient ROMAN YEAR, *and the* OLD *and* NEW STILE.

HAVING obſerved that a Deſign is on Foot of correcting our Kalendar, or of changing the Reckoning of the Year from the *Old Stile* into the *New*, I herewith ſend, tho' a ſhort, yet a full Account, of all or moſt of the material Alterations or Corrections of that Kind for many hundred Years back.

Aſtronomers have taken great Pains to bring our Accounts of Time to as great Perfection and Nicety as poſſible; and after many Obſervations, Intercalations, and Rectifications, ſeem to have arrived to as exact a Method of Computation as can be expected.

The antient *Roman* Year, or what was generally called *Romulus*'s Year, was Lunar, and conſiſted only of 10 Months, or Moons, which was deficient 61 Days. Hence the Beginning of *Romulus*'s Year was very uncertain, and unfixed to any preciſe Seaſon; to remove which Inconvenience, he ordered ſo many Days to be added yearly, as would make the State of the Heavens correſpond with the firſt Month, without incorporating thoſe additional Days.

Numa Pompilius corrected this irregular Conſtitution of the Year, by adding 2 new Months, *January* and *February*, ſo that the Year, ſo altered, contained 12 Months, and thoſe Months 355 Days, which was ten Days ſhorter than the common Solar Year, and rendered its Beginning ſtill vague and unſettled. Tho' ſeveral Methods were thought of to rectify that Error, *Julius Cæſar* brought it to a greater Degree of Truth, than any who had made Attempts before him. This was called the *Julian* Year, and is the ſame by which the *Engliſh* reckon at this Day, denominated the *Old Stile*. It would be idle to ſet down the Number of Months or Days this Year comprehends, and infringing on the Prerogative of our Almanack Makers. It will be ſufficient to ſay, that *Julius* was aſſiſted in the Contrivance by *Soſigenes*, a famous Mathematician, called from *Egypt* for that very Purpoſe, who, to ſupply the Defect of 67 Days, which had been loſt thro' the Fault of the Pontifices, and fix the Beginning of the Year to the Winter Solſtice, made that Year to conſiſt of 15 Months, or 445 Days; which for that Reaſon was uſed to be called *Annus Confuſionis*, the Year of Confuſion.—The *Julian* Year was uſed in all Chriſtian Na-

* *The Black Governor of the Garriſon, which was compoſed of Natives.*

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tions till the Middle of the 16th Century, and continues amongſt but few beſides ourſelves. —— The Aſtronomical Quantity of this Year is 365 Days ſix Hours, which exceeds the true Solar Year by 11 Minutes, which Exceſs in 131 Years amounts to a whole Day, and thus the *Roman* Year ſtood till the *Gregorian* Reformation.

A The *Gregorian* Year, or what is commonly termed *New Stile*, is the *Julian* Year corrected by this Rule; that whereas on the common Footing every ſecular or hundredth Year is *Biſſextile*, on the new Footing three of them are common Years, and only the fourth *Biſſextile*.

B The Error of 11 Minutes in the *Julian* Year, little as it was, yet by being repeated over and over, at length became conſiderable; and from the Time when *Cæſar* made his Correction was grown into thirteen Days, by which Means the Equinoxes were greatly diſturbed. —— To remedy this Irregularity, which was ſtill growing, Pope *Gregory* XIII. called together the Chief of the Aſtronomers of his Time, and concerted this Correction; and to reſtore the Equinoxes to their Place, threw out the ten C Days that had been got from the Time of the Council of *Nice*, which ſhifted the 5th of *October* to the 15th, Pope *Gregory*'s Birth-Day.

In the Year 1700, the Error of 10 Days was grown to 11; upon which, at the Diet of *Ratiſbon*, the ſame Year it was decreed by the whole Body of the Proteſtants of the Empire, to retrench 11 Days from the D *Old Stile*, and accomodate their Computation to the *New* for the future: The ſame Regulation has ſince paſſed in *Sweden* and *Denmark*; but *England* has hitherto held out.

Notwithſtanding the *Gregorian* Year is reduced to ſuch a State of Correctneſs, yet it is far from being quite perfect; for in 4 E Centuries the *Julian* Year gains 3 Days, 1 Hour, 20 Minutes; but it is only the 3 Days which are kept out in the *Gregorian* Year, ſo that here is ſtill an Exceſs of 1 Hour, 20 Minutes, in 4 Centuries, which in 72 Centuries amount to a whole Day.

F *The following Account of ſome of the principal Parts of our Fiſhery, will, we judge, be an agreeable Entertainment to our Readers.*

A ſhort Account of the Nature and Manner of managing Green, *or, as they are commonly called,* Colchester Oysters.

G In *May* the Oyſters caſt their Spawn (which the *Dredgers* call their *Spat*.) It is like to a Drop of Candle Greaſe, and about the Bigneſs of an Halfpenny. The *Spat* cleaves to Stones, old Oyſter-Shells, Pieces of Wood, and ſuch like Things at the Bottom of the Sea, which they call *Cultch*. It is probably conjectured, that the *Spat*, in 24 Hours, begins to have a Shell.

In the ſame Month the *Dredgers* (by the Law of the Admiralty Court) have Liberty to catch all Manner of Oyſters, of what Size ſoever. When they have taken them, with a Knife they raiſe the ſmall Breed from the *Cultch*; and then they throw the *Cultch* in again, to preſerve the Ground for the future, unleſs they be ſo newly *ſpat*, that they cannot be ſafely ſevered from the *Cultch*: In that Caſe they are permitted to take the Stone or Shell, &c. that the *Spat* is upon; one Shell having many Times twenty *Spatt*.

After *May* it is Felony to carry away the *Cultch*, and puniſhable to take any other Oyſters, unleſs it be thoſe of Size, (that is to ſay) about the Bigneſs of an Half-Crown Piece, or, when the Shells being ſhut, a fair Shilling will rattle between them. The Places where theſe Oyſters are chiefly catched, are called the *Pontburnham*, *Malden*, and *Colnewaters*: The latter takes its Name from the River *Colne*, which paſſes by *Colne-Cheſter*, (or *Colcheſter*) gives the Name to that Town, and runs into a Creek of the Sea, at a Place called the *Hythe*, being the Suburbs of the Town.

This Brood, and other Oyſters, they carry to Creeks of the Sea, at *Brickelſea*, *Merſea*, *Lagno*, *Faringrego*, *Wivenho*, *Toleſbury*, and *Salt-Coaſe*, and there throw them into the Channel, which they call their Beds, or Layers, where they grow and fatten, and in two or three Years the ſmalleſt Brood will be Oyſters of the Size aforeſaid. Thoſe Oyſters which they would have *green*, they put into Pits about three Feet deep in the Salt Marſhes, which have overflowed only at Spring Tides, to which they have Sluices, and let out the Salt Water until it is about a Foot and a half deep.

Theſe Pits from ſome Quality in the Soil co-operating with the Heat of the Sun, will become green, and will communicate their Colour to the Oyſters that are put into them, in four or five Days, tho' they commonly let them continue there ſix Weeks or two Months, in which Time they will be a dark Green. To prove that the Sun operates in the Greening, *Toleſbury* Pits will green only in Summer; but that the Earth hath the greater Power, *Brickelſea Pits* green both Winter and Summer; and, for a further Proof, a Pit within a Foot of a green Pit, will not green; and thoſe that did green very well, will in Time loſe their Quality.

The Oyſters, when the Tide comes in, lie with their hollow Shell downwards, and, when it goes out, they turn on the other Side.

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Side. They remove not from their Place, unleſs in cold Weather, to cover themſelves in the Ouſe. The Reaſon of the Scarcity of Oyſters, and, conſequently, of their Dearneſs, is becauſe they are of late Years bought up by the *Dutch*.

There are great Penalties, by the Admiralty Court, laid upon thoſe that fiſh out of thoſe Grounds which the Court appoints, or that deſtroy the *Cultch*, or that take any Oyſters that are not of Size, or that do not tread under their Feet, or throw upon the Shore a Fiſh which they call a *Five-Finger*, reſembling a *Spur-Rowell*, becauſe that Fiſh gets into the Oyſters when they gape, and ſucks them out.

The Reaſon why ſuch a Penalty is ſet upon any that ſhall deſtroy the *Cultch*, is, becauſe if that be taken away, the Ouſe will increaſe, and then Muſcles and Cockles will breed there, and deſtroy the Oyſters, they having not whereon to ſtick their *Spat*.

The Oyſters are ſick after they have *ſpat*, but in *June* and *July* they begin to mend, and in *Auguſt* they are perfectly well. The Male-Oyſter is black-ſick, having a black Subſtance in the Fin: The Female, White-ſick, (as they term it) having a milky Subſtance in the Fin. They are ſalt in the Pits, ſalter in the Layers, but ſalteſt at Sea.

A ſhort Account of HERRING, *and of the* HERRING FISHERY, *and of the ſeveral Methods of curing that Fiſh, &c.*

THE *Herring* is an *oviparous* Fiſh, whoſe Back-Fin is wholly ſoft and flexile, having but one; 'tis ſcaly, without Teeth, of a bright ſilver Colour on the Belly, and a dark ſhining Colour on the Back, preſently dying when taken out of the Water, having a Row of ſharp Prickles under the Belly, and is of the gregarious Kind, that is, ſwim together in great Shoals, ſometimes, on the Coaſt of *Scotland*, of a Mile, or more in Length. The *Engliſh* Proverb, *As dead as a Herring*, ariſes from their dying as ſoon as taken out of the Water. Becauſe of the great Profit made thereof, the *Herring* is called the *King* of Fiſh.

Herrings are chiefly caught upon the Coaſts of *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*, near the Towns of *Yarmouth*, *Leoſtoffe*, and *Southwold*; and the fitteſt Time of the Year for fiſhing, is thought to be from the Middle of *September* to the Middle of *October*. The Nets which the Fiſhermen uſe, are about two Fathom and half deep, and twenty Ells long, without any Cod behind. They join as many of theſe Nets together as they have occaſion, and ſometimes ſo many, that they reach a whole Mile. Theſe are kept up with round Corks, and tied together in the Middle with ſhort Ropes called *Seafins*; and to the extreme Parts are joined a thick, ſtrong Rope, called a Wallop, which is extended thro' all the Nets to ſtrengthen them, and to prevent any Miſchief from a Storm, or an over-great Burden of Fiſh. They conjecture where the Shoal of Herrings are, by the flying of great Quantities of Sea Fowl over them; for theſe perpetually follow them, and obſerve their Motions, in hopes to have ſome for their Prey.

The Fiſhermen, while they row ſoftly, lift up their Nets and caſt them into the Sea; and in the mean while direct their Courſe, as much as they can, athwart and againſt the Tide, and draw up their Nets, for the moſt Part when the Tide returns: then the Herrings are carried ſometimes backwards and ſometimes croſs the Tide. As ſoon as any Veſſel is loaded with Fiſh, it makes to the Shore, and delivers her Cargo to one to whom the Care is committed of *waſhing*, *ſalting*, or *drying* them; and he is called the *Tower*.

Herrings are diſtinguiſhed into ſix Sorts; the firſt is called *Harengus Pinguis*, becauſe they are large and fat; theſe continue 3 Months; the ſecond is called *Harengus Cariofus*, which is alſo large, very fleſhy, but not ſo fat as the former; the third is the *Harengus Nocturnus*, (the Herring of the Night) which is of the Middle Magnitude, and leſs fat and fleſhy than either of the other two; the fourth is the *Harengus Ruptus*, (call'd the Pluck) which have ſome Part of their Bodies broken or damaged by being pulled from their Entanglements in the Nets; the fifth is the *Harengus Vacuus*, (the Shotten Herring) which has caſt its Spawn, and is grown lank; the laſt is the *Harengus Acephalus*, (a Copſhen) whoſe Head by pulling out of the Net, or ſome other Way is pulled off. All theſe Sorts they ſalt after this Manner: They caſt into a Tub or Vat that will hold a Laſt, or at leaſt half a Laſt, as much Salt as is ſufficient: Afterwards they put in a Meaſure of *Herrings*, called a *Swill*, containing about 500, all at once; and being there, they turn them with a great Stick continually, ſtrewing Salt as they are turned. After the ſame Manner they repeat with new *Herrings*, turning and ſalting them till the Vat be full.

The Herrings put in the Bottom, and ſalted, do preſently become ſtiff; neither are they to be mixed in Salting, with thoſe that are above. After 16, or at moſt 24 Hours, they take out the Herrings, and put them into Twig-Baſkets of ſuch a Texture, that when the Fiſh are waſhed, they may eaſily tranſmit the Salt, Scales, and other Filth. Then taking out the Herrings, they put them upon ſlender and long wooden Spits, and hang them in the Houſes to be ſmoaked, being laid upon wooden Machines,

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or Frames fixed for that Purpoſe in the upper Part of the Houſe, and hanging down from the Roof ſo far, that a Man of a middle Stature may, by ſtretching out his Arms, eaſily reach them. Theſe Spits loaden with Herrings, are put on wooden Poles (call'd *Lowes*) being fixed in order at each End, in certain Beams (call'd *Bawks*), where they are left at about five Fingers Diſtance. The Bawks are inſerted in the Side-Beams, ſo that more Spits may be hung up, and they are done like ſo many Floors, at about ten Inches Diſtance.

In the Pavement underneath, are made Fires of Wood, cut into Billets, which they kindle every Quarter of an Hour. The Fire ſuppreſs'd after a certain Manner, by having all the Vents in the Room ſhut, ſmoaks, ſtriving to get through the Chinks of the Tiles; and 500 Billets are ſufficient for drying one Laſt. By this Method *Red Herrings* are perfected in the Space of a Month, for the Sale at home; but for thoſe that are deſigned for the *Streights*, or the *Mediterranean*, ſix Weeks are required: But if the Weather happen to be rainy, or windy, the Herrings are dried more ſlowly, eſpecially on that Side towards the Wind. Every where, as much as they can, they build theſe Houſes moſt free from Wind, under the Shelter of other Houſes, Trees, Heaps of Earth, Mountains, or Hedges.

For the preſerving or curing of *Herrings*, as 'tis call'd, they uſe *Spaniſh Salt*, as much fitter than any other. A Barrel and Half of *Salt*, ſuffices to *ſalt* one Laſt. One Barrel holds about 700 fat Herrings, but, of other Sorts, they fill a Barrel with about 1000, more or leſs; and ten Barrels make a Laſt.

Sometimes the *Fiſhermen*, when in Mid-Sea they have caught but a few Fiſh, *ſalt* or *cure* them there; but they are much leſs eſteemed than thoſe pickled on Shore, where they are more commodiouſly cured; altho' others ſay, the Reaſon why *Dutch Pickled Herrings* are better than ours, is, becauſe they cure them as ſoon as ever they are taken on board, out of the Sea; whereas, ours being kept till they are brought on Shore, and ſo being ſtaler, will not pickle ſo well.

The *white* or *pickled Herrings* are called *Solſtitial Herrings*, becauſe they are taken about the *Summer Solſtice*, being the larger and fatter: Theſe having their *Gills*, and *Guts* taken out, are cured with Pickle or Brine, whence they are called *Pickled Herrings*; theſe, the *Dutch* are more famed for than we. Three Barrels of *Spaniſh Salt*, more or leſs, are ſufficient for ſalting one Laſt of theſe. The *French*, and others, exerciſe the Art of drying *Herrings* in the *Sun*, and ſo harden them: The Time of the Year being very fit for drying them, when they frequent the Shores of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. They ſwim in Shoals, and love to ſwim near Shore: They bring forth once a Year, which is about the *Autumnal Equinox*, or *September*, at which Time, before they caſt their Spawn, they are beſt, and moſt valuable; as indeed are almoſt all other Fiſh.

Some Account of SALMON FISHING, &c.

THE next Fiſh after Herring is the Salmon, and the *Latins* have taken its Name from the *German* Borderers of the *Rhine*, or *Aquitain Gauls*; and it may ſeem to be deduced from *Salt*, for theſe Fiſh are eſteemed very ſalacious; or from *Salt*, becauſe they are wont to be ſalted in great Plenty, either with Salt or Brine. But if it be a *Latin* Word, it may ſeem to come *a ſaltu*, from Leaping. The *Salmon* was unknown to the *Grecians*; therefore that it ſhould want a *Greek* Name is no Wonder, when the antient *Greeks* had not penetrated into the Ocean.

The Salmon changes his Name by Reaſon of his Age among many Nations; but in the River *Ribble* in *Yorkſhire*, the Salmons for the firſt Year are called *Smelts*, in the ſecond *Sprods*, in the third *Morts*, in the fourth *Fork Tails*, in the fifth *Half Fiſh*, and at laſt in the ſixth, when they are old enough, and arrived at a ſufficient Magnitude, they are called *Salmons*, although at ſome other Places they are called ſo at three Years old. They equal the Tunny in Bigneſs, and the largeſt that are taken about *Meſſina* weigh from 24 to 36 Pounds; and among the *Tigurines* in *Helvetia* or *Switzerland*, they ſometimes weigh 36 Pounds and more, and their Pounds contain 18 Ounces. Of late Years we have had ſome very large fized Salmon brought to *London*, but from whence I cannot ſay.

The Salmon is a long Fiſh, ſcaly, tho' with very ſmall and fine Scales, with a ſmall Head, forked Tail, bluiſh Back, with the reſt of the Body white, ſometimes ſpotted, and ſometimes without. *Johnſon* thinks that when they come firſt from the Sea they all want Spots, but when they have been awhile in freſh Waters they gain them. The lower Jaw bends upwards, and moſt in the Female: *Johnſon* confines this to the Sea Salmon only, and ſays, the Hook by his often moving makes a Cavity in the upper Jaw, nay, ſometimes makes a Hole quite thro' the Snout. This Hook in large and extenuated Salmons is near two Fingers Length, and it is thought that it is frequently uſed as a Dart to defend their Miſtreſſes and Spawn from Enemies, and when they aſcend the Rivers they quickly loſe it.

Biſhop

Biſhop *Wilkins* ſays the Salmon is a ſquamiſh Fiſh, of the bigger Kind, voracious, whoſe Scales are ſet together more looſe, being generally of the bigger Kind, having on his Back three Fins, the hindermoſt of which is ſmall, fleſhy, and without Rays, having generally Teeth, which may be reckoned of the Trout Kind, and is common to freſh and Salt Water, and of a reddiſh Fleſh.

The Salmon is brought forth in the Rivers, and thence deſcends into the Sea, and from thence returns to ſpawn, which they do in Autumn, and cover it with Sand in the little Rivers. In the Spring theſe young Fry come to Life, and flow down the Stream more like a concrete Humour than a Fiſh; yet in 20 Days Space, or a little more, it is incredible to think the Magnitude to which they grow.

Several ingenious Men of *Baſil* have given a further Account of the Migration and Spawning of Salmons, and ſay, that they aſcend in great Plenty from the Ocean, up the *Rhine*; ſo that in *May* they abound greatly about *Baſil*. They delight to wander in Floods, and turbid Waters of Rivers. About their Spawning, they change both Colour and Taſte, and by Reaſon of their Leanneſs, their Figure or Shape, ſo that they ſeem another Species, and therefore the Name is changed: This their Conſumption begins not long after the Summer Solſtice, when their Bodies leſſen by Degrees. Toward the latter End of *November*, they ſtrive for Places to bring forth in, in the higher Parts of the greater and leſſer Rivers, and even in the *Rhine* itſelf, and there they diſburthen themſelves. They begin to bring-forth a little after the Solſtice, and ſo go on thro' the Autumn and Winter, and continue ſpawning to the Beginning of *March*: They ſeek out a fit Place for their Spawn in the Sand, upon which the River is carried ſwiftly. There appear Furrows of theſe, up and down, near the Banks, when the Waters abate; there they make Furrows of three or four Paces long, and about four Feet broad, and there the Female caſts her Spawn, about the Bigneſs of Peas, which the Male bedews with his Seed, and they cover and fortify them within and on the Sides, with Stones, and ſo great Art, that the Spawn may be ſafe from the Violence of the River. After this, the Spawn, cover'd over with Male Seed, lies till Spring, and then the little Fiſhes, call'd *Salmonets*, are produced by the genial Warmth of the returning Sun, that thus enlivens even the Waters.

One Thing is very remarkable, that the Male Salmonets are found to be full of Seed, and to have Coition with the grown Females, and to beſprinkle their Eggs or Spawn; whereas in the young Females, there are no Eggs, or Spawn at all. They bring forth moſt in the little Rivers and Rills, into which they fall down, rather than in the *Rhine*, whoſe Waters at that Time are leſs mild or fat, and more difficult to ſwim over. Being rid of their Burden, both Sexes are carried back into the *Rhine*, and many return into the Ocean. Sometimes, when the Rivers are much ſwelled, the Spawn, with the Furrows, are diſſipated, and therefore Part periſhes, or are devoured by other Fiſh, and ſome are preſerved; but if nothing hinders, the Eggs or Spawn are augmented by Degrees, and at length being blown up with a vital Spirit, they are carried farther by the Water, and in ſo doing a Fiſh is formed Sometimes the Furrows, by the Falling of the Waters, are left dry, but then the Spawn do not altogether periſh, but when the Water returns they are enlivened, no leſs than if the Water had never fallen away. The Fiſhermen, by the Plenty or Scarceneſs of the Waters, conjecture the Plenty or Scarceneſs of Salmons. Salmonets do not continue on the *Rhine* above one or two Years, or rather when they have finiſhed one Year in other Waters, they deſcend into the *Rhine*, and from thence into the Sea; and they begin to do that when they are four or five Thumbs Length, for there are ſeldom any found, when they are eight or nine Thumbs long, When they are come to be ſo big, and are called *Salmons*, they turn up the *Rhine*, as is aforeſaid.

The Fleſh of the *Salmon*, before it is boiled, is white; but being boiled or ſalted, grows red; it is fat, but eſpecially in the Belly, tender alſo, and friable, or ſhort; it is ſweet, and therefore quickly ſatisfies, eſpecially the Parts of the Head and Belly, and ſometimes cauſes a Nauſeouſneſs; wherefore they are thought the beſt when boiled in Wine, Vinegar, and Salt. Some Authors ſay the Fleſh is moſt ſweet, and highly to be praiſed, and that they never eat any Sea or River Fiſh like it, and that it ought to be preferr'd before them all. But Mr. *Ray* tells us, tho' in the Sweetneſs it outdoes all Sea Fiſh, yet he will not allow it to be the moſt wholeſome, eſpecially to the Sick; for a more thick and viſcous Nouriſhment is thought to come from thence, than from moſt River or ſtony Fiſh. Salmon Fleſh is both white, and red, according to the Seaſon.

For Pickling, it is boiled in freſh Water, then put into warm Wine, and, when cold, kept in the Broth it was boiled in for 8, 12, or 14 Days afterwards: One or more Pieces are taken out, and put into Vinegar; altho' I am apt to think, in pickling our *Newcaſtle* Salmon, they forget both the Wine and the Vinegar, and in Lieu thereof, throw in a little Salt. The Salmon endeavours to ſwim always againſt the Stream, and when in the Aſcent he finds any Hedge, or other Obſtacle,

cle, he by bending his Body into a Circle, and by holding his Tail in his Mouth, biting it hard, and letting it go, leaps over with a very great Force; and this is positively affirmed by a great many Fishermen, and altho' my Author will not give Credit to it, yet he grants the Salmon to be an extraordinary leaping Fish: Neither does he agree in their exceeding quick Growth, for Fishermen make them grow gradually for six Years before they come to their full Growth. It is said, that the Leeches infest them very much, and compel them to leap.

As to what Meat the Salmon use to eat, some say the Earth-worm, and any little Fish that comes in their Way they greedily devour; therefore they are mistaken that affirm they live, and are only nourished by Water; And their Reason is, because in their Stomach is nothing found of a solid Substance; altho' it is not denied, but in Want of other Food, they may live a great while with Water, as may also other Fishes.

We have but little Salmon, if any, from abroad, except *Scotland*; but a great many, both pickled and dry, from *Newcastle*, and some other of our Rivers. We have also a great deal of Salmon brought up to *London* from the *Severn*, *Wye*, *Lug*, *York*, and several other Rivers; but *Thames* Salmon is reckoned the best; but whether it is, that there is better Food than where the Inhabitants are more thin, or because we have them much sooner after Death than from other Rivers, I cannot determine.

An Account of the Danish Settlement *on the Island of* St. Thomas *in the* West Indies, *and other Places, where a contraband Trade is carried on by the* Spaniards.

THE little Island of *St. Thomas*, which lies in the North Seas, about 14 Leagues off *Porto-Rico*, is the sole Colony possessed by the *Danes* in the *West-Indies*, not would it be worth their keeping, but as it serves to maintain an illicit Trade with the *Spanish* Islands in its Neighbourhood. We may form some Idea of the vast Advantages flowing from this contraband Commerce, from this very Particular, especially if we consider that the *Hamburgers* have likewise a Factory in this little Island purely on the same Score. In order to maintain this Correspondence, they transport from the *Danish* Colonies in *Africa* a considerable Number of Slaves for the Supply of *Porto-Rico*, and sometimes of the *Spanish* Part of the Island of *St. Domingo*. Under Colour of this Trade a Commerce in *European* Goods is carried on, and we may easily discern how hard the *Spaniards* are put to it for the Necessaries, or at least the Conveniencies of Life, when we find them had nigh to a Place which is a free Port to Privateers and Pirates of all Nations, who there vend openly, and in the very Sight of the *Spaniards*, what they have taken from them in the most base and most barbarous Manner possible; and yet so tame are they, that they even purchase Commodities from the very Buccaneers. Of late Years other Nations have made an Advantage of this free Port, and keep Warehouses there of all Sorts of Commodities for the Service of such Customers as will run the Hazard of coming at them, and in Time of War the Privateers never want a Market in this Place.

The *Portuguese* at *Rio Janeiro* entertain also a very beneficial Correspondence with their *Spanish* Neighbours. They supply them with Sugars, Indigo, Wines, Brandies, and Rums, some *European* Goods, and sometimes Slaves. The Inhabitants of this Country are far more industrious than the rest of the *Brasil* Planters, and this gave them an Opportunity of gaining considerably by the Inhabitants of *Buyenos Ayres*, and other Places on the River of *Plate*. Of late Years the *Spaniards* are grown excessive jealous of this Colony, and when the late Disputes happened between the Crowns of *Portugal* and *Spain*, both Parties were preparing to have acted vigorously on this Side, and nothing could have hindered them, but their mutual Apprehensions of becoming thereby a more easy Prey to Strangers. They are the more jealous of this, because conscious of their own Weakness; and yet one may safely say, they are more suspicious than they need, and this for several Reasons: For, first, few foreign States have either an exact Information of the Condition and Importance of these Colonies, or any Disposition to make Discoveries or Conquests at such a Distance. Secondly, the Thing itself is not so easy as themselves believe it; for Strangers, when they land on these Coasts, may well enough take and burn Towns, but they would find it extreamly difficult to keep them, as well on account of their Want of Experience, as of their being subject to epidemical Distempers, which carry them off suddenly in great Numbers. Thirdly, the Weakness of the *Spaniards*, is properly speaking the Weakness of their Government: There wants not People, there wants not a Capacity of Defence, if the Governors and other Royal Officers were not wanting in their Duty, and did not thereby set so ill Examples as corrupt and effeminate all who are subject to them.

Besides these Methods of Trading, which we have hitherto spoken of, there is another

ther common to all Nations, with the Mention of which I ſhall conclude. Ships frequently approach the *Spaniſh* Coaſts under Pretence of wanting Water, Wood, Proviſions, or more commonly in order to ſtop a Leak. The firſt Thing that is done in ſuch a Caſe, is to give Notice to the Governor of their great Diſtreſſes, and as a full Proof thereof, to ſend a very conſiderable Preſent: By this Means Leave is obtained to come on Shore to erect a Warehouſe, and to unload the Ship, but then all this is performed under the Eye of the King's Officer, and the Goods are regularly entered in a Regiſter, as they are brought into the Warehouſe, which is ſhut up and the Doors ſealed. All theſe Precautions taken, the Buſineſs is effectually carried on in the Night by a back Door, and the *European* Goods being taken out, Indigo, Cochineal, Vanelloes, Tobacco, and above all Bars of Silver, and Pieces of Eight, are very exactly packed in the ſame Caſes, and placed as they ſtood before. But then, that ſuch as have bought may be able to ſell publickly, a new Scheme takes Place; a Petition is preſented to the Governor, ſetting forth the Strangers Want of Money to pay for Proviſions, building the Warehouſe, Timber for repairing the Ship, and a proportionable Number of ſuch like *Items*, in Conſideration of all which, Leave is deſired to diſpoſe of ſome ſmall Part of their Cargo, in order to diſcharge thoſe Debts. This being obtained in the uſual Manner, ſomething of each Sort of Goods which had been privately ſold, is now publickly brought to Market, and purchaſed by thoſe Perſons reſpectively, who had larger Quantities in their Warehouſes before. Thus the whole Scene of Iniquity is tranſacted with all the formal Solemnity, which could attend an Act of Juſtice and Compaſſion.

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A ſuccinct Account of the contraband Trade in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, *which gave Riſe to the preſent War with* SPAIN.

THE Methods taken by his Catholick Majeſty, for effectually ſecuring the Commerce of his *American* Dominions to the Inhabitants of *Old Spain*, is the grand Source of the little Reſpect paid him in the *Indies*, and of the Weakneſs of his Government at Home. The Inhabitants of the *Spaniſh America* conſider Gold and Silver as Commodities which they would willingly barter for ſome other Commodities, which would be more uſeful to them. It ſeems therefore to them a great Hardſhip, that either Care is not taken to furniſh them with what they want from *Spain*, or that they ſhould not be allowed to ſupply themſelves ſome other Way. The native *Spaniards* treat ſuch Complaints with the Haughtineſs natural to that Nation; which renders them univerſally odious and inſupportable. Men, whatever Climate they live in, or of whatſoever Complections they be, have the ſame Inclinations, and the ſame Reſentments, if once you treſpaſs on their natural Rights; and this all Governors ought to conſider, becauſe, both their Glory and their Safety depend upon it. Yet ſo little is this a *Spaniſh* Viceroy's Concern, that Sir *John Narborough* tells us, the Soldiers in Gariſon at *Baldivia* had Silver-hilted Swords, and their Officers Gold ones; and yet there was not a whole Coat, or a good Pair of Shoes amongſt the Corps.

When Folks are in ſuch a Situation, there needs be no Wonder at their endeavouring to carry on a clandeſtine Trade; as on the other Hand, one cannot think it ſtrange, that their Neighbours who live under better Governments ſhould be very willing to commence ſuch an Intercourſe as might take away all their Wants. Sometimes Governors have winked at this, not from a Principle of Avarice only, but alſo from a Senſe of the Neceſſity of diſpenſing with Laws ſo ill executed as to deſerve no Reſpect. For, to be ſure, that Rule of Juſtice which connects the *Spaniſh* Plantations to *Spain*, requires that the Government of *Spain* ſhould have a reciprocal Regard for thoſe Plantations, and a Neglect in one Part, infers a Licence on the other. Upon this Principle it was, that before the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and the *Aſſiento* Contract, the *Engliſh* at *Jamaica* furniſhed the *Spaniards* at *Porto Bello* with Negroes, with the Knowledge at leaſt, if not by the Permiſſion of the Governors. The Inhabitants of *Peru* never could be without Slaves. The Government of *Old Spain* never could, indeed never attempted to ſupply them, but permitted ſometimes the *Genoeſe*, ſometimes the *French* to carry on this Trade, and when they did not do it effectually, the Deficiency was made good by ſuch a Commerce as I before-mentioned with the *Engliſh*, by a Connivance the leſs criminal, for its being abſolutely neceſſary.

The Situation of the Iſland of *Jamaica*, together with the Conveniences of building and freighting Ships from thence, engaged the Inhabitants in this and in other Branches of Traffick. They therefore for a long Tract of Time, and by various Methods, ſupplied the *Spaniards* at *Carthagena*, *Porto Bello*, *Rio de la Hacha*, and other Places, with *European* Commodities of all Sorts, notwithſtanding the mighty Hazard they ran in the Management of ſo dangerous a Buſineſs, their own Lives, and thoſe of their Cuſtomers being alike expoſed, and frequently forfeited to what the *Spaniards* call Juſtice. They likewiſe carried on a Trade with

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with the *Indians* of *Darien* to their great Profit, but with equal Riſk; for the *Spaniards* were wont to ſhew no Mercy either to *Engliſh* or *Indians* that fell into their Hands, which is ſo much the harder, ſince the latter never were their Subjects, nor ever will have any Intercourſe with them. By Degrees, the Gains by this Commerce tempted A ſo many Perſons to be concerned in it, that the Ships made uſe of were ſo well manned, and of ſuch Force, that the *Spaniards* grew leſs timorous than formerly, ſo that at laſt the Commerce by the *Galleons* was greatly affected; for knowing where to buy Goods cheaper, the Merchants would not give the Price uſually demanded at the Fairs of *Carthagena* and *Porto Bello*: And this gave Riſe B to the *Garda Coſtas*. Some however, who pretend to be well acquainted with thoſe Parts of the World, ſay poſitively, that this clandeſtine Trade was carried on in Spite of thoſe Ships, and even by the Connivance of the Governors, who, while they made Prize of *fair Traders*, protected *Smugglers*. If ſo, their Proceedings were indeed extreamly flagrant. C

It ſeems, however, to be our Intereſt to put an End to this contraband Trade, if thereby we could ſecure the Friendſhip of *Spain*, and a due Return of Kindneſs in what regards the Trade of the *South Sea* Company. There is a certain Proportion of our Goods and Manufactures neceſſary to the Inhabitants of the *Spaniſh America*, and which they will have ſome Way or other. D Now it is certainly preferable in reſpect to us, that they ſhould rather have them in a fair, than in a clandeſtine Manner. Yet we ought not to be tied up in this Reſpect more than the *Dutch*, who have as flouriſhing a fair Trade with *Spain* as we, and yet are much the greater Smugglers of the two; which leads us to ſpeak of their Manner of E carrying on this Trade that turns ſo largely to their Profit.

The *Hollanders*, in 1634, diſpoſſeſſed the *Spaniards* of three little Iſlands off the Coaſt of *Venezuela*, viz. *Curacoa*, *Bonnairy*, and *Aruba*; all together they are of very little Conſequence; in reſpect either to their Extent or their Product; and yet the *Dutch* F draw from them an immenſe Profit. *Curacoa* is the neareſt to the Continent, and therefore well fortified, and thoroughly peopled, tho' its Soil does not afford ſo much as will ſubſiſt its Inhabitants for one Day; but they are conſtantly furniſhed with Proviſions from the other two Iſlands, which in Truth, are good for little elſe. As this G Iſland is not above 7 Leagues diſtant from the *Spaniſh* Coaſt, a more convenient Station cannot be wiſhed, for carrying on a clandeſtine Trade. It was firſt introduced by the Sale of Negroes, brought hither by the *Dutch* from their numerous Settlements on the Coaſt of *Guinea*. Theſe the *Spaniards* bought formerly in a Manner openly, and have tranſported in their own Veſſels, 1500 at a Time. But ſince the *Engliſh* from *Jamaica* have interfered in this Trade, it is ſunk very conſiderably, tho' they ſtill ſupply the neighbouring Provinces, and reap great Profit thereby; becauſe no body underſtands the Management of this Buſineſs better than they do, can bring Slaves at a cheaper Rate, or vend them at a higher Price. Some Writers have aſſerted, that in its moſt flouriſhing Condition, the Slave-Trade alone drew from the *Spaniards* conſiderably above a Million of Pieces of Eight *per Annum*.

The Dealers at *Curacoa*, and their Correſpondents in *Holland*, were too converſant in Buſineſs, to let the Declenſion of the Slave-Trade rob them of the Benefit of this Iſland. In order to re-place what was loſt by the *Engliſh* interfering with them, they built vaſt Magazines, and ſtored them with all Sorts of *European* Goods, which had a very good Effect: In the firſt Place, it preſerved to them the Remainder of their Slave-Trade; for the *Spaniards* knowing that this, of all other Sorts, was moſt winked at by their Governors, reſolved to keep up a Pretence of buying Slaves, in order to have an Opportunity of purchaſing other Things. Secondly, it tempted the *Spaniards* to run all Hazards, that they might, at a reaſonable Price, obtain any Sort of *European* Merchandize they wanted, and that too whenever they pleaſed. It is incredible what vaſt Sums have been annually traded for in this Way. Beſides, the Inhabitants of *Curacoa*, to keep up a good Correſpondence with their Neighbours, refuſed to ſuffer Privateers to enter their Ports, nor would, upon any Terms, purchaſe their Plunder, which, at the ſame Time, was publickly ſold at *Jamaica*, where the Privateers uſually ſpent their Money. This Spirit of Self-Denial, however, did not hinder the Traders of *Curacoa* from directing the Privateers to put into the Iſland of *St. Thomas*, (ſee p. 164.) whither they inſtantly ſent Sloops with Money and Agents on board of them, to purchaſe what the Privateers had to ſell, taking Care to ſend the Effects as ſoon as poſſible to *Europe*, that the *Spaniards* might have no Intelligence of this Contrivance.

This clandeſtine Commerce, was chiefly carried on by the *Spaniards* themſelves, who came in Perſon to the Iſland, and carried away whatever they bought in their own Ships. In Proceſs of Time, however, ſome Merchants deviſed another Way, by Ships ſent directly from *Europe* on the *Spaniſh* Coaſts. Theſe Veſſels were of ſuch Force, that thoſe on board them ſtood in no Fear of the

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the Governors; and, on the other hand, as their Cargoes paſſed immediately from their original Owners to the *Spaniards*, they could be afforded conſiderably cheaper than ſuch as were conſigned to Factors in *America*. The Method of trading was by a Signal from the Ships or from the Shore: The Long-boat was then ſent off well manned, brought the Merchants on board with their Money, and carried them back with their Goods. The Reader may be aſſured, that one of theſe Ships was defended againſt two *Garda Coſtas*, with great Obſtinacy; and, to ſay the Truth, theſe on board her choſe rather to ſink than be taken: a very extraordinary Kind of Courage; for which, however, it is not impoſſible to account.

At the Time one of theſe Ships is fitting out, Notice is given to all Sailors, that they may have an Opportunity of entering, which they do with great Alacrity, there being generally twice as many who offer themſelves as can be made uſe of; when the Proprietors have their Complement of pick'd Seamen, they not only allow every Man his own Cargo to a certain Value, but alſo furniſh it themſelves on Credit, at prime Coſt.

By this means, every private Man on board becomes a Proprietor, and if the Ship is attacked, fights for his own Property, which is the Reaſon that he will drown rather than part with it; and is one Reaſon why *Garda Coſtas* are not over-fond of meeting with theſe Veſſels, but chuſe rather to prey on fair Traders, who have fewer Men, and are of leſs Force. The Scheme I have mentioned is certainly a right one, tho' in a wrong Cauſe. The only Way to ſupport the Spirits, and fix the Affections of ordinary People, is to conſult their Intereſt; and thoſe who imagine that Juſtice, Honour, or any Thing elſe, will anſwer the ſame End, without a due Regard to this, muſt not expect much Pity when they find their Miſtake; ſo true in all Senſes is that divine Maxim, *That the Children of this World are wiſer in their Generation, than the Children of Light.*

The following Letter, tho' written 60 *Years ago, may be of Uſe to many of our Country Readers.*

Mr. W. *to Mr.* H.

SIR,

I Obſerve among the Enquiries concerning Meadows, mentioned in your Collections, you deſire to be informed what Kind of Graſs is beſt for Sheep, Cows, *&c.* In Anſwer to which I only give you the Relation I had from ſeveral ingenious Men: That a Perſon living near *Portſmouth* having ſome Lands in his Hands that were very apt for Corn, ſowed ſeveral Acres of it with Parſly-Seed, which thrived exceeding well, and that he fed his Sheep on it with great Advantage.

It is obſerved, that ſome ſort of Graſs doth alter the Taſte of Mutton, and that the ſweeteſt Mutton is that which hath been fed on the fineſt and ſweeteſt Graſs, as is experienced on the *Peak of Derbyſhire*, and on the Plains in *Wiltſhire*, *Hampſhire*, *&c.* And on the contrary, the coarſeſt Mutton is produced from the groſſeſt Meadows, Marſhes, *&c.* And Sheep fatted on Clover, and the like rich Nouriſhments, are not ſuch delicate Meat as the Heath-Croppers, which latter rich Way of fatting Sheep is moſt advantageous to the Huſbandman, but doth not humour the Palate of the Eater ſo well, as ſuch Beaſts as can live on the dry Mountains without Water; for it begets too great and ſudden a change in the Meat. The like Difference is alſo obſerved in Rabbets.

Sheep fatten very well on Turnips, which proves an excellent Nouriſhment for them in hard Winters when Fodder is ſcarce: For they will not only eat the Greens, but feed on the Root in the Ground, and ſcoup them hollow even to the very Skin: The Turnip is of a hotter Nature than Clover-Graſs, and therefore more agreeable to thoſe Cattle. But much more hot and drying is Parſly even in both to the ſecond Degree, and were it thoroughly experienced, doubtleſs, will prove very good Nouriſhment, and not ſubject thoſe dry Animals to the Rot, nor vitiate the Taſte of the Fleſh ſo much as the other colder Foods will do.

The Rot being a Diſeaſe occaſioned by the Sheep feeding on too much cold and moiſt Meat, and prevented by hot and dry; as their feeding in ſhady Places in ſome Grounds, where the Dew lieth long on certain broad Graſs, naturally inclineth all Sheep feeding there to the Rot, by ſuch as have to their Coſt made Experiment thereof, ſuch Lands are otherwiſe employed; when on the contrary, feeding Sheep on Salt Marſhes and brackiſh Grounds, preventeth the Rot, and the giving them Salt with their dry Meat is eſteemed a Cure for that Diſeaſe.

Therefore Parſly being of ſuch a hot, dry, ſaline, and anti-hydropical Nature, and (as my Relaters aſſure me) ſo much deſired by Sheep, (as I am ſure it is of Conies, much of the Nature of Sheep in reſpect of their feeding,) may very probably be not only a very good ſecurity againſt the Rot, but may render the Meat rather better taſted than any other Food whatſoever.

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And it is a Plant very eaſily propagated, and the Seed plentifully obtained, few Plants yielding more, and that alſo eaſily ſeparated from its Stalks; the Ground the finer it is dreſſed, the better will the Parſly ſown there grow and proſper, and it will continue more than one Year, but how many, a careful Improver will quickly diſcover; and of what particular Uſes and Advantages this Piece of Huſbandry may prove (beſides the general Way of feeding Sheep) an ingenious Huſbandman will ſoon find out.

However, amongſt others, it anſwers one Objection againſt Incloſures, *viz.* That the Incloſing of Lands will prove a Decay of our Stock of Sheep, and ſo by Conſequence of Wool. To which I anſwer, that if 2 or 300 Sheep muſt have 5, 6, or 700 Acres of open Down Land to depaſture on, according to the preſent Uſe and Cuſtom, in caſe ſo much thereof be incloſed as lieth convenient for Incloſure (it may be half thereof or more) and Part of ſuch incloſed Land be ſown with Clover, Turnips, Cole-ſeed, Purſlain, or the like, 10 Acres ſo huſbanded will feed as many Sheep as 100 Acres thereof would before have done. The Queſtion then will be, Whether the Huſbandman may not keep as great a Stock as he did before, and have Variety of Paſture for them as the Seaſon of the Year requireth, and that either for feeding, fatting, or medicinally preſerving them as he pleaſeth?

For it is not to be doubted, but that Land incloſed and tilled yieldeth a far greater Increaſe to the Huſbandman, than Lands open and untilled; and then in caſe he can propagate ſuch Vegetables that will feed and maintain his Flock in ſuch Incloſure, ſurely on ſuch Incloſures he may maintain a far greater Number of Sheep than before he could on the open and untilled Champain, or at leaſt as great a Number, and have a fair Incloſure of Tillage over and above.

My Sentiments of the great Effect that this Piece of Huſbandry, or the like, may have as to the Improvement of Trade, you may receive another Time, if they may be acceptable, from

Yours to ſerve you,
JOHN WORLIDGE.

The TRUE HERO, *exemplified in the Character of the late Prince* EUGENE *of* Savoy *.

PRINCE *Eugene*, tho' but of a middling Stature, was very well ſhaped. His Viſage was ſomewhat long; his Complexion brown, and becoming a Warrior; his Eye black, lively and full of Fire; his Mouth of a moderate Size, and uſually open; his Noſe well made, but ſomewhat long; his Countenance meagre, and his Cheeks a little ſunk in. He had black Hair, which he wore till it began to grow grey. He took Abundance of Snuff, and carried it looſe in his Pocket. Tho' his Air was naturally grave and ſerious, he knew how to be merry on Occaſion, and that with great Freedom. When he was at the Head of his Troops, there appeared a Grandeur and Majeſty in his Perſon, that commanded Reſpect from every General, as well as from the meaneſt Soldiers.

All the latter loved him on Account of the Care he always took to ſupply them in Countries, where under other Generals they muſt have wanted every Thing. In long Wars, made by the three Emperors whom he ſerved, tho' the Troops were often ill paid, *Eugene* ſtill found Means to ſubſiſt them, and very often at his own Expence. The Generoſity of *Turenne* and *Vendome* was real Prodigality: *Eugene* was liberal without being profuſe, and no Man ever accuſed him of Avarice. He grew rich indeed by War, and the Liberality of the Emperors: But who can deny that in Time of Peace, he made a noble Uſe of his Wealth, a Uſe worthy the Greatneſs of his Soul?

He loved the *Belles Lettres*, and gave Penſions to Men of Genius and Learning, among whom was the Poet *Rouſſeau*. At a Time when the Plague raged in *Vienna*, and Proviſions were very dear, he employed 1500 Men to embelliſh his Palace, and gave them double Wages, tho he did not want a third Part of the Number. The Beauty of this Palace, its Furniture, Paintings, Cabinets of Rarities, Library, Gardens, Waterworks, Statues, Offices, and a Thouſand other Particulars, were ſo many Proofs of this Hero's Magnificence and good Taſte. The Splendor of thoſe Entertainments, which he gave daily to a great many Perſons, diſplay'd his generous and noble Character; and his Readineſs to do Service, which infinite Numbers have experienced, is an authentick Teſtimony of his beneficent Temper. If he could not grant what was aſked, at leaſt he made it up with Civilities, ſo that every Man left him with ſatisfaction. He was no Bigot, and yet had a great Fund of Religion and Probity. He deteſted an inconſiderate and paſſionate Zeal; but practiſed exactly all the Duties of the Religion he profeſſed.

The Qualities of his Mind were anſwerable to thoſe of his Heart. It was well cultivated, furniſhed with a vaſt and extenſive Reading,

* *See an Account of his Death, in our* Magazine *for* 1736, *p.* 222. *His Funeral, ibid p.* 281. *And his Prayer, in our* Mag. *for* 1734, *p.* 670.

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Reading aſſiſted by a happy Memory, and endowed with extraordinary Penetration. He had a nice Judgment, which ſeldom deceived him, upon the Merits of other Men. His Diſcernment was ſo admirable, that in the Twinkling of an Eye he would penetrate the moſt obſcure and hidden Characters. He ſpoke very little; but what he ſaid was juſt, and weighed in the Balance of good Senſe. He never ſpoke ill of any Man, and was always ſilent when he could not praiſe; but at the ſame Time was very reſerved in his Panegyricks, and never beſtow'd them but upon true Merit. No Man ſurpaſſed him in the Art of keeping a Secret; for nothing ever ſlipped him that could betray what he had a Mind to conceal. His Enemies he eaſily pardon'd, and tho' he had many whom he knew well, he never once thought of ſeeking Revenge.

He never would marry, and held it for a Maxim, that a Wife is a troubleſome Piece of Houſhold Goods for a Warrior, who by thinking of her forgets his Duty, and is often too careful of his Life for the Good of his Family. Love appeared to him one of thoſe frivolous Paſſions, to which a Man of Reaſon ought never to give Way. Lovers, he uſed to ſay, are the ſame in Civil Society as Fanaticks are in Religion. Yet he did not *ſhun* the Company of the Ladies, and no *Man knew* better than him to give the Fair Sex all the Reſpect due to them. Politeneſs, Affability, and Complaiſance, were alſo natural to him in the Company of Women, and his whole Behaviour ſo very gallant, that one would have thought him ſmitten with ſome particular one, if he had not acted thus to them all indifferently. If he diſtinguiſh'd any Lady it was the Counteſs of *Batbiani*. With her he would often eat, play and ſpend the Winter-Evenings, and always ſeemed to be better pleaſed at her Houſe than any where elſe. The Reaſon was, becauſe the Counteſs had an infinite deal of that fine, delicate, inſinuating Wit, that charms whenever it appears. She did every thing with a good Grace; ſpoke ſeveral Languages, and it was difficult to ſee her often without feeling a Sort of Tenderneſs for her Perſon. But her Virtue at the ſame Time was equal to her Charms. She willingly entertained the Prince on account of his Birth, his high Rank, and the Fame of his great Actions; and he viſited her for her Humour and Converſation, which amuſed him, and made him paſs his Time with Satisfaction and Delight. One may venture to ſay, that *Eugene*'s great Paſſion for War ſuſpended, and, as it were, abſorbed all his other Paſſions: So that it is no Wonder he was always ſober, chaſte, and temperate; that Pleaſure was never his Buſineſs, but the Glory of his Reputation only, and the Means of acquiring an immortal Name. This Purſuit of his was ſo ſucceſsful, that he had no Room to repent himſelf of it.

Prince *Eugene* uſed to ſay to his intimate Friends, that, of the three Emperors who had employed him, the firſt was his Father, the ſecond his Brother, and the third his Maſter. His Meaning was, that *Leopold* had taken the ſame Care of his Fortune as of a Son's, that *Joſeph* had loved him with Fraternal Affection, and that *Charles* had rewarded him like an old and faithful Servant.

An Account of two Men of extraordinary Bulk and Weight, as publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 479. *Being an Extract of a Letter from Mr.* Thomas Knowlton.

Feb. 28, 1745-6.

IN the Neighbourhood of *Halifax*, in *Yorkſhire*, live two Brothers, named *Stonecliff*, whoſe Bulk and Weight is very extraordinary. The eldeſt is a married Man, about 40 Years of Age, and has ſeveral Children. He weighed 35 Stone, odd Pounds, at 14 Pounds to the Stone; which we may reckon near 500 Pounds Weight. His Brother weighs 34 Stone, odd Pounds; but they make between them 70 Stone, or 980 Pounds Weight. —— As one of them was mounting an Horſe, the poor Creature's Back broke under him, and he died on the Spot.

From the London Gazette, April 7.

From on board the Ruſſel *in* Vado Bay, March 13, O. S.

ADMIRAL *Medley*, with the Squadron under his Command, came into this Bay upon the 10th Inſtant: As ſoon as they came to an Anchor, Information was brought to him, that ſome of the Enemy's Tranſports of Troops had been diſcovered upon this Coaſt; thereupon the Admiral immediately weighed Anchor, and proceeded to Sea the ſame Night. The next Morning he was off *Genoa*, where meeting with Intelligence from the Cruizers that thoſe Embarkations were diſperſed, and that ſome had fallen into our Hands, and others returned to the Weſtward, not being accompanied with any Naval Force, he again came to an Anchor here Yeſterday. According to the Advices received this Day, his Majeſty's Ships have taken nine Veſſels, with Troops of the Embarkation which departed from *Toulon* for the Relief of *Genoa*, five of which, with his Majeſty's Ship the *Revenge*, are now arrived here; the Captain thereof reports, that the *Antelope* had taken

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three Tranſports, the *Leopard* three, and himſelf two, on the 8th and 9th Inſtant: That the Priſoners ſaid, the Tranſports being upwards of 40, ſailed from *Toulon* the 5th Inſtant, having only a Xebeque and a Frigate to eſcorte them: That on the 7th Inſtant, the Wind blowing hard Eaſterly, when they were about the Diſtance of *Cape dell Mell*, they were ſeparated. Upon the 10th Inſtant his Majeſty's Ship the *Feverſham* took one of the ſaid Tranſports to the Eaſtward of *Genoa*, and that Ship, with the *Seaford* and *Leoſtoffe*, chaſed five others into *Porto Fin* and *Porto Eſpecia*, as the *Phœnix* did the *French* Frigate into *Genoa*; the Weather prevented the Ships, which were appointed to intercept this Embarkation, from keeping their Stations, and thereby hindered their taking a greater Number. The exact Account of the Number of Soldiers taken, is not yet known, but they are all *French* Troops, and it is imagined will exceed 900 Men, excluſive of the Seamen belonging to the Veſſels. We hear that ſix Sail of the ſaid Tranſports have taken ſhelter at *Monaco*, ſome at *Antibes*, and probably others may have reached *Corſica*; but the greateſt care will be taken to prevent their getting to *Genoa*, or any Part of the State of the Republick. By Advice from Captain *Weller*, of his Majeſty's Ship the *Roebuck*, and Commander of the Veſſels employed at the Iſlands of *St. Marguerite* and *St. Honorat*, on the Coaſt of *Provence*, on or about the 18th of laſt Month, at Night, the Commanding Officer of his Majeſty's Ships on that Station, obſerving ſome ſmall Veſſels upon the Plage of *Cannes*, ſent a Barcolongo, commanded by Captain *Veale*, and two Feluccas, to attempt to deſtroy them; in which they ſucceeded ſo well, that, notwithſtanding the Enemy brought down a great Body of Troops to the Sea-ſide to oppoſe our Deſign, and after a warm Fire on each Side, our Veſſels brought off ſix of their ſmall Craft, and damaged ſome others, without any Loſs on our Side; the *French*, as was ſaid, had one Captain and ſome Soldiers killed.

On *Feb.* 22. Captain *Weller* obſerving that the Enemy had again collected about five or ſix Settees, and a Number of ſmall Veſſels upon the Plage of *Cannes*, which appeared to be intended to land Troops upon the Iſland of *St. Marguerite*, in order to make an Attempt upon the Caſtle; to forward the Succeſs of which, beſides the Battery of nine or ten Pieces of Cannon erected againſt it on the oppoſite Shore, there was alſo a Bomb Battery of four Mortars; he judged proper to attempt to deſtroy the ſaid Embarkation, and accordingly proceeded with his Majeſty's Ship the *Roebuck*, the Barcolongo, and two Feluccas, but on his approaching the Shore, the Enemy turned their Cannon to play upon them, which galled our Veſſels greatly; therefore upon he brought up againſt the ſaid Batteries of the Enemy, and attacked them with great Vigour, and after a long Oppoſition he ſilenced them, and obliged the Enemy to retire. The Barcolongo having before this received conſiderable Damage in her Hull, was obliged to bear away, being in Danger of ſinking, which was no ſmall Diſadvantage to the Undertaking, as being a ſmall Veſſel, which could conveniently get near the Shore, and do Execution upon the Plage of *Cannes*; however Captain *Weller* brought up as cloſe as poſſible, and cannonaded them till Night came on, and then returned to anchor in his Station off the Iſlands. He apprehends that ſeveral of thoſe Embarkations were demoliſhed, but the particular Loſs of the Enemy we do not yet know, though it is conjectured their Loſs of Men may be very conſiderable, it having been obſerved from our Ships, that the Officers had the greateſt Difficulty to keep the Men in the Batteries to ſtand ſo warm a Fire as was made upon them, from the *Roebuck* in particular, during this Action. On our Side, the Barcolongo had ſix Men wounded, and the Veſſel much ſhattered. The *Roebuck* received above 30 Shot in her Hull, and her Maſts and Rigging were much wounded; ſix Men were killed on board of her, and 14 wounded. Captain *Townſhend*, who commands his Majeſty's Ships employed on the Coaſt of *Provence*, is ordered to extend his Cruize to the ſaid Iſlands, and to give all the Aſſiſtance he can to the Governor of *St. Marguerite*. Count *Sebulemburg*'s Quarters are ſtill at *Novi*, and he is to be ſupplied with ſome Cannon and Mortars from hence.

Ruſſel, in Vado Bay, March 19. His Majeſty's Ship *Leopard* is this Day arrived here, and brought in about 250 *French* Soldiers, of the Prizes that Ship had before taken, which with others before put on Shore, will make about 750 Soldiers and Officers. We have Advice that the *Duke* Fireſhip had taken off the Iſland of *Hieres*, another Tranſport, having on board about 150 *French* Soldiers, and it is ſuppoſed that Prize is carried to *Villa Franca*, where we hear thoſe that could not reach this Place on Account of the bad Weather, are alſo arrived; but as we have no particular Account from the commanding Officers of thoſe Prizes, we cannot ſend an exact State of the Number of Officers and Soldiers we have taken in the Ten Tranſports, which to this Day we have certain Advice have fallen into our Hands; but we are aſſured the whole Number is about 1100, among which we do not hear of any Officer above the Rank of a Captain or Adjutant. The Priſoners are all ſent into *Piedmont*, where they are to remain as his Majeſty's Priſoners of War, till they are ordered to be otherwiſe diſpoſed of.

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A very remarkable Account of a Perſon bit by a RATTLE-SNAKE; *In a Letter from Mr.* J. Breintal, *to Mr.* Peter Collinſon, *F. R. S. publiſhed in the* Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 479.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10. 1746.

I Am much obliged to you for your kind Letter; but you enjoin me a ſad Taſk. You muſt know then, that, on the 2d of laſt *May*, in the Afternoon, I took a Turn down to the River; and meeting there ſome Company, we tarried about two Hours.

I hearing a Bell upon the Top of a ſteep Hill, which I knew to be the Cows of the People where I then quartered, and thinking to drive them home, it being almoſt in a ſtraight Line thither, went right up the Hill, and as it was ſtony, ſometimes I was ready to fall, ſo ſaved myſelf by my Hands, and got ſafe very near the Top; where either my Foot ſlipt, or the Stone under it gave way, and brought me down upon my Knees. I laid my Hand on a broad Stone to ſtay myſelf; and, I ſuppoſe, the Snake lay on the oppoſite Side, and might be offended by ſome Motion of the Stone, ſo bit my Hand in an inſtant, without any Warning or Sight; then ſlid under the Stones, and ſounded his Rattles.

I felt a ſort of Chillneſs when I heard the Sound; becauſe I had a conſtant Thought, that if ever I was bit, my Life was at an End. Without Stop, I tore up the Stones, reſolving to ſlay my Murderer: At laſt I found him, cruſhed his head to pieces with a Stone, took him up in my left Hand, and ran to my Quarters, ſucking the Wound on my Right-hand as I went, and ſpitting out the Poiſon.

This kept it eaſy; but my Tongue and my Lips became ſtiff and numb, as if they had been froze. So getting quickly Home, —— "I am bit with a Rattle Snake (ſaid I) and there lies my Murderer!" caſting him down on the Threſhold.

All hands were aloft in a minute; ſome for one thing, ſome another, as they had ſeen or known in the like Affair; and none ſeemed leſs concerned than myſelf, as I thought by their Actions.

The firſt thing applied was a Fowl; his Belly ript up, and put on my Hand alive, like a Gantlet, and there tied faſt. This drew out ſome of the poiſon; for immediately he ſwelled, grew black, and ſtunk.

I kept my Elbow bent, and my Fingers up, to keep the Poiſon from my Arm.— Thus I walked about, and ſet ſome of the Company to make a Fire on the Green; for, as it fell out, there were ſeven or eight People there more than our Family. It was done quickly, and there we burnt the Snake.

Another hand this while had got ſome Turmerick. This we bruiſed well, Tops and Roots; ſo made a Plaſter, and bound it round my Arm, to keep the Poiſon in the Hand: But night came on, or elſe, I believe, it had never gone further than the Hand; for this kept the Arm ſecure till Midnight, or paſt. Nor all this while had I much Pain: My hand grew cold and numb, but did not ſwell very much; but now puffed up on a ſudden, and grew furious; ſo I ſlit my Fingers with a Razor, and this gave ſome Eaſe. I alſo ſlit my Hand on the Back, and cupped it, and drew out a Quart or more of ugly, poiſony, ſlimy Stuff. But my Arm ſwelled for all we could do: Then I got it tied ſo faſt, that all Communication might be ſtopped with the Body, that it ſeemed almoſt void of feeling; yet would it work, jump, writhe, and twiſt like a Snake in the Skin, and change Colours, and be ſpotted; and they would move to and fro upon the Arm, which grew painful in the Bone.

Thus was it tied two Days, and all things applied that could be got or thought on. At laſt, the Aſhes of White Aſh Bark and Vinegar, made into a Plaſter, and laid to the Bite, drew out the Poiſon apace.

My Tongue and Lips ſwelled that Night, but were not very painful, occaſioned only, I ſuppoſe, by ſucking the Wound. The Swelling of my Arm being ſunk, till it was at leaſt half gone, we then untied it; but, in two Hours, all my Right-ſide was turned black, yet ſwelled but little; nor was there any Pain went along with that Change of Colour: I bled at the Mouth ſoon after, and ſo continued ſpitting Blood and feveriſh four Days.

The Pain raged ſtill in the Arm, and the Fever more violent; and, by turns, I was delirious for an Hour for two. This happened three or four times; and, nine Days being over, the Fever abated, and I began to mend; but my Hand and Arm were ſpotted like a Snake, and continued ſo all Summer.

In the *Fall*, my Arm ſwelled, gathered, and burſt; ſo away went the Poiſon, Spots and all: Heaven be thanked for ridding me from ſuch a curſed Adverſary.

But the moſt ſurpriſing and tormenting were my Dreams; for, in all Sickneſſes before, if I could but ſleep and dream, I was happy ſo long; being ever in ſome pleaſing Scenes of Heaven, Earth, or Air: On the contrary, now if I ſlept, ſo ſure I dreamed of horrid Places, on Earth only, and very often rolling among old Logs. Sometimes I was a White Oak cut in Pieces; and frequently my Feet would be growing into two Hickories. This caſt a ſort of Damp upon my waking Thoughts, to find my ſleeping Hours diſturbed

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diſturbed with the Operation of that horrid Poiſon.

Thus have I ſent you a Narrative of what happened on the fatal Bite, without any Poliſh, with a Deſign only to be underſtood by you.

A ſhort Hiſtorical Account of the PRINCIPAL TOWNS *in* Dutch Flanders.

SLUYS, a Sea-port Town, and formerly reckoned the moſt commodious of all the five Ports of *Flanders*, lies over-againſt the little Iſland *Cadſand*, or *Guiſant*. It once belonged to the Counts of *Nemours*, deſcended from the Counts of *Flanders*, and then fell into the Power of the *French*. *Philip the Bold*, King of *France*, kept a ſtrong Garriſon here, to curb thoſe of *Bruges*; and *Charles* VI. built a Fleet here againſt *England*. The Emperor *Maximilian* I. took it afterwards, in whoſe Family it remained ſome time. During the Wars of the *Netherlands*, the Prince of *Parma* took it for the King of *Spain*: But the *Dutch* re-took it in 1604, under the Conduct of Prince *Maurice*; which they looked upon as a ſufficient Compenſation for the Loſs of *Oſtend*. They have been in Poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. The Defence of the Beſieged was very memorable, for they held it out for three Months, till they were out of Hopes of any Relief, and had eat up all the Leather, Mice, Rats, *&c.* which they could find. The *Dutch* fortified the Haven and Town, which they repeopled with the Inhabitants of *Oſtend*, who came thither after the Surrender of that Place: but on a Treaty of Peace it was afterwards diſmantled. It is now pretty ſtrong, but thinly inhabited, and nothing near ſo rich as formerly; the Trade being removed firſt to *Bruges*, and from thence to *Antwerp*. Yet it is ſtill the largeſt Haven in all *Flanders*, and might be made capable to hold a great Number of Ships. This Town ſtands 22 Miles N. W. of *Ghent*, 10 N. E. of *Bruges*, and 14 S. W. of *Middleburgh*.

Sas Van Ghent, or the Port of *Ghent*, is a ſmall Place, but ſo ſtrong, by reaſon of its Situation in a Moraſs, and its Fortifications, that it has been accounted impregnable. Yet the *Hollanders* took it in 1644, and have kept it ever ſince. By this Place they can cut off all Communication between *Ghent* and the Sea, by means of the Canal; as by *Sluys* they have the ſame Power over *Bruges*. *Sas Van Ghent* 11 Miles N. of *Ghent*.

Ardenburgh is alſo a ſmall Place, but was formerly the Capital of this Part of *Flanders*. It is ſubject to the *Hollanders*, and is not at all conſiderable at this Day. It ſtands 20 Miles N. W. of *Ghent*, and about a League S. E. of *Sluys*.

Hulſt is a Place of more Conſequence. It is the Metropolis of the Territory of *Warſland*, and, though ſmall, very ſtrong. The *Dutch* took it in 1645, and had it confirmed to them by the Peace of *Weſtphalia*. It was attempted in vain, in the Campaign of 1702, by the *French* and *Spaniards*, who loſt againſt it 1000 Men. It ſtands 13 Miles almoſt W. of *Antwerp*, 15 N. E. of *Ghent*, and about 6 or 7 E. of *Sas*.

The *Dutch* have ſeveral other Towns and Forts in *Flanders*, the chief of which are *Middleburgh*, *Axel*, *Iſendick*, *Oſburg*, *Bier-Vliet*, *Philipin*, ſaid to be now inveſted by the *French*, *Temhuys*, *Lieſkins*, and *Cadſand*; the latter in the Iſland of the ſame Name, over-againſt *Sluys*.

The SPEECH *of Miſs* POLLY BAKER, *before a Court of Judicature, at* Connecticut, *near* Boſton *in* New-England, *where ſhe was proſecuted the fifth Time, for having a Baſtard Child: Which influenced the Court to diſpenſe with her Puniſhment, and induced one of her Judges to marry her the next Day.*

MAY it pleaſe the honourable Bench to indulge me in a few Words: I am a poor unhappy Woman, who have no Money to fee Lawyers to plead for me, being hard put to it to get a tolerable Living. I ſhall not trouble your Honours with long Speeches; for I have not the Preſumption to expect, that you may, by any means, be prevailed on to deviate in your Sentence from the Law, in my Favour. All I humbly hope, is, That your Honours would charitably move the Governor's Goodneſs on my Behalf, that my Fine may be remitted. This is the fifth Time, Gentlemen, that I have been dragged before your Court on the ſame Account; twice I have paid heavy Fines, and twice have been brought to public Puniſhment, for want of Money to pay thoſe Fines. This may have been agreeable to the Laws, and I do not diſpute it; but ſince the Laws are ſometimes unreaſonable in themſelves, and therefore repealed, and others bear too hard on the Subject in particular Circumſtances; and therefore there is left a Power ſomewhat to diſpenſe with the Execution of them; I take the Liberty to ſay, That I think this Law, by which I am puniſhed, is both unreaſonable in itſelf and particularly ſevere with regard to me, who have always lived an inoffenſive Life in the Neighbourhood where I was born, and defy my Enemies (if I have any) to ſay I ever wronged Man, Woman, or Child. Abſtracted from the Law, I cannot conceive (may it pleaſe your Honours) what the Nature of my Offence is. I have brought five fine Children into the World, at the Riſque of

of my Life; I have maintained them well by my own Induſtry, without burthening the Townſhip, and would have done it better, if it had not been for the heavy Charges and Fines I have paid. Can it be a Crime (in the Nature of Things I mean) to add to the Number of the King's Subjects, in a new Country that really wants People? I own it, I ſhould think it a Praiſe-worthy, rather than a punithable Action. I have debauched no other Woman's Huſband, nor inticed any Youth; theſe Things I never was charged with, nor has any one the leaſt Cauſe of Complaint againſt me, unleſs, perhaps, the Miniſter, or Juſtice, becauſe I have had Children without being married, by which they have miſſed a Wedding-Fee. But, can ever this be a Fault of mine? I appeal to your Honours. You are pleaſed to allow I don't want Senſe; but I muſt be ſtupified to the laſt Degree, not to prefer the Honourable State of Wedlock, to the Condition I have lived in. I always was, and ſtill am willing to enter into it; and doubt not my behaving well in it, having all the Induſtry, Frugality, Fertility, and Skill in Oeconomy, appertaining to a good Wife's Character. I defy any perſon to ſay, I ever refuſed an Offer of that Sort: On the contrary, I readily conſented to the only Propoſal of Marriage that ever was made me, which was when I was a Virgin; but too eaſily confiding in the Perſon's Sincerity that made it, I unhappily loſt my own Honour, by truſting to his; for he got me with Child, and then forſook me: That very Perſon you all know; he is now become a Magiſtrate of this Country; and I had Hopes he would have appeared this Day on the Bench, and have endeavoured to moderate the Court in my Favour; then I ſhould have ſcorn'd to have mention'd it; but I muſt now complain of it, as unjuſt and unequal, That my Betrayer and Undoer, the firſt Cauſe of all my Faults and Miſcarriages (if they muſt be deemed ſuch) ſhould be advanc'd to Honour and Power in the Government, that puniſhes my Misfortunes with Stripes and Infamy. I ſhould be told, 'tis like, That were there no Act of Aſſembly in the Caſe, the Precepts of Religion are violated by my Tranſgreſſions. If mine, then, is a religious Offence, leave it to religious Puniſhments. You have already excluded me from the Comforts of your Church-Communion. Is not that ſufficient? You believe I have offended Heaven, and muſt ſuffer eternal Fire: Will not that be ſufficient? What need is there then, of your additional Fines, and Whipping. I own, I do not think as you do; for if I thought what you call a Sin, was really ſuch, I could not preſumptuouſly commit it. But, how can it be believed that Heaven is angry at my having Children, when to the little done by me towards it, God has been pleaſed to add his divine Skill and admirable Workmanſhip in the Formation of their Bodies, and crown'd it, by furniſhing them with rational and immortal Souls. Forgive me, Gentlemen, if I talk a little extravagantly on theſe Matters; I am no Divine, but if you, Gentlemen, muſt be making Laws, do not turn natural and uſeful Actions into Crimes, by your Prohibitions. But take into your wiſe Conſideration, the great and growing Number of Bachelors in the Country, many of whom, from the mean Fear of the Expences of a Family, have never ſincerely and honourably courted a Woman in their Lives; and by their Manner of Living, leave unproduced (which is little better than Murder) Hundreds of their Poſterity to the Thouſandth Generation. Is not this a greater Offence againſt the Publick Good, than mine? Compel them, then, by Law, either to Marriage, or to pay double the Fine of Fornication every Year. What muſt poor young Women do, whom Cuſtom has forbid to ſolicit the Men, and who cannot force themſelves upon Huſbands, when the Laws take no Care to provide them any; and yet ſeverely puniſh them, if they do their Duty without them; the Duty of the firſt and great Command of Nature, and of Nature's God, *Increaſe and multiply?* A Duty, from the ſteady Performance of which, nothing has been able to deter me; but for its Sake I have hazarded the Loſs of the publick Eſteem, and have frequently endured Publick Diſgrace and Puniſhment; and therefore ought, in my humble Opinion, inſtead of a Whipping, to have a Statue erected to my Memory.

A LIST *of* French *and* Spaniſh *Men of War, and Privateers, taken between* Lady-Day 1746 *and* Lady-Day 1747, *by his Majeſty's Ships or Sloops, cruizing at or near Home.*

Revenge, of Havredegrace.—Hazard, or Prince Charles.—Charmante, of Bologne.—Chaſſeur, of Bayonne.—Poſtillion—Ambuſcade, French Man of War.—Spaniſh Privateer.—A Snow from Bilboa.—Le Queſteuſe, of Cherburgh. — A Privateer from Vigo.—Barnaba, of Morlaix.—French Privateer. — Le Meduſe, of Dieppe. — Duc d'Harcourt, of Havredegrace. — No Name mention'd.—Dragon, of St. Malo's.—Ferret.—Reſource of Bourdeaux.—French Privateer, of Havredegrace—Eſperance, Spaniſh Privateer.—French Privateer.—Little

St.

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St. Bernard, of Calais.—Alert of Dieppe. —Mary, of Boulogne.—Le Ponte Quarre. —French Privateer. — French Shallop, of Dieppe.—De l'Angle, of Morlaix—Le Francois, of St. Malo's.—Countess de la Mark. —Le Hermine, of Nantz.—L'Oiseau, of Calais.—Jeantine, of Boulogne.—Fortune, of Honfleur.—Le Hermine, of Boulogne. — Mars, French Man of War.—St. Nicholas of Calais. — L'Ardent, French Man of War; her Men, which were 700, escaped ashore. — Le Seirrion, of Dieppe. — Intrepide, of St. Malo's—Shoreham, of Nantz. —Leopard, of Bayonne.—Standard, of Calais. — St. Peter, of Bayonne.—Furet, of Boulogne.—Mercury, Hospital Ship.—Subtile, French Man of War.—La Leurette, of Dieppe.—Notre Dame de Boulogne.—Bacquencourt, of Cherburgh.—Dumouchy, of Morlaix.—Success, of Nantz. —Count de Tresau, of Boulogne,—L'Heureux Retour, of Honfleur.—Foudroyant, of Calais.—— La Mari Anne, of Calais.—Tavignon, of St. Malo's.—Brave, of Bayonne.—Bellona, of Nantz.—Amiable de Ray, of Boulogne.—Tyger, of St. Malo's.—Loup, of St. Malo's, late the Wolf Sloop.—Prudent Catherine, of Dieppe.—Count de Lowendahl, of Dunkirk.—French Dogger.——In all 65 Ships, and 6723 Men; 818 Carriage, and 419 Swivel Guns.

Some farther Particulars concerning SLUYS, *one of the Towns lately taken by the* French.

SLUYS is a Port Town, and once was well filled with Ships and Merchandize, appertaining to the United Provinces; but by some Differences it had with *Bruges*, its Trade was lost, even before the Civil War, and was subjected (though they stood up against their King stoutly for Liberty) even under the Dominion of that single City: It is surrounded with the Workings of the Sea, as good a Bulwark as the Walls; and Ships of good Burthen ride in the Town. On the North-West Side of it there is a pretty Grove, and by it their old castle, environed with a Moat: The famous Duke *de Bouillon* was kept Prisoner in it after the Battle of *Hesdin*; and also the Admiral *Chatillon*, taken at *St. Quintin* by the Arms of the King of *Spain*. *Guicardine* tells us, that in 1405, our Admiral of *England*, who had pillaged *Cadsand*, an Island adjoining, in which there is nothing now left to pillage, skirmishing before this Town, was shot with an Arrow, whereof he died. In 1492, the Emperor *Maximilian* besieged it by Sea and Land, till at last they made an honourable Surrender. Since that, the Duke of *Parma* besieged it in 1587, and found it, even in those Days, so strong a Place, that in his Letters to *Philip* the Second, he complained, as *Strada* observes, he never met with a more laborious Piece of Work in all his Life. The same Author says, it had an Haven, capable, formerly, of 500 Sail of Ships; and the Waters rounding with so many Meanders in the Way to it, that it seems to be safe without Walls. *Strada* makes it so like a Labyrinth, that none but a *Theseus* could find the Way into it, as well as out. The Siege, as it was a desperate Attempt, so it cost dear: The Duke's Soldiers were hearty and resolute; insomuch that an Author who was present at the Action says, that several swam into the Sea with their Swords in their Mouths, and boarded the Enemy's Vessels that came with Succours, and brought them ashore. He was Master of the Town at last, notwithstanding the Forces of our *Leicester* were so near; for soon after his Retreat from *Ardenburgh*, an adjacent Town, which *Parma* put him to by a Detachment from the Siege, which he still continued, the Town upon the Duke's Return, despairing of our *English* Assistance, and quite ruined, surrendered: So that the Raising of one Siege continued another, and helped to take so difficult a Place at last; and deserved only to be the Work of so good a Soldier as the Duke of *Parma*. But that this important Place might make more Generals than one renowned, in 1604 as fine a Siege was formed by Prince *Maurice*, and by both Sides as courageously maintained. *Velasco*, a *Spanish* General, stoutly attempted to relieve it, and afterwards the Great *Spinola* attempted to second him; but both to little Purpose, for so great a Work, the one being beaten, the other repulsed; and the Prince, after three Months Siege, having brought it so low, that they eat Leather, and Cats and Dogs were become Dainties; when the very Ruins of Life were almost perished too, they compounded for the poor Remains: They marched out 3000 strong, or rather so many weak, instead of living Souls, that most made a Shift to die by the Way. So prodigal is War of Blood, and so shifting are the Scenes of it, that the Besiegers and Besieged only seem to change Hands; and they that sacrifice so many Lives to maintain a Place, soon come to send as many after, only for the retaking and ruining of what they once laboured and lost to preserve.

The

The following LETTER *from Lord* LOVAT's SON, *now a Priſoner in* Edinburgh *Caſtle, has been handed about, and much talk'd of.*

Dear Sir,

MRS. *C*—— was ſo good, as to have your Letter convey'd to me ſome Time ago: But as my Confinement is ſo cloſe, I had no Opportunity till now of telling you, how much I reckon myſelf obliged to your Friendſhip: I want Words to expreſs my Obligations to you, and my preſent melancholy Situation affords me no other Way of doing it. I thank you, dear Sir, for all your kind Offers, tho' at preſent I have Occaſion for one only, which I willingly accept of; that is, your Endeavours to do me Service in my unhappy Circumſtances; and as I am quite ignorant, whether or not I ſhall be brought to a Trial, or when; the only Way I know you can contribute to this, is by your own Intereſt, or that of your Friends, with ſome of the great Men at Court.

It is certain, my preſent Situation has a very gloomy Aſpect, tho' in one Reſpect I reckon it a happy one, as it introduces me to a Train of Thinking, I might otherwiſe perhaps have been long unacquainted with.

Misfortunes never are Meſſengers without an Errand: They either come to correct paſt Errors, reform the preſent, or prevent the future; and I hope, I ſhall be directed to look on them in that Light, and find the proper Uſe of them.

I have, in a ſhort Life, ſeen ſo much of its Vanity and Folly, that Death, though terrible to my Nature, is hardly more ſo to my Reaſon, than launching again into the ſtormy Sea of Life: My ſmall Knowledge of this Life affords but a diſagreeable Proſpect; and tho' I am ignorant of the next, Reaſon and Religion encourage me to hope for Happineſs.

My Misfortunes I look upon as a Bleſſing, becauſe they warn me to prepare for Death, and if a ſhort Life ſhould be my Lot, convince me how vain it would be to employ it, but as a Nurſery for another and a better State.

In ſhort, I hope to live, but do not fear to die.

But I wander inſenſibly, without thinking this is a Letter.

Adieu, my dear Friend; be aſſured, whilſt I am myſelf, I will be

Yours,

SIMON FRASER.

An Account of the Office of STADTHOLDER.

THE preſent Prince of *Orange* is hereditary Stadtholder of *Frieſland*, and *April*, 1747.

each of the other Provinces may chuſe a Stadtholder if it thinks fit, the ſaid Prince having been ſome Years ſince choſen Stadtholder both of *Groningen* and *Guelderland*; but a Stadtholder of the *Seven United Provinces* muſt be choſen by the States General unanimouſly; nay, ſuch an Election muſt regularly have the unanimous Conſent of every ſovereign City in every one of the *Seven Provinces*: So that this high Magiſtrate has never been appointed but in Times of great Difficulty or Diſtreſs; therefore we are not to judge of his Power from what it is by the Conſtitution, but from what the Situation of Affairs may enable him to aſſume.

By the Conſtitution, the Stadtholder has not ſo much as a Seat or Vote in the Aſſembly of the States General, nor can he in the leaſt reſtrain their Meeting or any of their Proceedings.

He is, indeed, Captain General and Admiral of their Forces, but with a Power ſo limited, that, except in the Day of Battle, he can do nothing without the Conſent of the Deputies of the States General, who are always in the Camp with him for that Purpoſe; and the States General, by Advice of theſe Deputies, may direct him in all the Operations of the Campaign.

As to the Nomination to Offices and Employments, he has no Power at all; for as to civil Offices he has not the Appointment of ſo much as an Exciſeman or Cuſtom-Houſe Officer; and as to the Army, he cannot ſo much as make an Enſign; for the Colonels and Generals are appointed by the States General, and the inferior Officers by the Province on whoſe Repartition or Eſtabliſhment the Regiment is, that is to ſay, the Province from which the Regiment is appointed to receive its Pay: Then as to the Navy, the Admirals are appointed by the States General, and the Captains and inferior Officers by the College of Admiralty to which the Ships belong, there being five Colleges of Admiralty in *Holland*, one at *Amſterdam*, one at *Rotterdam*, one at *Horn*, one at *Middleburg*, and one at *Harlingen* in *Frieſland*; which Colleges furniſh towards any Fleet to be fitted out, in ſixth Parts, as follows, *viz.*

Amſterdam 2 *Horn* 1 *Harlingen* 1
Rotterdam 1 *Middleburg* 1

And from the College of *Amſterdam* four Members are deputed, and from each of the other Colleges two, to form the High Court of Admiralty at the *Hague*, which has the Superintendency of all maritime Affairs under the States General.

In ſome of the Provinces, it is true, the Stadtholder has ſome Share in the Choice of the Magiſtrates of the ſeveral Cities; for they return three to him out of whom he chuſes one; but in moſt of the Provinces

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he has no such Power; and as to all the great Officers of State, and other Magistrates, they are chosen by the States General, the Provincial States, or the Cities, without his Interposition; so that he has nothing of Royal Power in him but that of pardoning Criminals.

Thus the Power of the Stadtholder is limited by the Constitution; and yet nevertheless, there has rarely been a Stadtholder of the *Seven Provinces*, but who enjoyed almost an absolute Power; because by the Situation of Affairs they got such an Influence as to prevail on the States General, the Provincial States, and almost every City, to do whatever they prescribed. The gaining and preserving this Influence they have, 'tis true, sometimes found very difficult and uneasy, especially at *Amsterdam*, which pays almost half the publick Expence of the whole Province of *Holland*, and *Holland* near half the publick Expence of the whole *Seven Provinces*; their respective Quota's being in Parts of a Hundred as follows, *viz.*

Guelderland	7	*Utrecht*	8	*Overyssel*	5
Holland	42	*Friesland*	17	*Groningen*	8
Zealand	13				

A short Description of Fort St. George *and* Madrass, *from* Charles Lockyer, *Esq;*

Fort St. George, the capital Settlement of the *English* on the Coast of *Coromandel* in 13° 30′ North Latitude, is a Port of the greatest Consequence to the *East-India* Company for its Strength, Wealth, and great Returns made yearly from thence. It is seated in a plain sandy Ground, so near the Sea, that not long since the Waves endangered its Walls. The Citadel, or rather the inner Fort, lies N.N.E. and S.S.W. in the Middle of the *English* (or *White*) Town. Four large Bastions make the Corners, on which, with the Curtains, are 56 Guns and a Mortar mounted; the Northern and Southern Points are 108, and Eastern and Western 100 Yards distant. It has two Gates, the Western, or Main-Guard, kept by about 30 Soldiers, and Eastern by 6, and a Corporal. The Walls are of hard Stone, in Colour like rusty Iron, as is that which incompasseth the *English Town* or outer Fort. In this are Batteries, Half-Moons, and Flankers, at proper Distances, whereon are about 150 Guns and 3 Mortars, mounted for Defence, besides 32 Guns more on the Outworks, with 8 Field Pieces. The *Black City*, called *Madrass*, and sometimes by the *Moors*, *Chinnepatan*, joins it to the Northward, and *Moqua Town*, where the Boatmen live to the Southward. The Prospect it affords at Sea is most delightful, nor appears it less magnificent by Land; the great Variety of fine Buildings, that gracefully overlook its Walls, giving an inexpressible Satisfaction to a curious Eye. Towards the Land it is washed by a fruitful River. The Streets are straight and wide, paved with Brick on each Side, but the Middle is deep Sand for Carts to pass in. Where no Houses are, Causeways, with Trees on each Side, supply the Defect; these being always green render it pleasant to those who otherwise must walk in the Sun. There are 5 Gates, *Sea*, *St. Thomas*, *Water*, *Choultry*, and *Middle Gate*. The Publick Buildings are the Town-Hall, *St. Mary's* Church, College, New-House, and Hospital, with the Governor's Lodgings in the inner Fort.

THE inclosed MAP will be the better understood, and rendered more useful, by a short Account of the principal Places, which, by their becoming the Seat of War, or being threatned with it, have for some Time drawn the Attention of the Publick.

Dutch Flanders, lately invaded by the *French*, lies between the *French* new Conquests and the Sea, extending from W. to E. that is from *Sluys* to *Lillo*, about 35 Miles, and from S. to N. 15 Miles; but is narrower in many Places, in some not 3. Of *Sluys*, *Sas-van-Ghent*, *Hulst*, and other Places, we have already given an Account, p. 172, 174.

In *Dutch Brabant*, the principal Towns are,

Boisleduc, the Capital, built on a Hill in the midst of a Plain, environed with Rivers and Meadows covered with Water; so that the Avenues to it, at least for great Part of the Year, are only upon artificial Causeways, made turning and winding, and commanded by one or other of the six Forts, built some Distance without the Town. The Inhabitants are almost all Soldiers, tho' they do not neglect Trade; whence they are commonly called warlike Merchants. The City is large, fair, well built and very populous. There are no less than 50 Stone-Bridges over the several navigable Canals that run through it. It is one of the compleatest and strongest Towns in the Possession of the *Dutch*, who became Masters of it in 1629, by the Valour and Conduct of *Frederick-Henry*, Prince of *Orange*. It stands 43 Miles N. E. of *Antwerp*, 20 almost E. of *Breda*, and 50 almost S. of *Amsterdam*.

Breda, pleasantly seated on the River *Merck*, where it re-unites with the *Byloop*; of a triangular Form, at each Angle a Gate built with Brick, and the Curtains flanked with 13 Bastions. Besides the Ramparts, which are all supported by very strong Brick Arches, and raised above the Houses,

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Houſes, there are a great many Outworks, ſurrounded by double broad Ditches full of Water. This City ſuffered very much during the War between the States and the *Spaniards*. The Prince of *Parma* took it from the *United Provinces*, *July* 18, 1581. *Maurice* of *Naſſau* became Maſter of it again in 1590 by a Boat laden with Turf, under which he hid 60 Soldiers, who rendered themſelves Maſters of the Caſtle; and he afterwards took the City by Capitulation. They tell a very remarkable Story of one of theſe Soldiers, that was hidden under the Turf, *viz.* That not being able to abſtain from coughing, he deſired his Companions to kill him for fear his Cough ſhould diſcover the Enterprize. Ever ſince this Surprize, it is the Cuſtom here to ſearch all laden Boats by ſtabbing them with a Spit. The *Hollanders* kept *Breda* till 1625. That Year the Marquis of *Spinola*, General of the Troops of *Spain*, beſieged it *April* 27, and took it the 5th of *June*. This Loſs afflicted the *Hollanders* extremely; but they retook it in 1637, and have kept it ever ſince. The Palace of the Caſtle was lately embelliſhed, the Fortifications repaired, and new ones made by the Prince of *Orange*, afterwards King *William* III. King *Charles* II. reſided here, when he was invited to take Poſſeſſion of his Kingdoms. 'Tis 27 Miles N. E. of *Antwerp*, 20 W. of *Boiſleduc*, 24 S. E. of *Rotterdam*, and 52 S. of *Amſterdam*.

Bergen-op-Zoom, a ſmall Town, ſtanding advantageouſly upon the Confines of *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Holland*, and *Zealand*, and ſtrong by Nature, as well as Art, on account of the Moraſſes which ſurround it; 18 Miles N. of *Antwerp*, and the ſame almoſt W. of *Breda*.

Grave, a ſmall but ſtrong Town, ſtanding on the left Side of the *Maeſe*, whoſe Waters fill the Moats; 18 Miles N. E. of *Boiſleduc*, 72 N. E. of *Bruſſels*, 8 S. W. of *Nimeguen*.

Ravenſtein, alſo upon the *Maeſe*. It has a Caſtle, and ſtands 10 Miles S. W. of *Nimeguen*, and about 4 W. of *Grave*.

Helmont, a little Town and Caſtle on the River *Aade*, 18 Miles S. of *Grave*.

Eyndhoven, a fine little Town, ſubject to the *Hollanders* ever ſince 1629, 8 Miles S. W. of *Helmont*.

Maeſtrickt, properly in the Dutchy of *Limburgh*, ſtands upon the weſtern Bank of the *Maeſe*, over which it has a beautiful Stone Bridge, of 9 Arches, from whence the Town has its Name, which ſignifies *The Paſſage over the Maeſe*. It is very ſtrong, and has been much ſubject to the Chances of War. The *Hollanders* recover'd it in 1678, by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, and have kept it ever ſince. 'Tis 50 Miles E. of *Bruſſels*, and 14 N. of *Liege*.

Lillo is a ſtrong Fort built by the *Hollanders* upon the *Schelde*, 7 Miles below *Antwerp* to the North, where all the Ships that paſs up the River to *Antwerp* are, by the Treaty of *Munſter*, to ſtop, and pay Toll to the *Dutch*.

For a particular Account of the chief Places taken in the *Low Countries* by the *French*, ſince the War, ſee our *Mag.* for 1745, p. 461. And for 1746, p. 73, 238, 301, 302, 464, 465.

Zealand, one of the *Seven United Provinces*, and the Frontier Province of the *Dutch*, from *Weſt-Chappel* to the Frontiers of *Dutch Brabant*, taking in the Channels which divide the Iſlands, is about 30 Miles long; and from the Weſt Mouth of the *Schelde* to the Chanel betwixt it and *Goree*, about 17 broad. It has 8 Cities and 100 Villages. The Inhabitants are the beſt Mariners of the *Seven Provinces*, and during a War make great Advantage by Privateering. The Iſlands are *Walcheren*, *South* and *North Beveland*, *Wolferdike*, *Shouwen*, *Duveland*, *Tolen*, and *Oreſand*. The chief is *Walcheren*, of a round Form, at the Mouth of the *Schelde*, about 9 Miles long and 8 broad. It exceeds the reſt in Number of Inhabitants, Splendor of Cities, Villages, and Trade. The principal Towns are *Middleburgh*, *Fluſhing* or *Uliſſingen*, *Ter-Veer* or *Camp-Veer*, *Ammuyden*, and *Ramekins*.—*South Beveland* lies on the Eaſt of *Walcheren*, ſo much diminiſhed by Inundations, that 'tis now but 7 Miles long and 7 broad. Chief Town *Ter-Goes*.—*Wolferdike*, on the N. of *South Beveland*, is about 6 Miles long and one broad: Part of it was ſwallowed up by Inundations, but has ſince been recovered.—North from this lies *North Beveland*, formerly reckoned the Garden of *Zealand*; but in 1532 it was overwhelmed, and *Cortgheene*, a Town of Note, with ſeveral Villages, deſtroy'd. Great Part of the Iſland has ſince been recover'd.—*Shouwen*, 15 Miles long, and 5 or 6 broad, abounds with populous Villages, Gentlemen's Seats, &c. The Towns are *Zirickzee*, *Brouwerſhaven* and *Bommenee*.— *Duveland*, ſo called from the Multitude of Doves bred there, was divided from *Shouwen* by a ſmall Channel on the Eaſt ſide, and is about 7 Miles long and four broad. It is ſince joined to *Shouwen* by a Bank.—*Tolen*, its chief Town of the ſame Name, about 6 Miles long and 5 broad, ſeparated from *South Beveland* by a ſmall Channel on the South, and by a leſſer from *Dutch Brabant*. 'Tis a pleaſant and fruitful Place, and ſtrong and well fortified.—*Oreſand*, or *Moreſand*, betwixt *Shouwen* and *North Beveland*, is of ſmall Extent, and has no Place of Note.

The Arms of the Province of *Zealand* are *Or*, a Lion Gules, riſing out of a Sea Wave, Argent and Azure.

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To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

Office of Ordnance in the Tower,
London, April 1, 1747.

SIR,

AS you gave a Place in the *Magazine* for last Month, to some Electrical Experiments, from which, if properly conducted and executed with Judgment, we may reasonably expect some important Discoveries, as the Power of Electricity, or ethereal Fire, is one of the most general Causes and Instruments of Action in Matter, all Bodies being subject continually and necessarily, more or less, to its Influence; I hope, from the same View of promoting the Invention of useful general Truths, you will insert the following Experiments also, which, as they have a Relation to some of those before published, to avoid Repetition, I shall number these where the others ended, and refer to the former Numbers. I am

Your constant Reader, &c.
D. STEPHENSON.

14. As the Signs of Death are uncertain, so long as none of the vital Organs are destroyed, nor any Indications of a beginning general Putrefaction; and as there are Instances of Persons reputed irrecoverably dead, who have been restored to Life; among other proper Methods for that Purpose, Will not the Operation of Bronchotomy, and injecting the ethereal Vapour, together with Air into the Lungs, and trying the Experiments also proposed in N° 7. 8, 11, 13, (see *Mag.* for last *March*) be of real Use for restoring to Life, Persons newly dead of Syncopes, Apoplexies, Cold, Hunger, Damps, hard Drinking, over Doses of Opium, &c.? And likewise Persons, or other Animals, newly drowned or hanged, whose Death is produced by an Apoplexy of the sanguineous Kind? As also Children and other Animals, that are either over-laid or born dead? And such Children, &c. as are usher'd dead into the World, by the *Cesarean* Operation, a considerable Time after the Death of the Mother, provided they are near their Time, and none of the foresaid infallible Signs of Death are found upon them?

15. As those who work in Mines and subterraneous Places, often experience the fatal Effects of mineral Exhalations and Damps, especially those of the fulminating Kind; if all the Branches or Passages in a Mine are furnished each with an Iron Chain or Wire, properly suspended, and those several Chains communicate with another insulated Chain, descending from the upper Entrance of the main Aditor Shaft, to the Bottom of the Mine; Things being thus disposed, if there are any Signs (which may be probably known by a Barometer and Thermometer, &c. placed in the Mine) indicating a Collection or Accumulation of such nitro-sulphureous fulminating Vapours, they may at any Time be safely and readily fired, exploded, and dispersed, by the Electrical Fire communicated thereto by the Chains. And moreover, if at proper Times some loose Gun-powder is laid in the several Branches of the Mine, and fired by these Electrified Chains, such Explosions and Concussions of the Air, will disperse and precipitate such destructive Damps, and by keeping the Air thus duly ventilated, agitated, and purified, both the Health and Lives of many Persons will be preserved. Moreover, if Rocks, &c. obstruct the carrying on of deep Mines, the Work may be much expedited, by blowing up the Rocks with Powder, which may be fired in the safest Manner by such Electrified Chains: And the same Method may be of Use in such Mines as are used either for the Defence, or Attack of fortified Places, &c.

16. Will not the Electrical Fire serve to cure smoaking Chimnies, by giving a new Current and Direction to the Smoak? Which may be done by Iron Wires or Chains properly disposed and suspended within the Chimney, and having another insulated Chain or Wire to conduct the Electrical Vapour from the Machine, to the Wires in the Chimney, which Wires or Chains, when electrified, will repel the Smoke, and give it a new Current and Determination: And the Electrical Machine may be worked either by the Force of Water, Wind, a Man, or Horse, or by a Weight, like a Jack, &c. And one Machine, with Conductors properly disposed, will serve the Purposes not only of one, but several Houses, &c.

17. The surprising great Force of ethereal Fire, when collected and combined with nitro-sulphureous Vapours, is sufficiently manifest from the Effects of Thunder and Lightning: Is it not therefore possible, with a proper Apparatus, to collect, condense and accumulate this elementary Fire in such Quantity, as to acquire a Power therefrom capable of surmounting any Resistance, and producing any Effects of Force, such as raising Water, &c.

18. What Phænomena will be exhibited by the magnetical Needle, as well the vertical or dipping, as the horizontal Needle, and the Loadstone itself, upon being presented and applied in all possible Circumstances and Manners, to the excited Electrical Glass Globe, which in such Experiments, ought to be mounted on an Axis of cast Brass, and no Iron in the Frame of the Machine, or near it?

N. B. To prevent making fruitless Experiments, it may be observed as to N° 5,

(see

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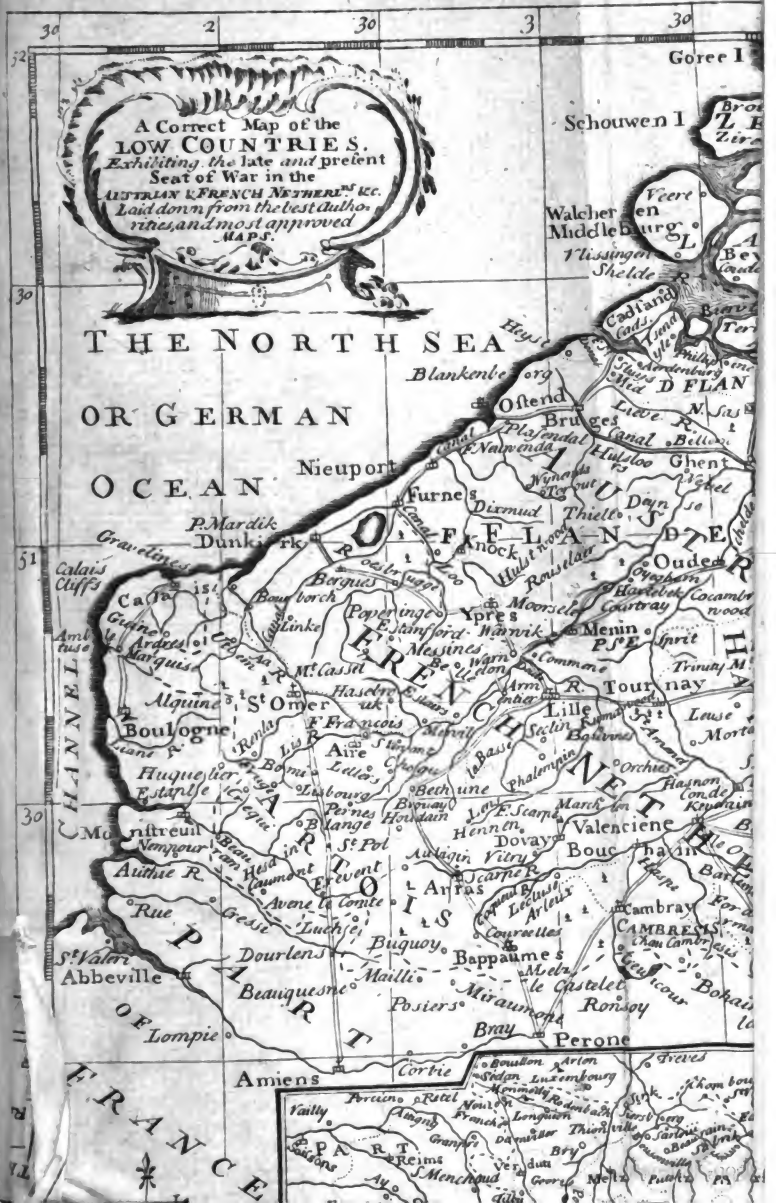
A Correct Map of the
LOW COUNTRIES,
Exhibiting the late and present
Seat of War in the
AUSTRIAN & FRENCH NETHERLANDS &c.
Laid down from the best Authorities, and most approved
MAPS.
THE NORTH SEA
OR GERMAN
OCEAN
CHANNEL
FRANCE
AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS
FRENCH NETHERLANDS
PART OF PICARDY
PART OF ARTOIS
Goree I
Schouwen I
Walcheren
Middleburg
Veere
Flissingen
Sheldt
Blankenberg
Ostend
Bruges
Nieuport
Furnes
Dixmud
Thielt
Ghent
Dunkirk
Gravelines
Calais
Calais Cliffs
Oudenarde
Ypres
Menin
Tournay
Lille
Boulogne
St Omer
Aire
Hesdin
Montreuil
Abbeville
St Valeri
Dourlens
Bapaume
Arras
Cambray
Valenciene
Bouchain
Le Quesnoy
Landrecy
Avesnes
Maubeuge
Rue
Crecy
Blangy
St Pol
Lens
Douay
Bethune
Lillers
Aire
Montreuil
Amiens
Corbie
Perone
Bray
Ronsoy
Le Castelet
Miraumont
Bapaume
Buguoy
Maillie
Posiers
Beauquesne
Lompie
Authie R.
Somme R.
Canche R.
Liane R.
Aa R.
Lys R.
Scarpe R.
Sambre R.
Meuse R.
Boulogne
Ardres
Guines
Calais
Gravelines
Dunkirk
Furnes
Nieuport
Ostend
Bruges
Ghent
Oudenarde
Ypres
Menin
Tournay
Lille
Valenciene
Bouchain
Le Quesnoy
Landrecy
Avesnes
Maubeuge
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Bapaume
Buguoy
Maillie
Posiers
Beauquesne
Lompie
Dourlens
St Valeri
Rue
Crecy
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Douay
Bethune
Lillers
Aire
Hesdin
Montreuil
Abbeville
Amiens
Corbie
Perone
Bray
Ronsoy
Le Castelet
Miraumont

(see *Mag.* for *March* laſt, p. 138) that the beſt Method to electrify the Eggs (the marking them being unneceſſary) is to ſet any Number of Fowls, with their Eggs, in warm Neſts, one Half the uſual Way, and the other Half to be ſet in wide-mouthed, open-mouthed Glaſs Veſſels, or upon Caſks of Roſin, *&c.* making all the Neſts to communicate by Wires, from which there goes one Wire to conduct the Electrical Fire from the Machine, and communicate it to the latter Half of the Fowls and their Eggs, which may be done without giving any Diſturbance to the Fowls, or taking the Eggs from under them, which might have a bad Effect and fruſtrate the Operation; and thus if a thouſand Fowls, or more, are ſet to hatch, either all, or any Number of them, may be electrified, either at the ſame or different Times, or for a longer or ſhorter Time, and as often as required, and with as little Trouble as electrizing one only. Which Method will ſerve alſo to improve the Production, Hatching, and Culture of Bees, Silk-worms, *&c.* and alſo for electrifying all Vegetables that grow in Pots, Boxes, *&c.* let their Number be ever ſo great; which Practice will much advance the Branches of Gardening relating to the Nurſery, Green-Houſe, *&c.*

Suppoſing it true, (which however is not fully proved) that the Electrical Fire cannot be accumulated or reſtrained to any one Part or Member of an Animal or Vegetable by any Bandage, it is however, certain, that any particular Member or Part to which the Electrical Fire is immediately applied, will be affected, during that Time, with much ſtronger Senſation, Vibrations, and Concuſſions than the other Parts, from which unequal Stimulation and Action, there muſt neceſſarily follow a proportional Difference in the Circulation, Diſtribution, and Secretion of the Fluids in thoſe Parts, upon which the Succeſs of the Experiments, N° 1 and 6, wholly depend; ſo that what Meſſieurs *Neale* and *Rackſtrow* have objected to both theſe Experiments (ſee p. 139) turns wholly upon the Bandage, which is a Circumſtance only; and whether any Bandage be uſed or not, both thoſe Experiments will anſwer the Ends propoſed thereby, of making a partial Derivation and Revulſion of the Fluids in the Bodies of Animals and Vegetables.

DECLARATION *communicated by Order of the King of* France, *to the States General of the* United Provinces.

ALTHOUGH the King has hitherto had moſt juſt Cauſe to complain of the unbounded Succours with which the *United Provinces* have aſſiſted the Queen of *Hungary*, yet his Majeſty was not willing to conſider the States General as his direct Enemies.

The Regard which he has conſtantly had for them, and the Propoſitions which, on different Occaſions, have been made to them by his miniſters, are Demonſtrations of the ſincere Diſpoſition his Majeſty has always had, not only to keep the Theatre of War at a Diſtance from the Territory and Neighbourhood of the *United Provinces*, but alſo to procure them the Glory of contributing effectually to re-eſtabliſh Peace between the Powers at War.

With this ſalutary View it was, that the King, in the Month of *July*, 1742, entruſted with the Miniſters of the Republic his pacifick Intentions, and the juſt and reaſonable Conditions upon which his Majeſty then conſented to terminate the Troubles with which *Europe* was unhappily diſturbed.

The King, not to leave any Doubt concerning the Purity of his Intentions, and the entire Confidence which he is ready to place in their High Mightineſſes, offered even to yield up *Dunkirk* to be garriſoned by their Troops.

His Majeſty has conſtantly from that Period profeſſed the ſame Moderation, and the ſame Deſire of Peace, without having the Conſolation to inſpire the *United Provinces* with Sentiments ſo agreeable to the particular Intereſt of their Republick, and the general Advantage.

Not content by private Advances to excite the Zeal of the States General, the King propoſed to them, by a Public Memorial, which his Miniſter preſented to them in *September* 1745, the aſſembling of a Congreſs to treat without Delay on the great Work of Peace.

In ſhort, it was not poſſible for his Majeſty to ſhew any further Teſtimony of his Affection and Confidence for the States General, and the Reſpect he had for them.

The ſame Reſpect would have been ſtill obſerved, did not Reaſons of War, and the Security of the Conqueſts which his Majeſty has made from the Queen of *Hungary*, abſolutely require on his Part the moſt ſpeedy and effectual Precautions to guard them from the Deſigns of his Enemies. If the Republick had not afforded them an Aſylum in its Territory, and furniſhed them with Succours of all kinds without Limitation, the King would not have found himſelf under an indiſpenſable Neceſſity to interrupt the Multitude of Reſources, for perpetuating, maugre all his Efforts, a War which has already continued but too long.

Compelled, therefore, only by theſe Circumſtances, and the Conduct of the *United Provinces*, his Majeſty has permitted the General of his Forces to take indifferently all the

the Measures which his Military Skill and Experience shall suggest, to prevent the Enemy's army from molesting the lawful Possession of his Conquests, and to secure the Repose of his new Subjects.

The King had been justified, if he had, at the Beginning of the last Campaign, entered with his whole Army on the Territory of the States General, because they had afforded a Retreat to the Troops at Enmity with *France*; but his Majesty believing the Sincerity of the Overtures made to him to re-establish Peace, suspended the Execution of an Enterprize, which not only the Laws of War, but the bad Condition of the Allied Army would equally have warranted.

The King preferred the advantageous Sentiment which he had of the Candour and good Faith of the Republick, to the general Opinion entertained throughout *Europe*, that under the specious Veil of Negociation, its real Intention was to procure the necessary Delays for warding off the approaching Danger, and to prepare still greater Efforts for continuing the War.

These Suspicions were confirmed by the Difficulties which were affectedly raised to the Opening of the Conferences at *Breda*; Difficulties not only unforeseen, but contrary to the express Engagements made with the King; Difficulties, which could have no other Motive but to embarrass more and more the Negociations for Peace and prevent their Success.

And that this was the Motive, Events have rendered but too manifest. The Troops of *Holland* having in 1744 entered on the Territories of *France*, in the Plains of *Lisle* and *Cisoing*, without the States General pretending by this Invasion to make direct War on the King; his Majesty declares, that in this Step, to which he is compelled, of entering the Territory of the Republick, his Design is not to come to a Rupture with her, but only to stop or prevent the dangerous Effects of the Protection which she gives to the Troops of the Queen of *Hungary*, and the King of *England*.

It will not be reasonable to expect that the King should, to his own Prejudice, shew a scrupulous Forbearance in regard to the pretended Neutrality of Powers acting as Auxiliaries to his Enemies, while they themselves exercise the greatest Oppression against his Majesty's Allies, even such as never once exceeded the Bounds of the strictest Neutrality.

A Nevertheless, the King, to demonstrate as much as possible what he owes to himself, together with those benevolent Sentiments which he still entertains for the States General, has expressly enjoined the Commandant of his Army to take care that the *French* Troops, entering on the Territories of the *United Provinces*, shall observe the strictest Discipline, and regulate their B Operations only from Necessity. His Majesty, far from inclining to give any Disturbance to the Religion, the Government, or to the Commerce of the Republick, is, on the contrary, disposed to grant all Protection to the Subjects of the States General, his Majesty being persuaded that their Conduct will be answerable to his so favourable Intentions.

C Lastly, to give a more convincing Testimony of the Sincerity of his Majesty's Design, which is only directed to frustrate the evil Disposition of his Enemies, and to overcome their Inflexibility to all Proposals for Accommodation, his Majesty declares that he will consider the Places and Countries, he shall be obliged to take Possession of, for his D own Security, no otherwise than a Pledge, which he promises to restore, as soon as the *United Provinces* shall give convincing Proofs that they will no longer furnish to the Enemies of his Crown Succours of any Kind, which are one of the principal Causes of the Continuance of the War.

The King desires only the Establishment E of the Publick Tranquility, upon just and solid Foundations; and the Interest which his Majesty takes in the Safety and Happiness of the States General causes him to behold, with Regret, that they persist in sacrificing to certain foreign Considerations, and unjust Prejudices, their Treasures, their Troops, their Possessions, their Tranquility, and perhaps the Form of their Government.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* APRIL, 1747.

On Lord LOVAT's *Execution.*

PITY'D by *gentle Minds*, *Kilmarnock* dy'd,
The *Brave*, *Balmerino*, were on thy Side;
Radcliffe, unhappy in his Crimes of *Youth*,
Steady in what he still *mistook* for Truth,
Beheld his Death so *decently unmov'd*,
The *Soft lamented*, and the *Brave approv'd*.
But *Lovat*'s End *indifferently* we view,
True to no *King*, to no *Religion* true:

N

No *Fair* forgets the *Ruin* he has done;
No *Child* laments the *Tyrant* of his Son;
No *Tory* pities, thinking what he *was*;
No *Whig* compaſſions, for he *left the Cauſe*;
The *Brave* regret not, for he *was not* brave;
The *Honeſt* mourn not, knowing him a *Knave*.

ANACREON. ODE I.

FAIN would I ſing in lofty Strain
Great *Cadmus* and the *Atridæ*'s Reign,
But the ſoft Lyre alone will move
To tender Themes of gentle Love.
Afreſh the wanton Lyre I ſtrung,
Of *Herculean* Labours ſung.
The great Attempt in vain I found,
My Lyre of Love will only ſound,
Farewel, ye Heroes of Renown,
I ſing of gentle Love alone.

ODE II.

STrong Hoofs the Horſe's Heels adorn,
The Bulls are arm'd with butting Horn,
Vaſt Teeth the Lyon's Strength declare,
Swiftneſs aids the timorous Hare.
With Fins the Fiſhes plough the Sea,
The Birds on quiv'ring Pinions play.
To Man, bright Wiſdom Nature gave;
What then alas! ſhall Women have?
Beauty; whoſe victorious Sway,
War and the Force of Arms obey.
Uſeleſs the Shield, and vain the Spear,
In Competition with the Fair.

An ADVERTISEMENT *imitated.*

ON *Salisbury* Plain a Female's Heart
Was ſtol'n t'other Day,
By a genteel young Highwayman, who gal-
lop'd ſwift away. [gracefully enough,
This Heart was richly ſtudded o'er, and
With *Modeſty*, *Good-ſenſe*, and *Truth* and
ſuch old-faſhion'd Stuff.
Like thoſe that Dames in Scripture wore
ſome thouſand Years ago,
Without *Hypocriſy*, or *Pride*, or *Paſſion* for
a *Beau*. [*Quadrille*,
Is it no *Mattadore* you'll find, it lodges no
In all our *modern well-bred Vice* without one
Grain of Skill.
The *Paſſions* in great Order rang'd, with
Reaſon at their Head,
Do every *childiſh Thought* expel, and ſtrike
all *Folly* dead. [from Grief refrain?
Such is the *Heart* ASTREA loſt: Who can
She'll give *ten Kiſſes* to the Man who brings
it home again,
If proffer'd to be pawn'd, or ſold, pray ſtop
it if you can; [*Modern Man.*
For 'tis not worth a *Farthing-piece* to any

The TRIUMPH *of* INDIFFERENCE.

Imitated from the *Italian* of *Metaſtaſio.*

THanks, dear Coquet! indulgent Cheat!
Kind Heaven, and your more kind
At length have ſet me free: [Deceit,
No more I ſigh, and doat and pine,
All Eaſe without, and Calm within,
In Peace and Liberty.

Cupid no more has Power to ſcorch,
Time ſure has robb'd him of his Torch,
Ne'er was a cooler Creature:
That Name no more has ſuch Eclat,
No more my Heart goes pit-a-pat,
At Sight of each dear Feature.
I ſleep at Night, and ſometimes dream,
Nor you the fond vexatious Theme;
I wake, not think about you:
I meet, I leave you, meet again,
But feel no mighty Joy or Pain,
Or with you, or without you.
Now with Indifference I chat
Of Eyes, Skin, Bubbies, and all that,
And laugh at former Follies:
Joke with my Rival when we meet,
What Eye ſo keen! what Lips ſo ſweet!
What Lips ſo ſoft as *Molly*'s!
Leave then thoſe little torturing Arts,
You practiſe on complying Hearts;
They're all in vain, believe me.
Whether thoſe Eyes look kind or weep,
The pouting or the ſmiling Lip,
Will neither pleaſe, nor grieve me.
From thoſe deſpotick Looks no more
(Once Tyrants of each fickle Hour)
I date my Grief and Joy:
May, tho' you frown, looks ſweetly clad;
And dull *December*'s mighty ſad,
Tho' you ſtand ſmiling by.
Yet ſtill (for I am quite ſincere)
You're mighty pretty—true my Dear,
But, like your pretty Sex,
You've here and there, and now and then
A Failing; for like other Men,
I now can ſpy Defects.
Yet once with Coward Fondneſs curſt,
My poor weak Heart, I fear'd would burſt
At thought of Separation:
But now deſpiſe my feeble Chain,
And bleſs the ſalutary Pain
That cur'd me of my Paſſion.
Impatient of his Iron Cage,
The Bird thus ſpends his little Rage,
And 'ſcapes with ſhatter'd Wings:
But ſoon with new fledg'd Pinions ſoars,
And haſt'ning to his Native Bow'rs,
A joyful Welcome ſings.
Fond Female Vanity will ſay,
Theſe long Harangues they ſure betray
A Heart that's hankering ſtill:
This Paſſion ſo proclaim'd in Song,
This Tale ſo pleaſing to the Tongue,
Does it not touch the Will?
Lovers like Soldiers, *Molly*, dwell
With Pleaſure on the horrid Tale,
When all the Danger's o'er:
Like other Slaves from Fetters free,
We ſmile with anxious Joy, to ſee
The Chains which once we wore.
In kind Indulgence to a Heart,
Engag'd in ſo ſevere a Part,
This ſweet Revenge I write:
Rail, weep, be Woman all, for I
Lull'd in Indifference, defy
Your Fondneſs or your Spite.

A friend

A frail falſe Maid I loſt, but you,
A Man, fond, generous, and true;
Which Fortune is the worſt?
Try all Love's mighty Empire round,
A faithful Lover's ſeldom found,
A Jilt's a common Curſe.

Ad Authorem Voti Senilis.

Proteget haud calvum tua te prudentia ſola;
Adjiciat conjux cornua, tutus eris.
CORNUTUS CANTIANUS.

An EPIGRAM.

THE vainly anxious *Myra* leaves *
To paſſive judges her complaints:
Her cauſe would awe them, were they knaves;
Her eyes would bribe them, were they ſaints.

* *This may ſuit the beautiful* Polly Baker.

An EPIGRAM.

TO ſeize the broad ſword, and proſcribe the plad,
Avails but little while the *heart* is bad.
But uſe the hand, and cultivate the mind,
And *Highland Jacks* true *Britons* we may find.

Inſcription under the Portrait of Marſhal SAXE, juſt finiſhed at the Louvre.

ROme *eut en* Fabius *un guerrier politique*,
Dans Hannibal Cartage *eut un chef heroique:*
La France *plus heureuſe, a dance ce fier* Saxon.
La tete du premier et le bras du ſecond.

IN *Fabius*, *Rome* a warrior ſtateſman found;
Carthage in *Hannibal* a chief renown'd.
France in her *Saxon* ſees with proud delight,
The Roman head and Punic arm unite.

MARRIAGE A-LA-MODE: *Or, The* TWO SPARROWS. *A Fable.*

From Monſ. de la Motte, *Book* iv. *Fable* 21.

A Grove there was, by Nature made,
Of Trees that form'd a pleaſing Shade;
Where warbled, ever free from Care,
The wing'd Muſicians of the Air.
Here tun'd the Nightingale her Throat;
The Thruſh there thrill'd her piercing Note;
The Finch, Lark, Linnet, all agree
To join the ſylvan Harmony.
Two amorous Sparrows choſe this Place
The ſofteſt of the feather'd Race:
The *Mars* and *Venus* of the Grove;
Leſs fam'd for ſinging than for Love.
The Songſter warbled ſweet, while they,
As ſweetly bill'd their Time away.
So cloſely ſeated were the two,
Together you would think they grew:
The Twig was ſlender where they ſit,
And bent beneath their little Weight;
But ſcarcely in their Lives was known
To bear the one, when one was flown.
When Hunger call'd, they left the Wood,
Together fought the Field for Food;
When thirſty, in the ſhallow Rills
Together dipt their little Bills.
When *Phœbus* ſitting in the Weſt,
And thick'ning Shades invite to Reſt,
They homeward bent their mutual Flight:
Thus paſs'd their Day, thus paſs'd their Night.
The Caſtle where they nightly ſate,
Was in a hollow Oak's Retreat:
There mixing amorous Diſport,
They made their Winter Evenings ſhort.
Tho' free, 'twas left to either's Mind,
To chuſe a Mate from all their Kind;
She only lov'd the loving He,
He only lov'd the lovely She.
Pure Joy, poor Mortals ſeldom find;
Her Footman, *Sorrow*, waits behind:
And *Fate*, impartial, deals to all
The honey'd Potion, mix'd with Gall:
This Pair, on an unhappy Day,
Too far together chanc'd to ſtray:
Benighted, and with Snares beſet,
Our *Mars* and *Venus* in a Net
Alas! were caught.—O change of State!
A little Cage is now their Fate.
No more they ſeek the ſpacious Grove;
No more, they burn with mutual Love:
Their Paſſion changes with their Life;
And ſoon they fall from Love to Strife.
Their little Souls with growing Rage
High ſwell; they flutter round the Cage:
Forget the ſlender Twig, where late
Cloſe Side by Side in Love they ſate;
One Perch is now too ſmall to hold
The fiery Mate and chirping Scold:
They peck each other o'er their Food;
And thirſt to drink each other's Blood,
Two Cages muſt the Pair divide;
Or Death the Quarrel will decide.
A Picture this of human Life,
The modern Huſband, and the Wife.
Whoe'er in Courtſhip ſaw a Pair,
So kind as he, as ſhe ſo fair?
The Kiſſes that they gave each other,
You'd think had ſeal'd their Lips together.
Each vows to each a mutual Flame;
And dreams, 'twill always laſt the ſame;
But fix them once in *Hymen*'s Chains,
And each alternately complains.
The Honey-moon is ſcarce declin'd,
But all the Honey of their Mind
Is gone, and leaves the Sting behind.
The Scene of Love is vaniſht quite:
They pout, grow peeviſh, ſcold, and fight:
Two Tables feed each parted Gueſt;
Two Beds receive the Pair to Reſt:
And Law alone can end the Strife,
With Separate-Maintenance for Life.

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ACCORDING to our laſt, the Marſhal Count *Saxe* arrived at *Bruſſels*, the 19th *ult.* After his Arrival, the *French* began immediately to prepare for opening the Campaign, Troops filed off towards *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and Artillery and all Things neceſſary for Sieges were ſent the ſame Way; ſo that the *Dutch* had ſufficient Warning, that an Attack was to be made upon their Frontier Places in *Flanders*; but through Indolence, Inability or Treachery, they neglected it. At laſt, Count *Lowendahl* went, and taking upon him the Command of the *French* Troops that had filed off that Way, to the Number of about 25,000 Men, entered the *Dutch* Territories, and began the Siege of *Sluys* on the 8th Inſtant. As there were but three incompleat *Dutch* Battalions in it, not near ſufficient to defend that Place and its extenſive Outworks, they were obliged to ſurrender themſelves Priſoners of War on the 11th; and immediately the *French* inveſted *Fort Philippine*, and *Sas-van-Ghent*, having, during the Siege of *Sluys*, reduced all the little Forts, and made themſelves Maſters of the Iſland of *Cadſand*. On the 19th, *Sas-van-Ghent* was likewiſe obliged to ſurrender, and from thence the *French* Troops marched and inveſted *Huſt* and *Axel*; at the former of which Places, where General *Roque* commands, our laſt Letters ſay, they had ſuffered greatly by the Inundations, and that they had loſt 1000 Men, in an Attempt to cut off the Communication between that Place and *Wilforden*, where three *Britiſh* Regiments under Major General *Fuller* had landed the 22d in the Morning, and had a great Share in giving the Enemy this Repulſe. Whilſt this Detachment of the *French* Army is thus employed in *Dutch Flanders*, another, under the Command of the Marquis *de Contades* is employed in reducing the *Dutch* Forts upon the *Schelde* below *Antwerp*, and we are told, that they have already made themſelves Maſters of the Forts *Doel*, *Perle*, and *Lieſkenſhoek*; but *Lillo* ſtill holds out.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* ſet out from the *Hague* on the 27th *ult.* to take upon him the Command of the Confederate Army, which then began to aſſemble about *Tilbourg*, and which, by our laſt Advices, was encamped, with its Right Wing at *Brechaten*, within a very ſmall Diſtance of *Antwerp*; but we muſt ſuppoſe, it is not yet entirely formed, or not ſo numerous as the *French*, becauſe the latter are ſtill in their Cantonments about *Louvain*, and becauſe the Duke has not yet marched to attack them, which he certainly would have done, if he had been any Way upon an equal Footing, in order to have prevented the Loſs of *Dutch Flanders*.

April 1747.

Tho' the *French* pretend by a Memorial delivered at the *Hague**, that they do not intend to keep what they take from the *Dutch*, yet this unexpected Attack has awakened that People out of their Lethargy, and produced ſuch another Change in their Affairs as happened in 1672. As ſoon as the People of *Terveer* in *Zealand* heard of their Territories being attacked, they obliged their Magiſtrates to declare for having the Prince of *Orange* choſen Stadtholder of the United Provinces. The Example of *Terveer* was preſently followed by *Middleburgh*, *Fluſhing*, and the other Cities of *Zealand*; and in a few Days after by all the Cities of the Province of *Holland*, *Utrecht*, &c. in Conſequence of which his Serene Highneſs was on the 22d Inſt. proclaimed at the *Hague*, Stadtholder, Captain General, and Admiral General of the Seven United Provinces, and a Deputation of the States was ordered to repair to his Highneſs, to acquaint him therewith.

Notwithſtanding the Diſaſter that happen'd to the *French* Embarkation of Troops for *Genoa*, (ſee p. 169) and that not much above half of the 6000 arrived there, the *Genoeſe* keep up their Spirits, and are preparing to defend their City to the laſt extremity. For this purpoſe they have repaired all their old Works, added a great many new, all now compleated, and have mounted, they ſay, above 400 Cannon upon their Fortifications. The Senate likewiſe has in a great Meaſure reſumed its Authority, and they are every Day forming not only the common People, but the Nobles, Merchants, and chief Tradeſmen, into regular Regiments and Companies, which are conſtantly exerciſing by the *French* Officers. Nevertheleſs, the *Auſtrians* are reſolved to attempt the Reduction of this City, and on the 22d *ult.* N. S. their Army under Gen. *Schulemberg* marched in three Colums from *Novi* towards *Genoa* by the *Bochetta*, but did not get up to it till the 12th Inſt. N. S. and even then it was not completely inveſted, it ſeems, becauſe there are Letters from it of that Date. During their whole March, which was extremely difficult, they had continual Skirmiſhes with the *Genoeſe* Troops, who after making all the Reſiſtance they ſafely could, retired into the City, where they are all now ſhut up.

On the 9th Inſt. the *Pope* made a Promotion of nine new Cardinals, recommended by the *Emperor*, the Queen of *Hungary*, the King of *France*, the King of *Spain*, the King of *Portugal*, the King of *Sardinia*, the King of *Poland*, the Republick of *Venice*, and the Chevalier *de St. George*; with two more of his Holineſs's own Nomination.

[*Catalogue of Books in our next.*]

* *See before*, p. 179.

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Days	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea Aunu. old.	South Sea Ann. new.	4 per Cent 1746.	4 per Cent. 1747.	3 per Cent. B. Annu.	India Bonds præm.	B. Cir. l.	s.	pr. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather. London.
1	128		101		99	97	96	85	41s a 42	5	15	0	E.by N.	fair
2	128		101		99	97	96	85	42s a 39	5	15	0	S.S.W.	fair
3	128	173	101		99	97	96	85	39s a 37	5	15	0	S.W.	fair
4					99 98 98 99	97	96	85	38s a 39	5	15	0	E.N.E.	fair
5	Sunday												S.S.E.	fair
6		172 173	100 101			97	96	85	39s	5	15	0	S.E.	fair
7	129	172	101		99	97	96	85	38s a 39	5	15	0	N.E.	fair
8	129 128	173			99	97	96	85	38s	6	0	0	N.E.	fair clou.
9					99 99	97	96	85	38s a 39	6	0	0	N.E.	rain clou.
10	128	175		101	99	97	96	85	39s a 40	6	0	0	N.W.	cloudy
11					99 99	97	96	84	39s a 40	6	0	0	N.N.W.	clou. cold
12	Sunday												N.by W.	fine
13			102		99	97	96	85	39s a 38	6	0	0	S.S.W.	fair clou.
14	128		102		99	97	96	85	39s a 38	6	0	0	S.S.W.	gent. rain
15	128				99	97	96	85	39s a 38	6	0	0	S.W.	cloudy
16	128		102 103	101	99	97	96	85	38s a 39	6	0	0	E.	cloudy
17	128			101	99	97	96	85	40s a 39	6	0	0	E.S.E.	fair
18				101	99	97	96	85	39s a 40	6	0	0	E.by N.	fair
19	Sunday												E.by N.	fair
20				101	99	97	96	85	39s a 40	6	0	0	N.E.	fair
21	128		104	100		97	97 96	85	20s a 23	6	0	0	N.E.	fair
22	128		104	100		97	97 96	85	20s a 23	6	0	0	N.E.	fair
23	128	155 158	105	100	99	97	96	85 86	20s a 23	6	10	0	E.N.E.	fair clou.
24	129	160 157	105	100	99	97	96	86	23s a 26	6	10	0	N.by E.	rain fair
25			194	98	99	97	96	86	26s	6	10	0	S.W.	rain
26	Sunday												N.by E.	cloudy
27	129	157	104	98	99	97	96	86	26s a 23	6	10	0	S.W.	fair
28	129		104	98	99	97	96	86	26s a 24	6	7	6	S.W.	fair
29	129		104	98	99	97	96	86	26s a 24	6	7	6	S.S.W.	fair
30	129		104	98	99	97	96	86	26s a 24	6	7	6	S.W.	fair

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THE
Monthly Chronologer.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 1.

THE whole Subſcription towards the Million Lottery was found to amount to 2,971,000*l.* — Subſcribers for 100 Tickets are to have 35; thoſe for 50, to have 17; thoſe for 20, to have 7; for 10, to have 3; for 5 and under, to have 2; and Subſcribers for a ſingle Ticket, to be allowed it.

SUNDAY, 5.

The Court went into Mourning for the late Queen of *Poland* and Ducheſs of *Lorrain*, Wife to King *Staniſlaus*, and Mother to the Queen of *France*.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

Mr. Benj. Longuett, who was Deputy Governor of the Bank, being choſen Governor, and Mr. William Hunt Deputy Governor in his room; on this Day the following Gentlemen were choſen Directors for the Year enſuing, *viz.* Sir *Edward Bellamy*, Knt. and Alderman; — *Bryan Benſon*, Eſq; —*Stamp Brookſbank*, Eſq; — *John Bance*, Eſq; —*Bartholomew Burton*, Eſq; —*Thomas Cooke*, Eſq; —*John-Eaton Dodſworth*, Eſq; —*William Fawkener*, Eſq; —*William Gaultier*, Eſq; — *Henry Herring*, Eſq; — *Robert Marſh*, Eſq; — *Charles Palmer*, Eſq; — *James Spilman*, Eſq; —*James Theobald*, Eſq; —Sir *John Thompſon*, Knt. and Alderman; — *Matthew Beachcroft*, Eſq; —*Robert Nettleton*, Eſq; —*Matthew Raper*, Eſq; —*Charles Savage*, Eſq; — *Robert Saliſbury*, Eſq; — *Alexander Sheaſe*, Eſq; — *Robert Thornton*, Eſq; —*Peter Thomas*, Eſq; —*Thomas Whately*, Eſq;

The ſame Day the following Gentlemen were choſen Directors of the *Eaſt-India* Company, *viz. William Baker*, Eſq; Ald. —*William Braund*, Eſq; —*Richard Benyon*, Eſq; —*Robert Bootle*, Eſq; —*Chriſtopher Burrow*, Eſq; — * *Richard Chauncey*, Eſq; — *Harry Gough*, Eſq; —*Peter Godfrey*, Eſq; —*Samuel Hyde*, Eſq; —*John Hope*, Eſq; —*Robert Hudſon*, Eſq; —* *Alexander Hume*, Eſq; —*Michael Impey*, Eſq; —*Stephen Law*, Eſq; — *William Mabbot*, Eſq; — *John Payne*, Eſq; —*Henry Plant*, Eſq; —**Thomas Phipps*, Eſq; —*Jones Raymond*, Eſq; —*Thomas Rous*, Eſq; —**William Steele*, Eſq; — **Whitcott Turner*, Eſq; —*William Willy*, Eſq; —*Capt. *James Winter*.

*Thoſe marked with * are new ones.*

THURSDAY, 9.

This Day the Admirals *Anſon* and *Warren*, with 11 Sail of Men of War from *Spithead*, were off *Plymouth*, and were joined by the Fleet which lay in the Sound, and proceeded immediately to the Weſtard.

SUNDAY, 12.

The Men of War, Sloops, and Tranſports, with Forces from *England*, arrived at *Fluſhing* in *Holland*.

TUESDAY, 14.

A great Body of the moſt eminent Merchants of *London* waited on the Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty, with a Petition praying for a further Protection of their Trade *&c.* Their Lordſhips received them in a moſt obliging and polite Manner, and aſſured them, that nothing ſhould be wanting on their Parts.

About this time a *French* Privateer fell in with the *Liſbon* Fleet, and took ſeveral of them.

Count *Tabernaci*, a *Spaniſh* Nobleman, who reſided here many Years, arrived from *Portugal* (where he had been for ſome time, to bring about an Accommodation between us and *Spain*), and waited on his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, with Affairs of great Importance to both Nations.

An Order of Council was publiſhed, which, after obſerving, that, though the diſtemper amongſt horned Cattle is intirely ceaſed in *Middleſex*, yet it continues to rage in other Countries, and has lately ſpread into *Derbyſhire* and *Nottinghamſhire* North of *Trent*, authorizes any four Juſtices or Commiſſioners of the Land-tax, to prevent the ſelling of Horned Beaſts in Fairs, till the 24th of *June* next, where they ſhall apprehend Danger of ſpreading the Diſtemper. —— It alſo permits Ox-teams (on Certificate of Freedom from the Diſtemper for two Months) to be driven within three Miles of any Place where the Diſtemper is; it having been repreſented, that there would be no driving them at all, if reſtrained to 20 Miles Diſtance, according to the Order of *March* 12. —— And whereas the Order of *March* 12, forbids the carrying of Skins and Hides weſtward over the River *Severn*; Leave is given by this Order to remove Skins from the City of *Worceſter* to the Tanners in the Pariſh of St. *John*'s near that City, and ſeparated only by a Bridge; the ſaid Tanners having repreſented, that they were in actual Contract with the Butchers of *Worceſter*, to tan the Hides, *&c.* of Cattle ſlaughtered by them.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

The Birth-day of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of CUMBERLAND was celebrated with great Rejoicings; when his Royal Highneſs entered into the 27th Year of his Age.

THURSDAY, 16.

This being the Anniverſary of the glorious

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Victory gained by his Majesty's Forces, under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND, over the Rebels, near *Cullöden-house*, in *Scotland*, the same was observed in *London* and *Westminster*, and all Parts of the Kingdom, with great Demonstrations of Joy. And there was a numerous and splendid Appearance of the Nobility, Gentry, and Foreign Ministers at *St. James*'s, to compliment his Majesty on the joyful Occasion.

The Bill for naturalizing Foreign Protestants was laid aside for this Session of Parliament. And also that for Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

FRIDAY, 17.

A Fire broke out at the House of Mr. *Ford*, at *Bow* near *Stratford*, which consumed it with three others. Mr. *Ford*'s Mother, with two of his Children, perished in the Flames, and a Servant-maid was found dead in an adjacent Field.

MONDAY, 20.

The Hon. the *East-India* Company received Advice of *Fort St. George* being taken by the *French*.

WEDNESDAY, 22.

This Morning, between three and four o'Clock, the Postboy, bringing the *Chester* Mail, was robbed a Mile on this Side *St. Albans*, by three Highwaymen, who carried off the whole Mail, consisting of 42 Bags. One of them is said to have been since taken. A Reward of 200*l.* is promised for each Robber, upon Conviction, besides the Reward by Act of Parliament.

SUNDAY, 26.

This Day there was a numerous and splendid Court at *St. James*'s, to congratulate his Majesty on the Confirmation of the News of his Serene Highness the Prince of *Orange* being proclaimed Stadtholder of all the *Seven United Provinces*. (See the Foreign Affairs.)

THURSDAY, 30.

A Battalion of the Foot-guards, with several Regiments, amounting to 7000 Men, were ordered to encamp in the *Isle of Wight*, to be ready to act against the *French* as Occasion shall require.

	£.	s.	d.
Navy Debt, *Dec.* 31. 1746 (and increasing)	5,233,746	19	6¼
National Debt then	59,356,597	16	9¼
Borrowed this Year on Annuities at 4 *per Cent.* by a Lottery	5,000,000	0	2
Total	69,590,344	16	5½

At *Aflonby* near *Carlisle*, a Girl, aged 10 or 12 Years, has lived since the 30th of *November* last merely upon Water. Her Mother attempted to force her to eat, but in struggling the Girl's Nose bled much, which made her desist; the Girl walks about, and does some Business, but her Strength decays daily.

The Character *of the Prince of* ORANGE, *from A Description of* Holland, *printed in* 1743.

WILLIAM CHARLES FRISO, Hereditary Stadtholder of *Friesland*, and Stadtholder of the Provinces of *Groningen* and *Guelderland*, sustains with great Dignity the Glory of his Ancestors, and resembles one of the greatest of his House in many things, but in none more than his Virtues and Sufferings. Like *William* III. Prince of *Orange* and King of *Great Britain*, he was a posthumous Son, and Orphan before he saw the Light of this World. Like him, he no sooner came to Years of Maturity, than he met with very hard Usage from the same Quarter, a Quarter from which one would least have expected it. He has borne all with true Magnanimity, a Greatness of Mind superior to Fortune, and Resignation to Divine Providence, which never abandons those who confide in it; and thus resembles his great Predecessor in Prosperity and Adversity. He has added new Lustre to his great House, by marrying another Princess Royal of *Great Britain*, whose Virtues and fine Qualities do Honour to her august Birth, as her Presence does to every Country where she resides. Like *William*, he has a quick Discernment and solid Judgment; is munificent, serene and temperate; and so moderate in respect to Titles and Honours, as to neglect those he has the justest Right to.

Translation of an Inscription, in Letters of Gold, on a Marble Table, lately erected by the Citizens of Turin *to the King of* Sardinia, *their Sovereign.*

THE City of *Turin*, as an Effect of her Devotion to the tutelary Majesty of the best and most beneficent of Princes: To CHARLES-EMANUEL, the Triumpher, who, after having retaken *Asti*, *Alexandria*, *Acqui*, *Casal*, *Valenza*, and *Tortona*, defeated the Enemy at *Placentia* and upon the *Tidone*, won the Fortresses of *Final*, *Ventimiglia*, and *Savona*; subdued *Liguria*, and obliged the *French* and *Spaniards* to repass the *Varo*; confirmed the Liberty of *Italy*, in the Year 1747.

A remarkable Advertisement from the Half-Moon Tavern, Chespside, Apr. 13.

IO PÆAN.

HIS Royal Highness the DUKE OF CUMBERLAND *having restored Peace to* Britain, *by the ever-memorable Battle of* Culloden,

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den, fought on the 16th of April, 1746, *the* CHOICE SPIRITS *have agreed to celebrate that Day annually, by* A GRAND JUBILEE in the Moon; *of which the* STARS *are hereby acquainted and ſummoned to ſhine with their brighteſt Luſtre, by Six o'Clock on* Thurſday *next in the Evening.*

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

LORD *Coke*, eldeſt Son of the Earl of *Leiceſter*, married to Lady *Mary Campbell*, Daughter and Coheir of the late Duke of *Argyll*. *John Pratt*, Eſq; eldeſt Son of *John Pratt*, Eſq; Member for *Sandwich*, to a Daughter of the late Sir *Joſeph Eyles*. *John Marſh*, at *Kenſington*, to Miſs *Engliſh*, with 8000*l*. Sir *Thomas Parkyns*, of *Bunny* in *Nottinghamſhire*, Bart. to Miſs *Jenny Parkyns*, of *Loughborough*, *Leiceſterſhire*. Rev. Mr. *Gillingham*, of *Little Shelford*, near *Cambridge*, to Miſs *Harwood*, of *Cambridge*, with 8000*l*. Rev. Mr. *Robert Butts*, younger Son of the Biſhop of *Ely*, to the only Daughter of the late Dr. *Reuben Clarke*. Rev. Dr. *Townſhend*, Brother to Lord *Townſhend*, to a Daughter of the late General *Price*. Sir *William Dunbar*, of *Weſtfield* and *Hempriggs*, Bart. to Miſs *Jenny Sinclair*. Rev. Mr. *Lawry*, of *Bloomſbury-ſquare*, to Miſs *Benet*. *Charles Butler*, of *Ham* in *Eſſex*, to Miſs *Martha Walters*.

Lady of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. *Murray*, Brother to Lord *Elibank*, delivered of a Son.

DEATHS.

March MR. *John Cuppage*, *at Brigg*, *Cumberland*, aged 104. He had four Wives, and only four Daughters, each of which had 14 Children; ſo at his Death he was Grandfather to 56, Great-grand-father to 19; Great-great-grand-father to 11; and Great-great-great-grand-father to 4. He retained his Senſes to the laſt, and only wiſhed to ſee an End to the Rebellion, having been very active againſt the Rebels in 1715.——*Robert Barclay*, of *Ury*, in *Scotland*, Eſq; Son of the famous Apologiſt for the Quakers, aged 75.

April. Alexander Parker, Attorney at Law, and Deputy Clerk of the Errors in the Exchequer Chamber. *Edward Foley*, Eſq; Uncle to Lord *Foley*, of a Mortification in his Foot. Sir —— *Richardſon*, Bart. Juſtice of Peace for *Kent*. *Charles Egerton*, Eſq; Haberdaſher in *Fleet-ſtreet*, and Juſtice of Peace for *Weſtminſter*. Captain *Carteret*, of General *Oglethorpe*'s Regiment. *Arthur Jackſon*, Eſq; at his Lodgings near *Leiceſter-fields*, in the 98th Year of his Age. Lady *Halton*, Wife of Sir *William Halton*, Bart. Sir *William Williamſon*, of *Eaſt-Markham*, *Nottinghamſhire*, Bart. High Sheriff of *Durham* 24 Years ſucceſſively: Succeeded by his Son Sir *Hedworth Williamſon*, Bart. alſo in the Office of High Sheriff. Dr. *Edward Kynaſton*, an eminent Civilian, Fellow of *All Souls*, *Oxford*, and Commiſſary to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's*. Dr. *Delenius*, Profeſſor of Botany at *Oxford* Univerſity, founded by the late Conſul *Sherard*. *John Myddleton*, of *Chirke-Caſtle*, *Denbighſhire*, Eſq; Member in the laſt Parliament, and ſtood the great conteſted Election this Parliament with Sir *Watkins William Wynne* for *Denbighſhire*. He is ſucceeded by his only Son ——*Myddleton*, Eſq; juſt come of Age. *Ebenezer Dubois*, Eſq; a rich Merchant. —— *Lownds*, Eſq; a Clerk of the Auditor's Office for *Wales*, and Son of *William Lounds*, Eſq; one of the 4 principal Clerks of the Treaſury. *James Boulton* of *Malton* in *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq; *Charles Philip Deniſon*, Eſq; near *Woodford*, *Eſſex*, aged 89. Mrs. *Day* in *White-Fryars*, inſtantly of a Fright, occaſioned by a Candle's ſetting Fire to the Curtains of the Bed in which ſhe lay, tho' ſoon extinguiſhed. Sir *Thomas Frankland*, Bart. Member for *Thirſk*, ſucceeded in Title, by his Nephew *Thomas Frankland*, now a Factor at *Bengal*. Only Son of *Horatio Townſhend*, Eſq; Commiſſioner of Exciſe. Mr. *John Aldridge*, a Procurator General of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*, and a Deputy Regiſter of the Court of Admiralty.

In this Month there was Advice of the Death of Commodore *Barnet* in the *Eaſt Indies*.

A Liſt *of* PROMOTIONS *for the* Year 1747.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, April 4. THE King has been pleaſed to grant unto *Hutchins Williams* of *Chichefter* in the County of *Suſſex*, Eſq; the Dignity of a Baronet of *Great Britain*.

Whitehall, April 15. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint *David Bruce*, Eſq; to be Advocate General, and Judge Marſhal of all his Majeſty's Forces within that Part of *Great Britain*, call'd *Scotland*.

Whitehall, April 28. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint *William Holloway*, Eſq; to be judge-advocate and commiſſary of the Muſters at *Gibraltar*.

From the other Papers.

LORD Viſcount *Donerayle*, appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of *Wales*, in room of, —— Lord *Baltimore*, Cofferer and Surveyor General to his Royal Highneſs, in Room of Lord *Archibald*

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bald Hamilton.———Captain *Smith Callis*, Commander of the *Oxford.*——— *George Luxford* of *Suſſex*, Eſq; Collector of the Cuſtoms at *Antigua.*——— *Robert Thompſon*, Eſq; an Auditor of Exciſe, in Room of *John Temple*, Eſq; deceas'd. ——— Mr. *Lewis*, General Surveyor of Windows for *Wales.*——Mr. *Underwood*, General Surveyor of Windows for *Staffordſhire*, and ſome adjacent Counties.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev. Mr *Newton*, Rector of *St. Mary le Bow*, choſen Lecturer of *St. George, Hanover-ſquare.*— Mr. *Wright*, of *St. Paul's*, Miniſter of *St. Mildred, Bread-ſtreet.* ——— Dr. *William Herring*, Rector of *Carlton, Nottinghamſhire*, appointed Chancellor of *York*, in room of Dr. *Audley*, deceas'd.———Mr. *Henry Dill*, formerly an eminent Diſſenting Miniſter, preſented to the Vicarage of *Bethersden*, by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury.*———Mr. *Edward Lunn*, Rector of *Elſworth, Cambridge.*———Mr. *Thomas Cooke*, of *Weſton Colville, Cambridge.*———Mr. *Thomas Shellard*, of *Edey, Glouceſterſhire.*——— Mr. Archdeacon *John Taylor*, Rector of *St. Mary, Aldermary, London.*——Mr. *Samuel Colt*, of *Coxton, Lincolnſhire.*——— Mr. *Stephen Degulhon*, Vicar of *Clackſton, Norfolk.*———Mr. *William Pearſe*, Fellow of *Exeter* College, *Oxford*, Vicar of *Steeple Mordan, Oxfordſhire.*——— Mr. *Jackſon* of *Ardley, Eſſex*, Prebendary of *Lincoln.* ———Mr. *Pyers Lybanus*, Fellow of *St. Peters* College *Cambridge.*———Mr. *Anthony Natt*, Fellow of *Wadham* College, *Oxford*, inſtituted to the Living of *Standon, Hertfordſhire.*

BILL *of Mortality from* Mar. 24. *to* Apr. 21.

Chriſtened	Males 537	Females 502	1039
Buried	Males 923	Females 933	1856
Died under 2 Years old			622
Between 2 and 5			155
5 and 10			62
10 and 20			54
20 and 30			167
30 and 40			192
40 and 50			188
50 and 60			150
60 and 70			123
70 and 80			90
80 and 90			46
90 and 100			7
			1856

Buried	Within the Walls	150
	Without the Walls	399
	In *Middleſex* and *Surry*	832
	City and Suburbs *Weſt.*	475
		1856

Weekly	*March*	31	433
	April	7	532
		14	446
		21	445
			1859

The *Monthly Chronologer for* IRELAND.

WEDNESDAY, *April*, 1.

SEventy three Convicts were carried in nine Carts through the City, to be ſhipped for Tranſportation.

SATURDAY, 11.

A Seizure of 50,000 Weight of Roll Tobacco, 200 Gallons of Brandy, 5 Caſks of Tea, and two of Canary, were brought to his Majeſty's Stores, by Mr. *Weſton*, Surveyor at *Skerries.*

THURSDAY, 16.

The Charter Working-School at *Ardbraccan*, in the County of *Meath*, for forty Children of popiſh Parents, was opened with Solemnity.——The firſt Stone of the Building was laid 16 *April*, 1746, the Day of the glorious Victory at *Culloden*, in Commemoration of which moſt happy Event, the School was opened 16 *April*, 1747. —Twenty Acres of *See* Land are ſet apart, by the Biſhop of *Meath*, two in Perpetuity, and the reſt at 5*s.* the Acre, half Value, without Fine.—The School was raiſed partly by a Contribution of 300*l.* from the Gentry of the County of *Meath*, and finiſhed by the Charter Society.

SUNDAY, 19.

The following Prizes were brought into *Kinſale*, by the *South-Sea-Caſtle* and *Solebay*

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bay Men of War, *viz.* The *Alexander* Privateer, of 260 Tons, 26 Guns, and 240 Men; The *Royal Prophet*, 120 Tons, 8 Guns and 29 Men, laden with Cocoa, Sugar, &c. bound to *Bayonne*: And the *Benſon* Brig of *Liverpoole*, bound to *Tortola*, 60 Tons, 4 Guns and 3 Men, laden with Proviſions.

THURSDAY, 23.

Præmiums given by Dr. *Samuel Madden*, were determined by the *Dublin* Society, *viz.* 10*l.* to *Mary Caſey*, for the beſt Bone-Lace. —5*l.* to *Margaret Ricks*, for the ſecond beſt. —5*l.* to *Anne Plunket*, for the beſt Edging. —4*l.* to *Catharine Ricks*, for the ſecond beſt.—10*l.* to Mrs. *Anne Page*, for the beſt Imitation of Bone-Lace, or *Dreſden* Work. —5*l.* to Mrs. *Eliz. Doyle*, for the ſecond beſt.—5*l.* to Miſs *Tomlinſon*, for the beſt *Dreſden*-Work.—4*l.* to Mrs. *Mary Scott*, for the ſecond beſt. — 10*l.* to Miſs *Sally Dawſon*, for the beſt Piece of Work wrought in Shades, being a beautiful Landſcape and Sea-piece, with a Ship.—6*l.* to Miſs *Betty Barclay*, for the ſecond beſt, being a beautiful Landſcape.—4*l.* to Miſs *Browne*, for the third beſt, being an *Auricula*, finely Shaded.—3 Guineas to Miſs *Fanny Palmer*, for a large Carpet.—3 Guineas for a Bed-Curtain, finely wrought in Shades. Alſo,

THURSDAY, 30.

Fifteen Pounds to Mr. *Robert Beatty*, of *Springtown*, in the County of *Longford*, for Manuring with Marle 46 Plantation Acres, in 1746, with 400 Car-Load the Acre.—15*l.* to Mr. *George Graydon*, of the County of *Kildare*, for Manuring with Gravel, 55 Acres, 3 Roods and 27 Perches, with 620 Car-Load the Acre. — 20*l.* to *Richard Ewrk*, of *Dromſallagh*, in the County of *Limerick*, Eſq; for draining 352 Acres of Bogg, with Drains above 2000 Perches in Length, and of a proper Depth. — 15*l.* to *Roſt Mahon*, of the County of *Galway*, Eſq; for draining 250 Acres of Bogg, with Drains of 2060 Perches in Length, from ſix feet broad, and three deep, to ten Feet broad and five deep. — 15*l.* to the Revd. *Thomas Hemſworth*, of the County of *Tipperary*, for reclaiming, and making profitable 83 Acres 3 Roods, of drained Bogg, by ploughing, burning, ſpreading the Aſhes, and ſowing the ſame with Hay, and Turnip Seeds; which laſt fed 600 Sheep, the laſt Winter; and digging and ſowing 70 Barrels of Potatoes.—6*l.* to Mrs. *Elizabeth Effington*, of *Clonee*, in the County of *Meath*, for making 46 Gallons of Gooſeberry Vinegar.——10*l.* to Mr. *Samuel Ruſſell*, of the *Upper-Comb*, for the beſt and ſineſt Piece of Cloath made of *Iriſh* Wooll only; judged to be worth 15 *s.* the Yard. ——6*l.* for the ſecond beſt to *Thomas Watſon*, of *Cork-Street*.

DEATHS *in* FEBRUARY.

6. At his Seat in *Imokilly*, County *Corke*, *William Penn*, Eſq; Grandſon to *William Penn*, Eſq; Original Proprietor of *Penſylvania*.——9. *John Wynne*, Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel of Lord *Moleſworth*'s Dragoons, Governor of *Galway*, and Member of Parliament for *Caſtlebar*.——8. In the 80th Year of his Age, the Revd. *Robert Moſſom*, D. D. Dean of *Kilkenny*, and Rector of *Clonenagh*, in the *Queen's County*.——10. In Childbed, Mrs. *Mary Dillon*, Wife of Mr. *Charles Dillon*, of *Gaigeborough*, in the County of *Weſtmeath*, ſhe was Mother of 14 Sons and 10 Daughters, all Living.—Mrs *Browne*, Widow of *Bruno Browne*, Eſq; Counſellor at Law.——*James Clarke*, Eſq; Collector of *Trim*, and ſucceeded in his Collection, by *Guſtavus Lambart*, Eſq; ——14. *Robert Meredyth* of *Shrewland*, in the County of *Kildare*, Eſq;

PROMOTIONS, in *February*.

2. *Henry Cary*, of *Dungiven*, Eſq; ſworn Mayor of *London-derry*.——4. Revd. Dr. *John Pellifer*, ſworn Vice-Provoſt, and the Revd. *John Whittingham*, ſworn Senior Fellow of the Univerſity.

DEATHS in MARCH,

1. Alderman *John Rencher*, of *Drogheda*. —— 3. *Edmond Knapp*, Eſq; aged 88, the eldeſt Alderman of the City of *Corke*, which he repreſented in Parliament in the Reign of King *George* Iſt.——4. *Charles Weld*, Eſq; an eminent Merchant.—— 11. The Revd. Mr. *William Jones*, Vicar of the Pariſh of *Athlone*, above 23 Years, and formerly Curate of St. *Michael's Dublin*.—— 12. At his Seat near *Moyallow*, Sir *Matthew Deane*, Baronet, Repreſentative of the County of *Corke*, in Parliament, and is ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son, Sir *Matthew Deane*, Baronet, Member of Parliament for the City of *Corke*.—— 12. At *Youghall*, Mrs. *Margaret Uniacke*, Wife of *John Uniacke*, Eſq; and Siſter to the late Sir *Redmond Morres*, Baronet.—— Mrs. *Catharine Singleton*, Widow of *Thomas Singleton*, late of *Singleton's-Grove*, Eſq; —— At *Carlingford*, *Chriſtopher Moor*, Eſq; —— 13. Mr. *Richard Robbins*, Attorney, and Law Agent, to the Univerſity of *Dublin*.——14. Mrs. *Eaton*, Widow of the late *Thomas Eaton*, of the County of *Wicklow*, Eſq; —— 15. *William Gilbert*, Eſq;

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Eſq; Director and Manager of the *Newry* Canal.——15. The Revd, Mr. *Cavendiſh*, Rector of *Navan*, by a fall from his Horſe. ——18 At *Chapel-Izod*, *Richard White*, Eſq; Lord Mayor of the City of *Dublin*.—18. Mrs. *Grizel Stephens*, aged 91, Siſter to Doctor *Richard Stephens*, who died in the Year, 1710, and by his Will bequeathed his real Eſtate of 600*l*. a Year to her during Life, Remainder in Truſtees for building an Hoſpital for maintaining and curing ſuch ſick and wounded Perſons, whoſe Ailments are judged curable. But as ſoon as ſhe became poſſeſſed of the Eſtate, ſhe erected the Hoſpital at her own Expence; and reſerving only a ſmall Apartment therein for herſelf, gave yearly, not leſs than 500*l*. for the ſupport of her charitable Foundation. —— 21. Miſs *Catharine Shepherd*, Daughter of the late *William Shepherd*, of *Drogheda*, Eſq; —— 21. At his Seat of *Ballyragget*, in the County of *Kilkenny*. *James Butler*, Eſq; a Deſcendant of the Noble Houſe of *Mountgarrett*.—23. *Soleman White*, of *Banbridge*, in the County of *Downe*, Eſq;—24. Mrs. *Longfield*, Wife of *Robert Longfield*, of *Caſtlemary*, in the County of *Corke*, Eſq;—27. Mrs. *Piggott*, Wife of *Southwell Piggott*, of *Cuppard*, in the *Queen*'s County, Eſq;—28. Mrs. *Wilton*, Wife of *Hugh Wilton*, Eſq; —— 30. *Roger Jones*, of *Dollardſtown*, in the County of *Meath*, Eſq; —— 31. At *Corke*, Mrs. *Cavendiſh*, Wife of *Henry Cavendiſh*, Eſq; Collector of that Port.

PROMOTIONS, in *March*.

10. Revd. *John Travers*, choſen Lecturer of *St. Nicholas Within*, on the Reſignation of the Revd. Dr. *Delany*, Dean of *Downe*.——Revd. *John Jackſon*, A. M. preſented to the Vicarage of *Ballygarth*, in the Dioceſe of *Meath*, void by the Death of the Revd. *Daniel Jackſon*.——13. The Moſt Revd. Doctor *George Stone*, tranſlated from the See of *Derry*, to the Archiepiſcopal See of *Ardmagh*, and Primacy of all *Ireland*. —— 19. The Right Revd. Dr. *William Bernard*, Tranſlated from the See of *Raphoe*, to that of *Derry*.—— 23. Dr. *Philip Twiſden*, Promoted to the See of *Raphoe*.—31. Revd. *Richard Stewart*, preſented by Patent to the Rectory of *Louth*.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS, *in* April.

8. Mrs. *Aſton*, Wife of *Titchburne Aſton*, Eſq; delivered of a Son and Heir.——Mrs. *Cary*, Wife of Revd. Archdeacon *Cary*, Son to the Biſhop of *Killalla*, of a Daughter.—13. Mrs. *Rochfort*, Wife of *George Rochfort*, Eſq; of a Daughter.—22 At *Caledon*, Mr. *James Byrne*, Deaf and Dumb, married to Miſs *Anne Hicklin*.—23. At *Youghall*, *James Uniacke*, Gent. to Miſs *Jane Lucas*.

DEATHS, in *April*.

5. At his Seat of *Lixnow*, the Right Hon. *William Fitz-Maurice*, Earl of *Kerry*, Lord Lieut. and Cuſtos Rot. of the Co. of *Kerry*, Governor of *Reſs-Caſtle*, and one of his Majeſty's Privy Council. His Lordſhip was the 22d Baron, and the 2d Earl of *Kerry*; in which Honours he is ſucceeded by his only Son, *Thomas-Francis*, a Minor.—8. Honourable *Arthur Skeffington*, Eſq; (Brother to the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount *Maſſereene*) Knight of the Shire for the Co. of *Antrim*, and Captain in General *Bowles*'s Regiment of Horſe.—Mrs. *Ram* of *Ramſort*, in the Co. of *Wexford*.—10. *Thomas Kingſtenry*, Eſq; M. D.—11 Mrs. *Power*, Relict of the late *John Power*, Eſq; Comptroller of the General Poſt-Office.—13. *Samuel Grey*, Eſq; Commiſſioner of his Majeſty's Revenue. —21. Mrs. *Longfield*, Wife of *Robert Longfield*, Eſq; Counſellor at Law.— 22. Mrs. *Sarah Forſter*, Widow of Colonel *Chriſtian Forſter*.

PROMOTIONS in *April*.

3. *Thomas Cooke*, of *Abbey-ſtreet*, Eſq; elected an Alderman of the City of *Dublin*.—— The Revd. *Kane Perceval*, collated by the Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, to the Prebend of *Powerſcourt*, in the Cathedral of *St. Patrick*'s.—The Revd. *William Maſſe*, preſented to the Living of *Philipſtown*.——7. His Grace the Archbiſhop of *Caſhell*, choſen Governor of the Cambrick Company, and Alderman *Dawſon*, Mr. *Maxwell*, Mr. *Clements*, Alderman *Dunn*, Mr. *Bryan*, and Mr. *Waring*, Aſſiſtants.—10 His Grace the Lord Primate ſworn of the Privy Council, and one of the Lords Juſtices of *Ireland*.—And 16. Appointed Lord *Almoner*.——16. The Revd. *Henry David Petitpierres*, (Miniſter of the *French* Church at *Dundalk*) Preſented by Patent to the Vicarage of *Knockmarke*, in the Dioceſe of *Meath*, void by the Ceſſion of the Revd. *Richard Stewart*.—— 24. Sir *John Ligonier*, appointed Ranger of his Majeſty's Parks, *&c.* in *Ireland* for ever.

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Vollenhaven
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Grimsberg
Harderwyck
Ermel
Ryssen
Essink
Bathmen
Hunen
Steel
Loo
Daventer
Halkestein
Soeste
Amersfort
Sceuren
Appeldoorn
Lochem
VELUE
Brummen
Zutphen
Borkeloo
Glint
Meersbergen
Dieren
Doesburg
Zulestein
Rhenen
Arnheim
ZUTPHEN
Dotchem
Wageningen
Culenburg
Rhine R.
Heussen
Burg
Buren
Tolhuys
Schenken
Herenburg
Sinderen
Tiel
Waal R.
Nimmegen
Emmerick
Ysselburg
Batenberg
Maes R.
Cleves
Voorn
Meghem
DU. OF CLEVES
Calcar
Rees
Grave
Cuyck
Hassum
Bois le Duc
Zeelant
Gennep
Vyden
Berlaum
Uden
Loo
Wees
Santen
Sonsbeek
Boxtel
Vichel
Kerventheim
Alphen
Oldenroy
Gesteren
Oiershot
Gemert
Gelder
Dutch
Donk
Rixtel
Marsel
Wansem
Beerse
Beek
PRUSIAN
Hodonk
Doorn
Castenray
Venlo
Oerle
Helmont
Wachtendonk
Geldorn
Liesel
GELDERLAND
Luoren
Meyel
Tegelen
Kakirken
Hoese
Neer
Cranendonk
Delickrade
Brugen
Dulken
Hamont
Weert
Hoorn
Ruremond
DOF
Vieren
Bocholt
Wessen
Peer
Brey
Maesyk
Mont fort
JULIERS
Wegberg
Dalheim
Wasserburg
Heinsberg
Helteren
Hoesden

The LONDON MAGAZINE:

Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer*.

For MAY, 1747.

To be Continued. (Price a *Britiſh* Six-Pence each Month.)

I. An Account, containing the Succeſs of the Admirals *Anſon* and *Warren*.

II. Speeches of the Prince of *Orange* and others upon his being choſen Stadtholder.

III. The Speech of the Duke *de Boufflers* to the Doge and Senate of *Genoa*.

IV. An Attempt to ſhew that the Hereditary Juriſdictions and oppreſſive Tenures in *Scotland*, may, and ought to be aboliſhed by Parliament.

V. A Letter from an Officer at the Camp near *Huſt*, giving an Account of the Attack on *Sandberg*.

VI. The Reſolution of the States of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frieſland*, on the *French* King's Declaration.

VII. The Prince of *Orange*'s Letter to the States of *Zealand* before he was choſen Stadtholder.

VIII. The Prince of *Orange*'s Anſwer to the States of *Zealand*, on his being choſen Stadtholder.

IX. The Reſolution of the States of *Zealand*, with regard to *French* Veſſels.

X. A Letter from a *Britiſh* Officer at *Fluſhing*.

XI. Remarks on the Effects of Exhalations on the Air, from Mr. *Boyle*.

XII. Obſervations on Electricity.

XIII. Thoughts upon Love and Marriage, by Mr. *Boyle*.

XIV. A Collection of Reports, relating to Fort *St. George* or *Madraſs*.

XV. An Account and Deſcription of Fort *St. George* or *Madraſs*.

XVI. POETRY; the Pleaſures of the Night; an Ode; Time inexorable and the Remedy; Deſcription of Paradiſe; the Experiment, a Tale, &c. &c.

XVII. The Monthly Chronologer.---Mr. *Buffon*'s curious Speculum, &c. Governors elected for the Foundling Hoſpital in *Lamb*'s *Conduit Fields*, *&c.*

XIX. Marriages, *&c.*

With a Plan of the defeating and taking the *French* Fleet, by the Admirals *Anſon* and *Warren*. And an exact Map of the Provinces of *Holland*, *Utrecht*, *Guelderland*, *Zealand*, *Dutch Flanders*, and *Dutch Brabant*; neatly engraved on Copper-Plates.

With LARGE ADDITIONS. *See the Contents.*

MULTUM IN PARVO.

DUBLIN: Printed for EDWARD and JOHN EXSHAW, at the *Bible* on *Cork-Hill*. Of whom may be had compleat Sets from *May*, 1741.

And are ſold at Mrs. *Urſula Maſon*'s in *Maryborough*; and by Mr. *A. Bury* in *Drogheda*; Mr. *Brogan* in *Athlone*; Mrs. *E. Exſhaw* and Mr. *J. Cox* in *Galway*; Mr. *J. Cumin* in *Clonmell*; Mr. *D. Mahan* in *Stroakſtown*; Mr. *James Scott* in *Kilkenny*; Mr. *Roe* in *Mountmellick*; Mr. *Louit* in *Derry*; Mrs. *Pilkington* and Mr. *Sullivan* in *Cork*; Mr. *Hay* and Meſſrs. *Joy* in *Belfaſt*; Mr. *Stevenſon* in *Newry*; Mr. *Dickie* in *Armagh*; Mr. *Farrier* in *Limerick*; and Mr. *Ramſay* in *Waterford*; Mr. *Robert Turner*, Merchant, in *Caſhel*; Mr. *Tho. Cuff* in *Roſcommon*.

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CONTENTS.

AN Account of the Succeſs of the Admirals *Anſon* and *Warren* 191
Extracts of Letters, with further Particulars of the ſame Action 192, 193
The Speech of the Prince of *Orange*, when introduced to the States-General 194
——— when introduced to the Council of State *ib.*
Speech of the Duke of *Boufflers* to the Doge and Senate of *Genoa* 194
That the *Scotch* Hereditary Juriſdictions ſhould be aboliſhed 195
This would encourage Manufacturies And Fiſheries *ib.*
The Conveniency of the *Scotch* Ports, both for the Fiſheries and Trade 195, 196
The aboliſhing thoſe Juriſdictions cannot hurt private Property, *&c.* 196, 197
Nor violate the Union 197
Other Objections to this anſwered 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202
An Account of the Attack of Fort *Sandberg* 202
Reſolution of the States of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frieſland*, on the *French* King's Declaration 203
Letters of the Prince of *Orange* to the States of *Zealand*, before and after he was choſen Stadtholder 204
A Plan of the defeating and taking the *French* Fleet by the Admirals *Anſon* and *Warren*, off Cape *Finiſter*. 205
An Explanation of the Plan *ib.*
Extract of the Reſolution of the States of *Zealand* for ſeiſing *French* Veſſels *ib.* 206
Letter from a *Britiſh* Officer at *Flushing* 206
Remarks on the Effects of Exhalations upon the Diſpoſition of the Air, from the Honourable Mr. *Boyle* 206
Curious Account of a Mine 207 E
Of the Mines in *Derbyſhire*, *Hungary* and *Bohemia* 207, 208
Obſervations on Electricity by *D. Stephenſon* 208, 209, 210
Thoughts upon Love and Marriage, by the Hon. *Robert Boyle* 210, 211
Collection of Reports concerning Fort St. *George* or *Madraſs* 211
Death of Commodore *Barnet* *ibid.*
Engagement between Captain *Peyton* and Monſieur *Bourdenay* 212
The *French* attack Fort *St. George* 213
And take Poſſeſſion of it 214
The Town ranſom'd 215
The *French* ſurprized by a violent Storm 216, 217
A Deſcription of Fort *St. George* 217, 218, 219
POETRY. The Pleaſures of the Night 220
An Ode 221
Time inexorable; and the Remedy *ib.*
Deſcription of Paradiſe *ibid.*
The Experiment: A Tale 222
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 223
An Account of M. *Buffon*'s ſurprizing Speculum 224
Governors of the Foundling Hoſpital in *Lamb*'s-*Conduit*-*Fields* *ibid.*
Marriages and Births 225
Monthly Bill of Mortality *ibid.*
Foreign Affairs 226
The Towns of *Hulſt* and *Axel* ſurrender *ib.*
States-General augment their Troops *ib.*
M. *Van Hoey* recalled *ib.*
The Empreſs delivered of a Son 227
Catalogue of Books *ib.*
The Monthly Chronologer for *Ireland* 228

CONTENTS of the Additions.

Continuation of the Political Hiſtory of the Houſe of *Auſtria* 37
The Hiſtory of *France*, ſince governed by the Houſe of *Bourbon*, together with her political Views, Intereſts, *&c.* 38

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1747.

From the SUPPLEMENT *to the* LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, May 22.

CAPT. *Denis*, of his Majeſty's Ship the *Centurion*, arrived this Day with an Expreſs from Vice-Admiral *Anſon*, giving an Account, A that on the 3d Inſtant, the Squadron under his Command, conſiſting of the following Ships, *viz.*

Ships.	*Commanders.*	*Guns.*
Prince George,	Vice-Adm. Anſon. Capt. Bentley,	90
Devonſhire,	Rear-Adm. Warren Capt. Weſt,	66 B
Namur,	Hon. ——Boſcawen,	74
Monmouth,	Capt. Harriſon,	64
Prince Frederick,	Capt. Norris,	64
Yarmouth,	Capt. Brett,	64
Princeſs Louiſa,	Capt. Watſon,	60
Defiance,	Capt. Grenville,	60
Nottingham,	Capt. Saumerez,	60
Pembroke,	Capt. Fincher,	60 C
Windſor,	Capt. Hanway,	60
Centurion,	Capt. Denis,	50
Falkland,	Capt. Barradel,	50
Briſtol,	Hon. Capt. W. Montagu,	50
Ambuſcade,	Capt. John Montagu,	40
Falcon Sloop,	Capt. Gwynn,	10
Vulcan Fireſhip,	Capt. Pettigrew,	

Being off *Cape Finiſterre*, which bore S. ¾ E. D diſtant twenty-four Leagues, fell in with a *French* Fleet, conſiſting of thirty-eight Ships, nine of which ſhortened Sail, and were drawing into a Line of Battle a-head; and the reſt of the Fleet, which appeared to be under their Convoy, ſtretched to the Weſtward with all the Sail they could ſet. Mr. *Anſon* formed his Fleet into a Line, but obſerving, by the Motions of the Enemy, that their Aim was to gain Time, and endeavour to eſcape under Favour of the Night, he made the Signal for the whole Fleet to chace, and engage the Enemy, without any Regard to the Line of Battle. The *Centurion*, Capt. *Denis*, having got up with the ſternmoſt *French* Ship about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, began to engage her, upon which two of the Enemy's largeſt Ships bore down to her Aſſiſtance. The *Namur*, *Defiance*, and *Windſor*, being the next headmoſt Ships, ſoon entered into the Action, and after having diſabled thoſe *French* Ships in ſuch a Manner that the *Britiſh* Ships a-ſtern muſt ſoon come up with them, they made Sail a-Head, to prevent the Van of the Enemy from eſcaping; as did alſo ſeveral other Ships of the Fleet. The *Yarmouth* and *Devonſhire* having got up and engaged the Enemy, and the *Prince George* being near the *Invincible*, and going to fire into her, all the Ships in the Enemy's Rear ſtruck their Colours between Six and Seven o'Clock, as did all thoſe which were in the Line, before Night. Vice-Admiral *Anſon* brought to at Seven, having detached the *Monmouth*, *Yarmouth*, and *Nottingham*, to purſue the Convoy, who then bore W. by S. at about four or five Leagues Diſtance, ſo that there are Hopes of having a very good Account of them. The *Falcon Sloop*, which the Vice-Admiral had ſent after the Convoy during the Action, with Orders to make Signals for a Guidance to the other Ships, returned to the Fleet the next Day with the *Dartmouth Indiaman*. The Number and Quality of the Ships taken from the Enemy, are as follows, *viz.*

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Ships of War belonging to the French *King.*

Ships.	*Commanders.*	*Guns.*	*Men.*	
Le Serieux,	M. de la Jonquiere, Chief d'Eſcadre.	66	556	
L'Invincible,	M. de St. George,	74	700	A
Le Diamant,	Hoquart,	56	450	
Le Jaſon,	Beccard,	52	355	
Le Rubis,	M'Carty,	52	328	
Le Gloire,	Saleſſe,	44	330	

Eaſt-India *Company's Ships fitted as Men of War.*

Ships.	*Commanders.*	*Guns.*	*Men.*	
L'Apollon,	De Santons,	30	132	
Le Philibert,	Cellie,	30	170	B
Le Thetis,	Macon,	20	100	

Eaſt-India *Ship taken by the* Falcon-Sloop.

La Dartmouth,	Penoche,	18	50

The Loſs on our Side was not very conſiderable, except that of Capt. *Grenville*, of the *Defiance*, who was an excellent Officer, and whoſe Death cannot be ſufficiently lamented. Capt. *Boſcawen*, of the *Namur*, was wounded in the Shoulder with a Muſket Ball, but is in a very fair Way of Recovery. C

The *French* Chief d'Eſcadre, M. *de la Jonquiere*, was ſhot under the Blade-bone of both his Shoulders, but it was thought he would recover. One of the *French* Captains was killed, and another loſt his Leg.

Moſt of our Ships have ſuffered in their Maſts and Rigging. D

To this Account publiſhed by Authority, we ſhall add the following Extracts.

SIR, Namur *at Sea*, May 10.

THE firſt Account we had of theſe Ships, was by the *Hampton-Court*, a few Days before we left *Plymouth*, from whence we ſailed the 9th of *April*, and cruized off *Uſhant* and *Breſt* till the 20th; at which E Time we left that Station, and ſtood well to the South-Weſt, in order to make *Cape Finiſterre*. The 25th the *Falkland* joined us, (who had been diſpatched by the Admiral, to look into the *French* Ports in the Bay) and brought an Account, that two Days ſince they ſaw about 40 Sail of Ships in *St. Martin's*, with their Top-ſails looſe: Hereupon our very diligent Admiral made F the Signal for the Line of Battle a-head, at two Miles diſtant, which ſpread the Sea, and gave us great Hopes of ſeeing ſomething within twenty Leagues; having in Company eighteen Ships of the Line, beſides Frigates and Fireſhips; the former being moſtly employ'd as Scouts, for Intelligence.

The next Account we had, was from one of theſe Scouts, who came into the Fleet at G 7 o'Clock in the Morning (on *Sunday*, *May* 3) with a Signal to ſpeak with the Admiral, having ſeen and been chaſed by Part of the above-mentioned 40 Ships, the Evening before: Here our Admiral made the Signal for the Line, as uſual,

I now come to ſeeing the *French* Fleet, and it happened to be the *Namur*'s Lot; for as our Line was formed on the Starboard Tack, and we being the oldeſt Captain lead on it, ſo of Conſequence was the headmoſt Ship of our Squadron; which was now reduced to thirteen Sail of the Line, one Frigate, one Sloop, and one Fireſhip, ſome of which are chaſing. At about half an Hour after 8 in the Morning, we made a Signal for ſeeing a Strange Fleet to Leeward; immediately the Admiral hawled down the Signal for the Line of Battle, and made the Signal for the whole Fleet to chace. At noon we came near the Enemy, who was laying to in a Line of Battle, a-head, on the Starboard Tack, in all ſeventeen Sail; ſoon after, our Admiral made the Signal for all Cruizers to come into the Fleet, and for the Line of Battle a-head; at which Time we took Reefs in the Top-ſails (as is uſual when going to engage) and began to form the Line on the Starboard Tack. (Here the *Namur* leads.) The *French* obſerving, that we were not to be bullied by their ſeventeen ſail, and knowing if they run, their Convoy muſt fall into our Hands, dropped all but nine from the Line; and with them their Convoy crowded to Leeward. At one in the Afternoon, our Admiral made the Signal for thoſe who lead, to lead large: At Two the *French* hawled down their Signal for the Line, and began to run for it, (as their Convoy was now well a-head;) upon which our Admiral hawled down his Signal for the Line of Battle, and made the Signal for the whole Fleet to chace; and at about half an Hour paſt Two made the Signal to engage: At Three we came within Gun-ſhot of the Sternmoſt of the Enemy, and they began to fire their Stern-chace at us; but not regarding that, we ſtood on, and ſoon came near four or five of them, where we were very warmly engaged on both Sides, and had no Ship to our Aſſiſtance but the *Centurion* and *Defiance*; the former ſoon loſt his Main-top-maſt, and of Conſequence dropt a-ſtern: tho' Capt. *Denis* behaved himſelf like a brave experienced Officer, in uſing all poſſible Diſpatch to come into Action again; and the brave Capt. *Grenville* of the *Defiance*, (who unfortunately loſt his Life) obſerving how deſperate the *Namur* was beſet, got on our Starboard-bow, and took moſt of the Fire of one Ship from us.

After about an Hour's Engagement with five Ships, we ſhot the *Invincible*'s Main-top-maſt away, who of Conſequence dropt a-ſtern; then we made Sail a-head and engaged the *French* Admiral within Piſtol-ſhot, for about one Hour and an Half; at which Time he ſtruck to us, as did another on the Larboard-bow, and one on the Starboard-bow; but

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but I believe the latter as much to the *Defiance* as to us.

The *French* being by this Time pretty much reduced, our Admiral made the *Yarmouth*, *Monmouth*, *Nottingham*, and *Ambuscade*, the Signal to chase the Convoy. — — We had 13 Men killed in the Engagement and 63 wounded; amongst the latter was the Captain in the Right Shoulder with a Musket-Ball, the third Lieutenant much wounded in the right Groin, the Master in the right Knee, and a Marine Officer thro' the Body with a Musket-Ball, and died in Half an Hour after.

I am Yours, &c.

Extract of a Letter from on board his Majesty's Ship the WINDSOR, *in* Plymouth Sound, May 15, 1747.

THIS comes to inform you, that in Latitude 43. 46. Longitude 3. 50. West, if accounted from the Meridian of the *Lizard*, on *Sunday* the 3d of *May*, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, we saw 36 Sail of Ships, whom we suppoſed to be *French*, and indeed found them to be ſo: At Two o'Clock nine of the *French* formed the Line of Battle on the Starboard Tacks, to engage: But at three a Clock, obſerving our ſuperior Force, they wore and ſeemed to go away at large, with their Larboard Tacks at the Cat-Heads; upon which the Admiral made the general Signal to chace and form the Line of Battle, without Regard to Seniority, and ſoon after, the Signal to engage; at four o'Clock we hawled down the ſmall Sails, and bunted the Main-Sail, and about Half an Hour after, the *Centurion* began the Engagement, being ſeconded by the *Namur*; but the former dropt a-ſtern after two or three Broadſides, having his Main-top-maſt ſhot away. By this Time we came along-ſide the *French* Admiral of 64 Guns, ſeconded by the *Invincible*, another *French* Ship of War of 76 Guns, whom we engaged very cloſe about an Hour and Half; the *French* Admiral dropt a-ſtern, and would certainly have raked us fore and aft, had it not been for the *Namur*, who immediately poured a Broadſide into him; after the *Namur*, the *Devonſhire*, Rear-Admiral *Warren*, clapt him along-ſide, and the *Prince George*, Vice-Admiral *Anſon*, to whom ſhe ſtruck, having a great many Men killed, his Main-top-maſt ſhot away, and Hull, Rigging, and Sails, tore to Pieces: The Admiral having ſtruck, the *Invincible* ſoon did the like, having his Main-maſt ſhot away, and his Rigging, Sails, and Hull much ſhattered by our Ship, Rear-Admiral *Warren*, and the *Defiance*, who diſcharged ſeveral Broadſides into him. After this, we made as much Sail as we could after two *French* Ships of War, who were trying to run away, but the Sternmoſt was ſoon obliged to ſtrike to the *Namur* and the *Falkland*. We purſued the *Diamond*, a *French* 54 Gun Ship, obſtinately, till we had him along-ſide, and the ſecond Broadſide we gave him, he ſtruck, his Fore-maſt being ſhot away, and his Hull, Sails and Rigging very much damaged; this was the ninth Ship that ſtruck. — Our Ship loſt in the Action Lieut. *Steward*, of the Marines, four more killed, and eighteen dangerouſly wounded.

SPEECH *of his Serene Highneſs the Prince of* ORANGE *and* NASSAU, *when he was introduced into the Aſſembly of the* STATES GENERAL. (See p. 197, 198.)

High and Mighty Lords,

I HAD the Honour the Day before Yeſterday of being informed by the Deputies of your illuſtrious Body who came to me, that your High Mightineſſes had appointed me Captain General, and Admiral in Chief of the *United Provinces*. Upon the firſt View of ſuch a Burthen, I could not but doubt of my Ability to ſupport it; above all, when I conſider that ſuch a Station requires, that the Perſon who is inveſted with it, ſhould be Maſter of Military Knowledge, of which I have never yet had an Opportunity to gain Experience; to ſupply which Deficiency, I have applied my utmoſt Application to the Study of it, and will yet double it.

I know, High and Mighty Lords, the Importance of the Confidence you are pleaſed to place in me: my chief Care will be to merit it, by endeavouring to anſwer your Expectations. Whatever Diſtruſt I have of my own Abilities, I put my Truſt in the Aid of the Almighty, whoſe Direction has been too manifeſt for me to refuſe to accept of that Deſtination to which the Divine Providence has called me. The Unanimity with which your High Mightineſſes made Choice of me, has not a little contributed to make that Appointment agreeable to me.

But when I reflect on what that Truſt demands from me, I conſider alſo what the preſent Situation of the Republick does require, at a Time when it is attack'd by a powerful Enemy, abounding in Reſources, whilſt the Strength of the State is in ſome Meaſure enervated, by a Decline of its Commerce, by a Neglect of Diſcipline among the Troops, and from another Cauſe not leſs important, namely, a great Remiſſneſs in the Practice of Religious Worſhip.

I always

I always implore the Aid of that God who has been the Support of my illustrious Ancestors; and as I propose to tread in their Steps, I hope to experience the same Divine Protection, and that by giving up my Person, Life, and Fortune, as they have done before me, I shall be able, as they were, to rescue the Republick from the Danger with which she is at present threatened.

And since it has pleased the God of Armies to make use of me as his Instrument, for the Welfare of this People, to whose Defence I have dedicated myself, I could have wished that the Opportunity had offered sooner, for me to have acted in Concert with your High Mightinesses, to the End that the Republick, being delivered from all its Dangers, might be restored to that ancient Lustre, Splendor, and Consideration with which she long appeared to all the Powers of *Europe*.

That Time is over, and 'tis with Regret I see, that thirty Years of Peace have not recovered it. Let us double our Prayers to the Lord, that through his Goodness we may be preserved against the Enterprizes of our Enemies; and that so long as there shall remain Kingdoms and Republicks upon Earth, that of the *United Provinces* may enjoy the inestimable Benefits of her Liberty, and the Preservation of the Reform'd Religion.

When the Prince was introduced to the Council of State *by Count* Bentinck, *his Lordship made the following* Speech.

Noble and Mighty Lords,

IT has pleased the Divine Providence to direct Events in such Manner, that his Serene Highness the Prince of *Orange* and *Nassau* has been raised to the eminent Dignity of Stadtholder, Captain General and Admiral of the Union. It is in this Quality, Noble and Mighty Lords, and by Order of their High Mightinesses, that we have the Honour of introducing this Prince amongst you, conformable to the fundamental Laws of this State, and to the Instructions of this Council. We hope that the Re-establishment of the ancient Form of Government, will likewise re-establish Concord in the Republick, and will cause our Deliberations to be brought sooner than heretofore to Maturity, will give the necessary Activity to the Result of such Deliberations, and will occasion a wise Distribution of Punishments and Rewards, without which a Government cannot subsist.

It is by this Means, and by the Conduct of the Princes of *Orange*, that our Country has raised itself to that high Pitch of Felicity and Grandeur, from which it has lately fallen, so as to have neither Force nor Direction, and to be the *Derision of its Enemies*, and *an useless Burthen to its Friends*. We doubt not but the Prince which we have the Honour of presenting to you, will tread in the Steps of his glorious Ancestors, and will heartily concur with us in delivering the Republick, partly already swallowed up, and in preserving us from the Yoke of a *treacherous* and *deceitful* Neighbour, *who makes a Jest of good Faith, Honour, and Treaties sworn in the most solemn Manner*. We are persuaded that the happiest Effects will fully answer the Expectation of the whole Nation, and will justify the universal Affection which the People have shewn this Prince; an Affection which can never be effaced by Time, nor rooted up by Art. The eminent Qualities of his Serene Highness are certain Indications of the Excellence of a Choice, the most unanimous that a People ever made, and of which History cannot furnish us with an Example. We entreat you to render to his Serene Highness the Honours due to his Rank and Dignity, and we pray God to bless your Deliberations, and to direct them for the certain Welfare of our dear Country, and for the Preservation of our Republick and Liberties.

Speech *of the Duke* de Boufflers, *the* French *General, to the Doge and Senate of* GENOA.

Serene Prince! Most Excellent Lords!

THE most powerful Monarch of *Europe*, and (what is not the least Title) *the most faithful to his Engagements*, has sent me to participate with you in your Labour and in your Glory.

He has order'd me to declare to you, that he is resolv'd, whatever it may cost him, to restore to this generous and unfortunate Republick, the Splendor and Independency which the most barbarous Nations would blush in an Attempt to deprive you of.

In your Misfortunes, I can't help thinking it a great Advantage, that the most honourable Courses are inseparable from sound Policy: Indeed, if your Enemies should propose the most specious Capitulation to you, what Confidence can you place in a Power so determin'd to enslave you, as the Court of *Vienna* seems to be: It has destroyed your Fortunes; it has attempted to reduce you to the vilest Slavery; by the Mouth even of its General, it has threaten'd your Citizens with the most infamous Punishment; but it has not yet been in its Power to rob you

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you either of your Honour or your Liberty: These ineſtimable Things, a thouſand Times more precious than Life itſelf, you are ſtill poſſeſſed of. 'Tis to yourſelves that you owe this happy Revolution, which has been effected without, and even prevented, the Succours of your Allies; 'tis your preſent Actions, illuſtrious Republick, which render you the Emulators of that ancient *Rome*, of that Senate, whoſe Courage the Preſence of *Hannibal*, and even a victorious Army, then under the Walls of that City, could not ſhake.

Never loſe Sight, therefore, of your real Intereſts; on the one Hand you ſee Shame and Slavery, on the other, Glory and Liberty.

Above all Things, never ceaſe to hope in Providence, which ever deteſted Tyranny: The wonderful Things it has done for you have too ſtrongly the Mark of Divinity upon them, for you not to ſecond them with your utmoſt Efforts.

Time is precious, let us not employ it in vain Deliberations: Let one Spirit animate us: In ſhort, Moſt Excellent Lords, vouchſafe to put Confidence in one who has your Liberty more at Heart than any Man on Earth.

I ſhall be the better *Frenchman*, in becoming the moſt zealous of your Citizens: Shew me Danger, my Duty is to encounter it; I will make it the utmoſt of my Glory to ſecure you from it.

An Attempt towards ſhewing, that the HEREDITARY JURISDICTIONS *and* OPPRESSIVE TENURES *in* SCOTLAND, *not only may, but ought to be aboliſhed by* PARLIAMENT. *Continued from p.* 158.

THUS it is clear, I think, to a Demonſtration, that the Hereditary Juriſdictions and Superiorities in *Scotland* muſt always operate more ſtrongly againſt our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, than they can ever operate in its Favour; and I ſhall add this Obſervation, That in Countries where no particular Princes or Nobles are inveſted with any great Power over a Multitude of People, the Government can never be in Danger of an Inſurrection or Rebellion, whilſt wiſe, juſt, and mild Meaſures are purſued by thoſe employed in the Adminiſtration; but in Countries where particular Princes are veſted with great Powers over Multitudes of People, the extravagant Ambition or unjuſt Reſentment of two or three of theſe Princes, with the Aſſiſtance of a foreign Enemy, may raiſe a dangerous Rebellion againſt the moſt juſt and mild Government. A general popular Diſcontent can never in any Country ariſe without juſt Grounds; but two or three great Lords may become diſcontented, becauſe the Government will not allow them to oppreſs their Neighbours, or plunder their Country.

Therefore it muſt be admitted, that the Aboliſhing of the Hereditary Juriſdictions and oppreſſive Tenures in *Scotland*, will certainly tend to prevent Rebellion, and to ſecure the internal Security of the United Kingdoms; and that it would tend to the promoting of Trade, Manufactures and Fiſheries, what has happen'd in *England* ſince the Reigns of *Henry* the 7th, and 8th, is a manifeſt Proof. Would any rich Merchant or Manufacturer chuſe to ſettle in a Country, where he muſt be ſubject to the Oppreſſions and Extortions of ſome little Fellow appointed Steward, Bailiff, or Underſheriff, by the noble Family that has hereditarily veſted in it the Juriſdiction; and againſt which he can expect no Redreſs, without putting himſelf to vaſt Trouble and Expence? Nay, if he attempts to ſeek Redreſs, he muſt leave the Country; for from that Moment all the People of the Country would, at the Inſtigation of their hereditary Lord, unite againſt him, and abſolutely refuſe to have any Dealings with him. I have heard, and have Reaſon to believe, that ſome of thoſe great Lords poſſeſſed of Hereditary Juriſdictions, do not chuſe to have any Strangers, eſpecially if they are rich, come to ſettle in their Country. As Serjeant *Kite* in the Play refuſed to inliſt a Schoolmaſter, leſt he ſhould write Petitions, ſo they endeavour to prevent rich Strangers coming to ſettle in their Country, leſt they ſhould oppoſe their arbitrary Decrees, and teach Independency to their People.

From the very Nature of Things we have Reaſon to believe, that there is ſome Truth in what I advance; for there are ſo many natural Ports upon the weſtern Coaſt of *Scotland*, and they lie ſo convenient for the Whale, Cod, and Herring Fiſheries, and for the *Weſt India*, *Portugal*, *Mediterranean*, and *African* Trade, that, I am convinced, ſome of our Merchants and Manufacturers would have ſettled there before now, if they could have expected Encouragement and Protection from the People of the Country; and we cannot ſuppoſe, that the poorer Sort would have been againſt Men's bringing Money and Trade into their Country, if they had not by their arbitrary Maſters been ſpirited up, or rather compelled to act againſt what was ſo viſibly their own Intereſt.

Glaſgow is now the moſt flouriſhing City for Trade in *Scotland*; and as in ſeveral Parts of the Coaſt to the Northward, as well as in ſome of the Iſlands, more commodious

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modious Harbours might be made at a ſmall Expence, it may reaſonably be expected, that if thoſe Hereditary Juriſdictions and oppreſſive Tenures were aboliſhed, and proper Encouragement given by the Government, ſome new and flouriſhing Cities would be ſoon begun to be erected in the Iſlands, or upon the Coaſt to the Northward of *Glaſgow*; and by the Example of the People ſettled in thoſe Cities, a Spirit of Induſtry and Manufacture would ſoon be ſpread over the whole *Highlands* and North of *Scotland*; for as Proviſions and Labour are vaſtly cheap in that Country, if the Natives did not, Strangers would certainly reſort thither and ſet up Manufactures, as ſoon as they found they had a neighbouring Port from whence they could export their Goods, and that they could live as ſafely and as independently there, as in any other Part of the Kingdom.

Even the Price as well as the Revenues of Land Eſtates in that Country would ſoon be conſiderably raiſed, becauſe there would ſoon be an Increaſe of Purchaſers; for as to ſmall Freehold Eſtates by Socage or Few Tenure, there are now hardly any ſuch to be purchaſed in the whole Country; and as to large Eſtates a Gentleman will never ſurely purchaſe in a Country, where neither he nor any of his Poſterity can well expect to be choſen the Repreſentative of his County in Parliament, unleſs he makes himſelf the Slave of ſome neighbouring Lord, who has the hereditary Sheriffſhip of the County, and conſequently is Maſter of the Return, when the leaſt Cavil or Doubt can be pretended with regard to the Election.

In ſhort, the many good Conſequences attending the Aboliſhment of theſe Hereditary Juriſdictions and oppreſſive Tenures are ſo apparent, that I am ſurpriſed to ſee any of the Proprietors ſo devoid of Publick Spirit as to oppoſe it, eſpecially ſince his Majeſty and the Parliament ſeem willing to allow them an adequate Satisfaction. That they are to be allowed any Satisfaction, they ſhould look on as a Favour from the Publick, becauſe, if the Nature of our Conſtitution were to be ſtrictly enquired into, it might perhaps be made appear, that the Crown never had a Right to grant, nor any Subject a Right to hold an Hereditary Juriſdiction over any particular Diſtrict; and the Parliament of *Scotland* was long before the Union ſo ſenſible of this, that in the Year 1440, all Regalities then in the King's Hands were by an Act then paſſed annexed to the Royalty; and it was enacted, that in Time to come, no Regalities ſhould be granted without Conſent of Parliament. And in the Year 1584, another Act was made, by which all Juriſdictions not approved by King or Parliament were aboliſhed.

As neither of theſe Acts was ever thought to be an Increachment upon the Prerogative of the Crown, we muſt conclude, that no ſuch Juriſdictions ever could, by the *Scottiſh* Law, be granted without the Authority of Parliament; and if any ſuch were ever granted by King or Parliament, they were not, certainly, granted for the private Emolument of the Grantee, but for the Publick Good; conſequently, when King and Parliament think, that the Publick Good requires their being aboliſhed, it will, I fear, be difficult for the Proprietor to ſhew, by what Law he is intitled to a Compenſation. But as this is not diſputed at preſent, I ſhall enlarge no farther upon the Queſtion.

I ſhall now conſider the moſt material Objections made againſt the Aboliſhing of theſe Juriſdictions and Superiorities. It is ſaid, that no Man ought to be diveſted of his Property without his Conſent, unleſs he has been guilty of ſome Crime, and legally tried and convicted. This, I ſhall grant, is a Maxim that ought to be held ſacred in all Caſes where the Publick is no Way concerned; but when the Publick Good requires it, no true Patriot will ſcruple to ſacrifice his Property, even without any Equivalent; no Man who has any Regard to his Country will, in ſuch a Caſe, refuſe to part with his Property, upon receiving an adequate Compenſation: If he does ſhew himſelf to be ſo whimſically ſelfiſh, he ought to be compelled; and this is what is frequently done almoſt every Seſſion of Parliament, in Bills relating to the Highways, to the making of Rivers navigable, to the dividing and incloſing of Commons, &c.

But farther, as to private Juriſdictions, ſurely it will not be ſaid, that a Property in any ſuch can ſtand upon the ſame Footing with other Sorts of Property. Every free-born Subject has a Right to be tried, in all Caſes of Life, Liberty, and Property, by the King's Laws and the King's Judges, and this Right ought not to be taken from him without his Conſent, unleſs for the Publick Utility: Nay, ſo jealous are our Laws in this Reſpect, that no Subject can of himſelf give up this Right: No Man can, in this Country, make himſelf the Slave of another. Therefore no Man, much leſs the whole People of a Diſtrict, can be diveſted of this Right, unleſs for the Publick Utility: If King and Parliament ſhould do ſo upon any other Account, they would do an Injury to every Man diveſted of this Right without his own Conſent. We muſt therefore ſuppoſe, that when thoſe Hereditary Juriſdictions were firſt eſtabliſhed, it was for the Publick Utility, not

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not for the Private Emolument of any particular Family; and consequently, when the Publick Utility requires it, the Legiſlature may the more freely take them away. It is no Objection to ſay, that ſome of thoſe Hereditary Juriſdictions have been purchaſed at a high Price by the Families now poſſeſſed of them; becauſe every Man ought to know the Nature of what he purchaſes, and conſequently the Purchaſers ought to have known, that the Juriſdictions they purchaſed not only might, but ought to be aboliſhed, as ſoon as the Publick Utility made it neceſſary. Therefore it muſt be admitted, that the Right of Property which particular Families have in theſe Juriſdictions, is a Right which ſtands upon a very different Footing from other Rights of Property which were originally eſtabliſhed, and are preſerved in private Men for their own particular Advantage, as well as for the general Good of the Nation.

Another Objection againſt aboliſhing theſe Hereditary Juriſdictions and oppreſſive Superiorities, upon paying an adequate Price to the Proprietors, is drawn from the 18th, 19th, and 20th Articles of the Union between the two Kingdoms, from which Articles it is inferred, that this is what cannot be done even by King and Parliament, without violating theſe Articles. In Anſwer to this I ſhall beg leave to examine theſe Articles one by one, after having made this general Obſervation, That every Man who wiſhes well either to his King or Country, ought to be extremely cautious of ſtarting any ſuch Objection; and that in an incorporating Union between two independent States, ſome Articles may be made unalterable, which both may, in Proceſs of Time, find very inconvenient, and heartily wiſh to have altered. Human Foreſight is ſo weak, that it is impoſſible to judge, with any Certainty, what may be the Effects of Time and a future Change of Circumſtances; therefore, in ſuch Agreements it is extremely dangerous, and, I think, not very prudent, to make any Article abſolutely unalterable, by that which is then eſtabliſhed as the future ſupreme Power of the United Kingdoms; becauſe it will, upon every Occaſion, furniſh the Factious and Seditious with Arguments for ſtirring up Diviſions and Diſcontents among the People. Every new Law, every new Regulation, however neceſſary for the Good of both, however conſiſtent with their incorporating Contract, will, by ſuch Men, be repreſented as a Breach of the Union; and as ſome Men muſt ſuffer, or may think they ſuffer, by every new Regulation that can be made, they will of courſe make uſe of this Pretence for giving Countenance to their Oppoſition.

This is the Caſe at preſent, as muſt appear from a ſtrict Examination of theſe Articles. By the 18th it is provided, 'That 'as to Laws which concern Publick Right, 'Policy and Civil Government, they may 'be made the ſame throughout the whole 'United Kingdom; but that no Alteration 'be made in Laws which concern Private 'Right, except for evident Utility of the 'Subjects within *Scotland*.' This Article is ſo far from reſtraining the Parliament of *Great Britain* from doing what is now propoſed, that by the expreſs Words of the Article, the Parliament is in a double Reſpect impowered ſo to do. Does not the Adminiſtration of Juſtice concern Policy and Civil Government? Does it not concern Civil Government to prevent any private Man's having it in his Power to raiſe an Army againſt the Government? Is it not for the evident Utility of the Subjects within *Scotland* to prevent Rebellions, and to promote Trade, Manufactures, and Fiſheries amongſt them? Thoſe Gentlemen therefore that are againſt what is now propoſed, ſeem to be infatuated, when they quote this Article in their Favour.

Then as to the 19th Article, the Words laid hold of upon this Occaſion are theſe: 'And that the Heretable Rights of Admi'ralty, and Vice-Admiralties in *Scotland*, 'be reſerved to the reſpective Proprietors, 'as *Rights of Property*, ſubject nevertheleſs, 'as to the Manner of exerciſing ſuch Here'table Rights, to ſuch Regulations and Al'terations as ſhall be thought proper to be 'made by the Parliament of *Great Britain*. 'And that all other Courts, now in being 'within the Kingdom of *Scotland*, do re'main; but ſubject to Alterations by the 'Parliament of *Great-Britain*.' From theſe Words it is argued, that the Heretable Rights of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty in *Scotland* cannot be aboliſhed; and that the Hereditary Courts of Juſticiary, Regality, or Sheriwalty then in being in *Scotland*, cannot be aboliſhed, even by the *Britiſh* Parliament. As to Hereditary Admiralties or Vice-Admiralties, I anſwer, that they are reſerved only as *Rights of Property*, and conſequently, by the preceding Article, the Proprietor may ſtill be obliged, by Act of Parliament, to part with them upon receiving an adequate Price, when the publick Good, that is to ſay, the evident Utility of the Subjects within *Scotland*, makes it neceſſary, this being the Caſe with regard to every Right of Property a Subject can be poſſeſſed of. And as to other Courts, theſe Words in this Article were not intended to relate to any Hereditary Juriſdictions, becauſe all ſuch are provided for by the next following Article. The Words in this Article muſt then be ſuppoſed to mean only,

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that there shall be a Sheriff Court, a Commissary Court, &c. in every County, as there was at that Time.

And now, lastly, I come to the 20th Article, the Words of which are: 'That all 'Heretable Offices, Superiorities, Heretable 'Jurisdictions, Offices for Life, and Juris- 'dictions for Life, be reserved to the Own- 'ers thereof *as Rights of Property*, in the 'same Manner as they are now enjoyed by 'the Laws of *Scotland*, notwithstanding 'this Treaty.' Here again the same Answer is to be made, which I have already made with Regard to Rights of Admiralty. They are as secure, and are by this Article made no securer than Rights of Property in Lands or Houses. Suppose it should be resolved to carry into Execution a Project that has been often talked of, I mean, that of making a Communication by Water between the Friths of *Forth* and *Clyde*, might not the *British* Parliament by an Act oblige the Proprietors of Lands or Houses between these two Friths, to sell at an adequate Price to the Undertakers, all such Houses and Parcels of Land, as they should find necessary for carrying their Project into Execution? I say, might not the *British* Parliament pass such an Act, without making the least Incroachment upon the Articles of Union? They certainly might, for the Sake of the Publick Good; and as these Hereditary Jurisdictions are secured to the Owners only *as Rights of Property*, by the Articles of the Union, the Parliament may oblige the Owners to sell them to the Crown, for an adequate Price, if it be found necessary for promoting the Publick Good, with the same Freedom they may now, for the Sake of Publick Utility, oblige the Owners of Lands or Houses to sell their Property for an adequate Price.

It is therefore evident, that the Law now proposed for compelling the Proprietors of Hereditary Jurisdictions to sell them to the Crown for an adequate Price, and the Law for compelling Superiors to sell to their Vassals those Rights of Superiority which have always been deemed oppressive, may both be passed, without making the least Incroachment upon any Article of the Union. The Power of the Legislature is in this Respect indubitable; the only Question is, whether those Laws may tend to promote the Publick Utility, and that this will be the Consequence, I have already, I think, demonstrated. But it is said, that those Hereditary Jurisdictions cannot be supposed to be in their own Nature derogatory of the just Prerogative of the Crown, or destructive of Publick Utility, because they have lately been vindicated and secured to their Possessors, on two most solemn Occasions, to wit, the Revolution and the Union; for at the Revolution, the Act of the *Scottish* Parliament in 1681, whereby these Rights were invaded, was presented as a publick Grievance; and at the Union, their Security was provided for by the particular and express Articles above-mentioned.

Upon this I must observe, that this very Act of 1681 is a proof, that the *Scottish* Parliament was not infallible, no more than any other. All Parliaments or Assemblies are sometimes, or in some Cases, influenced by an Interest different from, perhaps opposite to, the Interest of their Country. This was the Case of the Parliament which passed that Act in 1681. It was carried by the Influence of one of the most arbitrary Ministers *Scotland* ever saw, and was necessary for justifying some oppressive Measures he had been pursuing but a little before; and the Act was in itself inconsistent with the fundamental Constitution of *Scotland*; for as the Hereditary Jurisdictions in *Scotland* were, or certainly ought to have been, established by Authority of Parliament, the King could not by his sole Authority take them away, or render them useless; therefore it was a Grievance to declare, as that Act did, that, notwithstanding any such Hereditary Jurisdiction, the King might, by his sole Authority, appoint other Judges within that District. But the declaring of this to be a Grievance does not, surely, abrogate that Power vested in the supreme Legislature of the Kingdom, by which they may oblige any Subject to give up his Property for a just and valuable Consideration, when they think it necessary for the publick Good.

As to what was done at the Union, I have already shewn, that these Hereditary Jurisdictions still stand upon no better Footing than other Rights of Property; therefore all that can be inferred from what was done by the Parliament of *Scotland*, either at the Revolution or Union, is, that they did not then think it was necessary for the publick Good to have all such Jurisdictions bought up, and again vested in the Crown; and if we consider, what Influence the Proprietors of these Jurisdictions always had in the Parliament of *Scotland*, we may easily see the Reason why this Question was never brought under the Consideration of Parliament. In this Case therefore, as it has already happened in some others, it may be lucky for the People of *Scotland* in general, that their great Lords have not as much Influence upon the Parliament of *Great Britain*, as they formerly had upon the Parliaments of *Scotland*.

The third Objection is, That Counties Palatine and Lords of Manors in *England* have higher Jurisdictions, Powers, and Privileges, than the Hereditary Justiciars, Sheriffs,

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Sheriffs, Lords of Regality, or Barons in *Scotland*, conſequently there is the ſame Reaſon for aboliſhing the former as the latter; and therefore to aboliſh the latter, while the former are left intire and inviolated, is making a Diſtinction between the Subjects of *Scotland* and *England*, which deſerveth to be, and cannot fail of being, reſented by the People of *Scotland*, becauſe it ſeems to be a treating them with Contempt; from whence it is inferred, that this Meaſure may more probably be the Cauſe of a new Rebellion, than a proper Means for preventing any future Rebellion.

If the Fact upon which this Objection is founded, were true: If it were true, that Counties Palatine, *&c.* in *England*, had higher Juriſdictions than belongs to any of the Hereditary Juſticiars, *&c.* in *Scotland*, it could be no Argument againſt what is now propoſed to be done with regard to *Scotland*: It would only be an Argument for another Bill of the ſame Nature with regard to *England*; and if this ſhould be neglected, ſurely the People of *Scotland*, at leaſt thoſe not poſſeſſed of any Hereditary Juriſdictions, could not take it amiſs, that the Parliament of *Great Britain* ſhew'd more Regard to their Liberties than to the Liberties of the People of *England*. But the Misfortune of this Objection is, that the Fact upon which it is founded is far from being true. There is no Part of *England* or *Wales* where the Plaintiff, if he pleaſes, may not bring his Action in the King's Courts at *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and have it try'd by the King's Judges in their Circuits. This every Subject may do by Law, and the Happineſs of their Circumſtances in *England* is ſuch, that they are able to ſupport the Expence. Whereas in ſome Parts of *Scotland*, the People are diſabled by Law, and in moſt Parts the Majority of the People are diſabled by the Narrowneſs of their Circumſtances, from ſeeking Redreſs in the King's Courts at *Edinburgh*. Even thoſe who might ſupport the Expence, are frightened from it, by the great Power which their Hereditary Judge has in other Reſpects over their Eſtates. For Example, The Vaſſal of an Hereditary Sheriff, or Lord of Regality, might perhaps be able to ſupport the Expence of a Suit before the Lords of Seſſion at *Edinburgh*, but he dares not bring his Action there, or appeal from the Court of his Hereditary Judge, becauſe of that Judge's being likewiſe the Superior of his Land Eſtate, and as ſuch enabled to ſubject him to various Sorts of Oppreſſion; and the Misfortune is, that theſe Lords of Regalities, or Hereditary Judges, are generally the Superiors, or Lords Paramount, of all or moſt of the Lands within their Juriſdictions.

From this Difference in the Circumſtances of the People, it is plain, that Hereditary Juriſdictions muſt be more dangerous, and may be more oppreſſive in *Scotland*, than they can ever be in *England*, and therefore there is not the ſame Reaſon for aboliſhing the latter. But I am really ſurpriſed to hear it ſaid, that there are in *England* any ſuch Hereditary Juriſdictions as thoſe now exiſting in *Scotland*. As to Palatinates, there is not ſo much as one now veſted heredita-rily in the Family of any Subject. There is but one Hereditary Sheriffſhip, meaning that of *Weſtmorland*; and as to Manor Courts, their Power is ſo circumſcribed by the Courts in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, by the County Courts, by the Seſſions of the Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* that no Man within the Purlieu of any of them, can be liable to the leaſt Oppreſſion, were it never ſo much in the Will of the Judge or Judges thereof to oppreſs; for I muſt obſerve, that in the Manor Court called the *Court Baron by Common Law*, the Freeholders are the Judges, ſo that by Means of that Court the Lord of the Manor has no Sort of Juriſdiction veſted perſonally in him; and as to the *Court Baron by Cuſtom*, its Juriſdiction extends only to the Copyholders, who are ſuppoſed by Law to be a Part of the Lord's Family, therefore in this Court he is the ſole Judge; but even here his Juriſdiction is ſo circumſcribed, that he cannot oppreſs or decide unjuſtly, becauſe of the many Methods provided by Law for redreſſing the Injured, and becauſe the Perſon injured is generally able to ſupport the Expence of ſuing for Redreſs; or if he ſhould not, he may probably find ſome neighbouring Gentleman or Lawyer to patronize his Complaint: Whereas, in *Scotland*, or ſome Part of it at leaſt, no ſuch friendly Neighbour can be found, perhaps in a whole County, by Reaſon of their being all Vaſſals to, or ſome Way under the Rod of the Oppreſſor.

Thus it muſt appear, that there is not the ſame Reaſon for aboliſhing the Hereditary Juriſdictions ſtill remaining in *England*, that there is for aboliſhing thoſe in *Scotland*; and if there were, it could not, as I have ſaid, be made uſe of as an Argument for not aboliſhing the latter; nor can the aboliſhing the latter, without aboliſhing at the ſame Time the former, be taken amiſs or complained of by any one in *Scotland*, but ſuch as are poſſeſſed of thoſe Hereditary Juriſdictions, or ſuch as are influenced by them. No Man in his right Senſes but would chuſe to have his Cauſe tried by a Judge appointed by the Crown, rather than by a Judge appointed by any neighbouring Lord or Gentleman, who may very probably have a particular Intereſt in having

having the Affair determined againſt him: No Man in his right Senſes but would chuſe to live in a Diſtrict, where he, or ſome of his Family, may have a Chance to be the chief Magiſtrate, rather than in a Diſtrict where the chief Magiſtracy is veſted hereditarily in ſome neigbouring Lord or Gentleman. Therefore, if any Clamour has been raiſed among the People in *Scotland*, if any Petitions ſhould be preſented to Parliament againſt the Bill, by thoſe who are ſubject to ſuch Juriſdictions, it will be a ſtrong Argument in favour of the Bill, becauſe it will be a manifeſt Proof of the great Power thoſe Hereditary Judges have thereby acquired over the People ſubject to their Juriſdiction, and conſequently a Proof of what I ſet out with, that theſe Hereditary Juriſdictions will always furniſh Fuel for Rebellions; for if an Hereditary Judge can prevail with Men to clamour and petition againſt what is ſo evidently calculated for their Advantage, ſurely he may prevail with them to join with him in a Rebellion, when there are the leaſt Hopes of Succeſs.

This Argument will become ſtill more cogent, if no Petitions in Favour of the Bill ſhould come up from the People of any of thoſe Counties or Diſtricts that are ſubject to theſe Hereditary Juriſdictions. If this ſhould be the Caſe, it will be a moſt convincing Proof of the ſlaviſh Subjection thoſe People are under, and will be an Argument with every generous Mind for inſiſting upon their being delivered from that Subjection. Can we ſuppoſe, that a Gentleman whoſe Eſtate lies within a Regality, has no Dependence upon the Lord of that Regality? Can we ſuppoſe, that any Man of Spirit would deſire to have a Dependence upon his Fellow-Subject? Therefore, when his Caſe is under the Conſideration of Parliament, when Petitions are preſented againſt ſetting him free, and great Pains taken to repreſent ſuch a Regulation as unpopular, if he does not petition for being ſet free, if he is not joined by all thoſe in the ſame Circumſtances, it muſt proceed from ſomething that deſerves the Name of Slavery rather than Dependence. It may be ſaid, 'tis true, that were the Regality diſſolved, his Eſtate muſt lie within ſome County, ſo that his Dependence would only be transferred from the Lord of Regality to the Sheriff, and he may rather chuſe to continue his Dependence on the former, than have it transferred to the latter; but if the Sheriffſhip of the County be veſted in the Crown, no Man can make ſuch a Choice, becauſe he has an equal Chance of being appointed Sheriff of the County, and thereby acquiring the Dependence of others, inſtead of being ſubject to any himſelf.

This equal Chance which every Gentleman has of being appointed, or of having ſome of his Family appointed, Sheriff of the County, muſt convince every Man who has an Eſtate within any Hereditary Juriſdiction, that it is his Intereſt to have all ſuch Juriſdictions aboliſhed; and if they do not all petition in Favour of a Bill for that Purpoſe, if any of them petition againſt ſuch a Bill, it muſt proceed from their Dread of a Power which no Subject ought to have over another.

The next Objection, and the laſt I ſhall take Notice of, is not ſo much an Objection againſt aboliſhing the Hereditary Juriſdictions in *Scotland*, as it is an Objection againſt reſtoring them to the Crown; for it is ſaid, that by ſo doing we ſhall increaſe the Power of the Crown, which is already greater than can be well thought conſiſtent with our Conſtitution. As to this, I muſt grant, that I heartily wiſh to ſee a true Publick Spirit more generally prevalent among the People; for then it would be proper to reſtore to them ſome of thoſe Rights and Privileges they have been deprived of, particularly that of chuſing their Sheriffs and their Conſervators or Juſtices of the Peace; but till this happens, the Power of appointing Sheriffs, *&c.* muſt continue where it is, and I wiſh we may not be forced by that ſelfiſh venal Spirit which prevails, to increaſe rather than diminiſh the Power of the Crown. That too great a Power in the Crown is inconſiſtent with our Conſtitution, I ſhall readily admit; but it is ſtill more inconſiſtent with our Conſtitution, and may be attended with more fatal Conſequences, to veſt or continue too great a Power in the Family of any Subject; becauſe it will expoſe us to all thoſe Evils, under which this Nation groaned for Ages after the Conqueſt, Evils which *Germany* now groans under, and which may bring on a Diſſolution of that auguſt and powerful Body. We muſt take the beſt Care we can to prevent our being made Slaves by the Crown, but at the ſame Time we ought to take Care, that no Part of the People ſhall be, or continue to be the Slaves of any Fellow-Subject; leſt they ſhould join with the Crown in eſtabliſhing a general Slavery, in order to get free from the particular one they find themſelves ſubjected to.

It is certainly of dangerous Conſequence to the free Choice of Members of Parliament in any County, to have the Nomination of the Sheriff veſted in the Crown; but it is of more dangerous Conſequence to have that Office veſted hereditarily in the Family of any particular Subject, becauſe the latter will always have more Inducement to commit Iniquity than the Nominee of the Crown can ever have. Beſides, the

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Crown, as to its Nomination, is under ſome Reſtraint, becauſe it generally chuſes one of three recommended by the Judges; whereas an Hereditary Sheriff is under no Reſtraint as to the Nomination of his Deputy, and in many Caſes cannot be made to anſwer for his Miſdeeds. Therefore, theſe Juriſdictions may be, and indeed muſt be veſted in the Crown, and muſt there remain, till it be found neceſſary to make ſome general and new Regulation for the Appointment of Sheriffs and other inferior Magiſtrates over the whole United Kingdom.

I think, I need not trouble the Reader with any more of the Objections made againſt aboliſhing theſe Juriſdictions; however, before I conclude, I ſhall beg Leave juſt to touch upon a few more of them. It is ſaid, that the Aboliſhing of theſe Juriſdictions ſuppoſes, that the Proprietors have made a bad Uſe of them, and yet no Proof of this has been ſo much as attempted. A ſhort Anſwer to this is, that no ſuch Thing is ſuppoſed, either in the Preamble or any other Part of the Bill. It is not the bad Uſe that has been made, but the bad Uſe that may be made of theſe Juriſdictions, and the Publick Inconveniences that naturally reſult from them, that is ſuggeſted as the Cauſe of their being aboliſhed. They are not to be aboliſhed by Way of Puniſhment upon the Proprietors, but for the Sake of the Publick Good, that muſt accrue from extending the Influence, Benefit, and Protection of the King's Laws and Courts of Juſtice to all his Majeſty's Subjects in *Scotland*. The Bill is not therefore founded upon any Facts, but upon the general Nature of Things, and conſequently there was not the leaſt Occaſion for any Proofs, nor could there be any Proof attempted.

Another Objection is, that theſe Hereditary Juriſdictions are the Birthright, and the moſt honourable Birthright of thoſe poſſeſſed of them, therefore they cannot in Honour accept of any Price or Satisfaction for them. As to what a Man may think a Point of Honour, there is no arguing; and therefore, if any of theſe Gentlemen ſhould think, that he cannot in Honour accept of a Price for his Hereditary Juriſdiction, the Publick muſt take it without a Price. But I think, there is no Point of Honour more univerſally allowed, than that a Man is obliged to part with any Thing, even Life itſelf, when it becomes neceſſary for promoting the Good of his Country, and the Legiſlature is ſurely the beſt Judge of what is neceſſary for this Purpoſe. A Nobleman's Palace or his Park is as much his Birthright as any Hereditary Juriſdiction he can be poſſeſſed of, yet both he may be compelled by the Legiſlature to part with, for making a River navigable, or for any other Publick Benefit. In ſuch Caſes, the more freely he parts with his Property, the more readily he accepts of the Satisfaction offered by the Publick, the more honourably, in my Opinion, he acts. Strong and well fortified Caſtles were formerly the Birthright of many of our Nobility, and were certainly as honourable a Birthright as any Man could be poſſeſſed of: Theſe were afterwards deemed to be inconſiſtent with the Publick Tranquillity; therefore the Proprietors were diſpoſſeſſed by *Henry* II. and all the Caſtles demoliſhed, except a few which the King kept in his own Hands; and yet I never heard, that any one of our Nobility at that Time thought his Honour concerned in defending his Birthright, or in refuſing the Satisfaction offered him by that great and wiſe King.

In ſhort, no Man's Honour can ſuffer by complying with what is deemed for the Good of his Country. No diſintereſted Man will ſay ſo; and therefore I am apt to ſuppoſe, that the contrary Opinion was firſt ſuggeſted by ſome one of thoſe Under Agents, who, without the Privity of his Lord, made uſe of his Power to ſqueeze unjuſt Perquiſites from thoſe who have the Misfortune to be under the Hereditary Juriſdiction.

Laſtly, It is ſaid, that this Regulation will increaſe the Number of Lawyers, and make them ſwarm as much in all the Country Towns in *Scotland* as they now do in *England*. It ſeems ſomething extraordinary to ſuppoſe, that the Diminiſhing the Number of Courts in a Country ſhould increaſe the Number of Lawyers; and yet this may very probably be the Conſequence, though this Conſequence is far from being an Objection. In Courts of Regality or Hereditary Sheriffſhip, there is no Uſe for Law or Lawyers, becauſe Men do not depend upon the Juſtice of their Cauſe, but upon the Intereſt they can make with the Lord's Bailiff, who is generally biaſſed by his own or his Lord's Favour, Affection, or Intereſt. Before ſuch a Judge, Reaſoning is ridiculous, Eloquence is a Jeſt. This the Suitors are ſenſible of, therefore they either employ no Lawyer, or give themſelves very little Concern about his Capacity, and conſequently give him but a ſmall Fee: But when the Sheriffs are all to be appointed by the Crown, it is to be hoped, that Care will be taken, by the Advice of the Court of Seſſion in *Scotland*, and not of any particular Judge thereof, to appoint Men of Capacity and Probity as Sheriffs in each County; and when all the particular Courts are demoliſhed, and the whole Buſineſs of the County brought before the Sheriff's Court, and there impartially conſidered, the People will find it neceſſary to employ good Lawyers, which of Courſe will increaſe their

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their Number; and if Trade and Manufactures be introduced, the Riches of the People will increaſe, which will make a new Addition to the Number of Lawyers in each County.

A great Number of Lawyers in a Country, is ſo far from being a Nuſance or Misfortune, that it is a certain Sign of the Impartiality of its Courts, and flouriſhing Condition of its People. I ſhall grant, that the Multitude and Perplexity of the Laws of a Country, may in ſome Meaſure contribute to increaſe the Number of its Lawyers; but in a Country where the People are poor, or the Courts partial, the Number of Lawyers can never be great; and therefore, if the Conſequence of this Regulation ſhould be an Increaſe of the Number of Lawyers in *Scotland*, tho' this of itſelf could not be called a good Conſequence, yet it would be a certain Sign of the Regulation's being attended with many good Conſequences.

I hope, I have now ſhewn, that the Aboliſhing of the Hereditary Juriſdictions and oppreſſive Tenures in *Scotland*, muſt tend to prevent Inſurrections, and to promote Trade, Manufactures, and Fiſheries, among the People there; and that this may be done by an Act of the *Britiſh* Parliament, upon giving a reaſonable Price to thoſe who have a Property in theſe Juriſdictions and Tenures, without any Breach of Juſtice, or any Incroachment upon the Articles of Union: And I likewiſe hope, that I have fully anſwered every material Objection that has been, or can be made againſt this Meaſure. I cannot expect, that what I have ſaid, or can ſay, will convince thoſe who are perſonally intereſted in the Queſtion, or thoſe who have an immediate Dependence upon them: but what I have ſaid, will, I hope, have ſome Weight with the reſt of the People in *Scotland*. It is for them I write, and to them I muſt recommend a candid and impartial Examination of the Argument, without allowing themſelves to be impoſed on, by the ſpecious Pretences of thoſe, who have unluckily a particular Intereſt in oppoſing what ſeems calculated for the general Intereſt of their Country.

I am, SIR, &c.

LETTER *from an Officer in the firſt Battalion of the* Royal Regiment, *dated from the Camp near* Hulſt, April 26; *giving a particular and authentick Account of the Attack of Fort* SANDBERG, *near the Lines of* Hulſt.

SIR,

YOU have before heard of the particular Service upon which we were ordered, in purſuance of which we ſailed up the *Honde*, or *Weſtern Scheld*, upon the 22d about Four in the Morning, and landed at *Stoppeldyke*, in the Iſland of *Hulſt*, oppoſite to *Sacmſlack* in the County of *Axel*.

As you know that many of the ſtrong Places in this Part of *Flanders*, were either in the Hands of the *French*, or inveſted by a Body of 25 or 30,000 Men, under the Command of Count *Lowendahl*, you will not be ſurpriſed to hear that our Battalion has almoſt ended the Campaign on their Part with a conſiderable Loſs, but with as much Reputation, I will venture to ſay, as in any Campaign they ſerved this Century. But it is better that I ſhould leave this to be ſaid by others, and proceed to the Particulars; ſome of which are diſagreeable.

Soon after we landed, upon the 22d, a Camp was marked out for the three Battalions under General *Fuller*'s Command, extending from the Place of Landing towards *Hulſt*, along the River which divides that Country from *Axel*, in order to prevent the *French* from making any Interruption from that Side, which Lieut. General *La Rocque*, Governor of that Country apprehended, from the Difficulties which the Enemy met with in making their Approaches by the *Digue*, upon which the Fort of *Sandberg* is ſituated.

The Enemy ſome Days before, having ſurprized the Fort of *Outkyeer*, and one or two ſmall Redoubts in the Way to *Sandberg*, reſolved, it ſeems, to make their Puſh that Way; for after battering and bombarding that Fort for ſeveral Days, they attempted to take it by an Aſſault, upon the 22d at Night; upon which our Brigade was ſent for to ſuſtain 4 *Dutch* Battalions, and 1 of *Saxe Gotha*'s, who repulſed the *French* after a warm Attack of 3 Hours, from 9 to 12 *; and as we had 9 Miles to march, we could not come up till 5 in the Morning, when our Battalion was ordered by General *La Rocque*, to proceed to the *Dutch* Camp near *Sandberg*, and the other two to return to their old Ground.

Every Thing remained quiet during that Day and the following Night, except ſome Cannonading, in which we were very unequally matched, the *French* having none under 24 down from 48 Pounders, and we none exceeding 6 Pounders; at laſt the *French* having carried their Approaches by Sap, almoſt under the Palliſades, many of which were beat down by the Cannon and

* *In which Time the Fort was three Times loſt and retaken. The* French *loſt* 1000 *Men, the* Dutch, *&c. about* 400.

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and Bombs, they began an Aſſault with great Reſolution, upon *Friday* the 24th, about 9 in the Evening; and having gained a little Ground upon the Out-guards and Picquets, the Regiments incamped marched immediately to ſuſtain them. By the Situation of the Encampment, the *Dutch* Regiment of *Thierry*, who had behaved well on the Attack two Days before, marched firſt up and did well upon this, but in Half an Hour were ſick of it; upon which the *Royals* advanced, regained what little Ground was loſt, and repulſed the *French* upon every Attack, and did not ſuffer themſelves to be relieved till all their Ammunition was ſpent; to ſupply which, many of them retired, borrowed Cartridges from the *Dutch*, and returned again to the Attack.

The Narrowneſs of the Ground on which we were drawn up, would not admit of our Wheeling outwards to the Right and Left, requiſite in the common Street-Firing, as it contained only a Platoon a-breaſt. So our firſt Platoon of Grenadiers fired their four and twenty Rounds and then filed off Man by Man, and were ſucceeded by the next, and following Platoons, which acted in the ſame Manner; and, which is pretty extraordinary, all this, tho' in the Night-time, was performed without any Diſorder or Confuſion. Our Battalion was relieved by the *Highlanders* about 5 in the Morning; but their Taſk was eaſy, the Buſineſs being over before they were ordered to advance. They have loſt only five or ſix Men, but upwards of a Third of our Battalion is killed or wounded *. We had the Misfortune to loſe our Major Sir *Charles Erſkine* early; Lieut. *Forbes* and Enſign *Campbell* are both mortally wounded. The reſt of the Wounded are Col. *Abercrombie*, Capt. *Sou*, Lieut. *Grant*, *Gordon*, and *Rutherford*, and Enſign *St. Clair*.

The other two Regiments of our Brigade had it not in their Power to give us any Aſſiſtance till the Action was almoſt over, from the Diſtance of the Poſts they occupied along the *Digue* oppoſite to the Land of *Axel*, where, by the bye, they were of as much real Service as if they had taken Poſt at *Lambeth*: For the *French* at that Time were only beſieging *Philippine*, and there was not a *Frenchman* in the Country of *Axel*, which was then defended by two *Dutch* Battalions and ſome Squadrons, who, I fear, in a few Days will be made Priſoners of War: For Monſ. *La Rocque* has made no Diſpoſition for a Retreat, being confident that *Sandberg*, with the Paſs that leads to it, are impregnable; the contrary of which, I doubt, a few Days will demonſtrate. But the *Dutch* General is reſolved to employ our Troops in defending it, and Monſ. *de Contades* ſeems equally reſolved to have it †; and I think I can, with great Truth, ſay, if our Battalion had not been there, they had been Maſters of the Paſs and Fort in two Hours, and conſequently of all that Country. [*See the* MAP *of the* Low Countries *in our laſt.*]

Upon ſeeing the French *King's Declaration, mentioned in our laſt, p.* 179. *the States of* Holland *and* Weſt Frieſland *came to the following Reſolution.*

THAT they, on Behalf of that Province, would declare to the States General, that their Noble and Great Mightineſſes had heard, with the utmoſt Aſtoniſhment and Surprize, that the Troops of the *French* King had invaded and entered upon the Territories of the State in an hoſtile Manner, upon the very ſame Day when the Memorial from Monſ. *de la Ville*, Miniſter to the ſaid King, and the Declaration therewith annexed, were laid before the Aſſembly of their High Mightineſſes. That their Surprize was ſo much the greater, as this Invaſion of the Republick was made at a Time when ſhe was not directly engaged at War with the Crown of *France*, and without her having given any juſt Cauſe for ſuch a Proceeding; and what's more, after the State had been robb'd of her natural Barrier, which is now even rendered for ever uſeleſs by the Demolition of its Fortifications. As it is eaſy to foreſee the important Conſequences which muſt reſult from this Affair, their Noble and Great Mightineſſes being actually aſſembled to conſider of proper Meaſures in their preſent difficult and thorny Situation, would not loſe a ſingle Moment to declare to their High Mightineſſes, that they were reſolved and determined to oppoſe with all their Strength, as far in them lay, the ſaid hoſtile Invaſion, and to act to the utmoſt of their Power in Defence, and for the Preſervation of their Country, their Subjects, their lawful Poſſeſſions, and thoſe invaluable Pledges, their Religion and Liberties; being ready to agree to ſuch Meaſures as ſhould be thought moſt conducive and effectual to bring about that deſired End, in firm Confidence that all their Allies would contribute thereto, and aſſiſt therein, with the ſame Zeal, and that the Almighty would caſt a favourable Eye upon the Juſtice of their Cauſe, and bleſs the Means which ſhould be made Uſe of for the Defence of the Republick, &c.

LET-

* *About* 400 *Men. The* French *loſt in the whole Affair full* 3000 *Men, and the Allies* 1000.

† *It has ſince ſurrender'd,* April 28, *and* Huſt *itſelf ſoon after.*

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LETTER *of the Prince of* ORANGE *to the States of* ZEALAND, *before he was chosen* STADTHOLDER †.

Noble and Mighty Lords,

IN the critical Situation that the Republick in general finds itself, and particularly the Province of *Zealand*, by the hostile Invasion of the *French* in that part of *Flanders* which belongs to the Republick, and which confines directly upon your Province, I thought it was indispensably my Duty to offer to your Noble Mightinesses, to whom I have the Honour of being a Vassal, my Person and Services for the Defence of the Province of *Zealand*, in such Manner as your Noble Mightinesses shall think most advantageous to the Province, and its good Inhabitants.

If your Noble Mightinesses are pleased to accept of the Offers which I now make, I am ready to risk with Joy, and with the same Zeal that my Ancestors have shewn, my Life and Fortune for the publick Good, for the Preservation of the Province of *Zealand* in particular, as well as for the Defence and Support of the precious Pledges of Religion and Liberty, which are in such great Danger.

I am, at your Noble Mightinesses first Requeſt, Letter, or Order, ready to repair to such Place as you shall think fit, in order to contribute, at my own Charges and Expence, without any to the Province, in this critical Conjuncture, every Thing in my Power for the common Defence of what is most precious, and to encounter, with your Noble Mightinesses, and with all the good Inhabitants of the Province of *Zealand*, all the Dangers to which it seems to be subject.

Time and Opportunity favours the more in this Respect, as the three Provinces, and the Country of *Drenthe*, of which I have the Honour of being Governor, do not at present appear expos'd to any Danger.

In wishing that it may please the Almighty to ward off from the Province of your Noble Mightinesses, all the Evils and the Dangers which threaten it, I am, with the most profound Respect, and the most faithful Attachment,

Noble and Mighty Lords,
Your most obedient and faithful Servant,
Prince d'ORANGE & de NASSAU.

The ANSWER *of his Serene Highness the Prince of* ORANGE, *to the* STATES *of* ZEALAND, *on his being chosen* STADTHOLDER.

Noble and Mighty Lords,

I Received this Morning, by a Messenger, dispatched from your Noble Mightinesses, your Resolution and Letter of the 28th of *April*, by which you have been pleased to inform me, that it has been resolved, in the Assembly of your Noble Mightinesses, by the unanimous Suffrage of all the Members, to require and elect me to be Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral-General of the Province of *Zealand* *.

However dangerous and difficult the present Conjunctures are, Noble and Mighty Lords, and how heavy soever this Burden, my Zeal for the Republick, the Love I bear to my Country, the Blood from which I spring, and the Name I bear, would not suffer me to refuse this unanimous Requisition of your Noble Mightinesses.

I accept then, Noble and Mighty Lords, these important Charges, with an Heart full of Acknowledgments for the Confidence you have been pleased to put in my Person, in Hope and firm Expectation, that the Almighty, whose Direction in this Affair I acknowledge and adore, will please to grant me the necessary Forces of Body and Mind, to become, in Concurrence with the wise Advices, the prudent and unanimous Resolutions of your Noble Mightinesses, and the faithful Zeal of the well-minded Inhabitants of the Province of *Zealand*, an Instrument for the Re-establishment of the Publick Tranquillity, to turn off all the Evils with which the State is threatned, and to secure for ever to the United Provinces the precious Pledges of Religion and Liberty.

As soon as the Deputies of your Noble Mightinesses shall arrive here, I shall do myself the Pleasure to concert with them in what Manner I shall most readily repair into the Province of *Zealand*, in order to concur with your Noble Mightinesses in your Deliberations, and the Execution of all the Measures that may be taken for the Good and Prosperity of the Republick, particularly of the Province of *Zealand*.

With Thanks to your Noble Mightinesses, for your friendly Compliments, I am, with the most perfect Respect, and the most inviolable Attachment,

Lewarden, May 1, 1747.

Noble and Mighty Lords,
Your most Obedient,
And Faithful Servant,
W. C. H. F. ‡ Prince of *Orange* and *Nassau*.

† *See his Character in our last, p.* 186.

* *The other six Provinces have since chosen him,* Overyssel *being the last; so that he is now Stadtholder, &c. of the* Union, *or the Seven United Provinces.*

‡ *That is,* William Charles Henry Friso.

Ex-

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An EXPLANATION *of the oppoſite* PLAN.

Guns.

A. The *Namur*, Hon. Capt. *Boſcawen* 74. Engaged with 5 Ships, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6.
B. The *Defiance*, Capt. *Grenville* killed 60. Engaged with 2 Ships, 3, 4.
C. The *Centurion*, Capt. *Dennis* 50. Engaged with 4 Ships, 1, 2, 3, 8.
D. The Princeſs *Louiſa*, Capt. *Watſon* 60. Engaged with 2 Ships, 5, 6.
E. The Pr. *Frederick*, Capt. *Norris* 64. Engaged with 2 Ships, 5, 6.
F. The *Devonſhire*, A. *Warren*, C. *Weſt* 66. Engaged with 2 Ships, 2, 5.
G. *Briſtol*, Hon. Cap. *Will. Montague* 50. Signal made to engage cloſer.
H. *Pr. George*, Ad. *Anſon*, C. *Bentley* 90. - - - - -
I. *Windſor*, Capt. *Hanway* 60. Signal made to engage cloſer.

The Ships not engaged were a-Stern, being 5 of the Line, a Frigate and Fireſhip.

	Guns.	Men.
1. *Le Serieux*, M. *de la Jonquiere*, Ad.	66	556
2. *L'Invincible*, M. *de St. George*	74	700
3. *Le Rubis*, M. *Carty*	52	328
4. *Le Gloire*, M. *Saleſſe*	44	330
5. *Le Jaſon*, M. *Beccard*	52	355
6. *Le Diamant*, M. *Hoguart*	56	450
7. *Le Thetis*, M. *Maçon*	20	100
8. *L' Appollon*, M. *De Santons*	30	130
9. *L. Philibert*, M. *Cellie*	30	170
10. Tranſports, *&c.* ſailing away.		

Numb. 2. loſt his Main-Topmaſt, dropt a-Stern, and was engaged half an Hour by the *Devonſhire*, then ſtruck. A. made Sail a-Head and engaged No. 1. within Piſtol-ſhot, for an Hour, then ſhe ſtruck: Soon after No. 4. ſtruck on his Starboard Bow, and No. 3. on his Larboard Bow, at which Time ſhe left off engaging. No. 7. and 8. ſtruck to C. No. 5. ſtruck to D. who for ſome Time came to a cloſe Engagement. No. 9. was picked up by ſome of our Stragglers, and No. 6. run for it, but was purſued all Night by E. G. I. and at laſt taken by G. and brought into the Fleet without any Maſts.

Extract of the Regiſter of RESOLUTIONS *of the Lords the* STATES *of* ZEALAND, *May* 12, *N. S.*

IT is found good and agreed to order and command all Governors, Commanders, and Commanding Officers, as well by Sea as Land, of Towns, Forts, Batteries, Ships, and all other Perſons whatſoever, under the Command of their Noble Mightineſſes the Lords States of *Zealand*, as it is hereby ordered and commanded, to attack, ſeize, and

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bring in all Ships, as well in Harbour as out of the same, coming from the *French* Enemy's Harbours or Coasts, and not being able to do that, to sink or destroy in the best Manner it shall be possible for them, and not to suffer them, under Pretence of any contrary Orders whatsoever, to navigate unmolested. To which End, an Extract of this Resolution shall be sent to the Voting Towns of the State, that each of them may make the proper Use thereof, and also to the Deputies of the Admiralty, desiring them to give Notice thereof to the Chief and other Officers of the Sea; and likewise to all Commanding Officers, being under the Orders of their Noble Mightinesses, that they conduct themselves thereby.

Finally, an Extract hereof shall be sent to Mr. *Mitchell*, the Commodore of the *English* Ships, and other Vessels of War, desiring him to send the like Orders to the Officers of the Ships under his Command, as well in, as out of Harbour, in order to do jointly to the Enemy all the Mischief and Injury in their Power.

(Lower)

Agrees with the said Register.

(Signed) J. Pr. Reexstoot.

Extract of a LETTER *from an Officer of one of his Majesty's Ships employ'd on the Coast of* Flanders, *dated the 15th Instant at* Flushing.

NO Doubt but you have heard of the Revolution here, which is entirely owing to our coming upon this Coast; for, as soon as the People saw us arrive, they began to shew themselves, which before they durst not do, and immediately demanded the Prince of *Orange* for Stadtholder, otherwise they declared they would put themselves under the Protection of the King of *Great Britain*. It was entirely owing to Force that the Prince was chosen, for most of the principal Men were in the *French* Interest, and the Neutrality would certainly have been sign'd, had we not arrived in Time to prevent it. This I have the greatest Reason to believe, as they have shamefully given up their Towns, and particularly *Hulst*, notwithstanding all the Governor's Pretences, and the Loss of so many of our brave Fellows of the Royal *Scotch* Regiment, who were carried like Sheep to the Slaughter; (see p. 202.) and no Men ever behaved better, and would have maintain'd their Ground, if they had not been sold; for I was there the Day after the Attack, and all our Troops were in the highest Spirits, but I saw plainly it would be given up. Capt. *Ferguson*, of the *Nightingale*, was order'd by the Commodore, to go with six Sloops up the *Scheld*, leaving his own Ship behind; which he did, and came to an Anchor about four Leagues below *Antwerp*, and waited on his Royal Highness the Duke, who sent Col. *Scot* and him to inform themselves of the Condition of the Place and Garrison, and to make their Report to his Royal Highness. They view'd all the Outworks and Batteries in the Midst of the Enemy's Fire and Shells; and notwithstanding the Governor's Assurances, that the Place could not be taken, they reported to his Royal Highness, that they had quite different Apprehensions, from the Governor's Management. Upon which he thought fit to go away *incognito*, and went on board the *Mortar Sloop*, where he lay that Night in Capt. *Ferguson*'s Hammock, and took that Gentleman with him to *Hulst*; but just as they were going to land, they found all the Troops ready to embark, and that the Place had been delivered up in Form, without the Loss of a Man, or the Knowledge of the *British* Troops; at which his Royal Highness was greatly incens'd.

However, such was his Care of seeing the Troops safely embarked, that we thought he exposed himself to great Danger; for he had scarce got on board before a great Body of the *French* came and attacked about 500 of the Highland Regiment, who were the last to embark; but they behav'd with so much Bravery, that they beat off three or four Times their Number, killing a great many of them, and took some Prisoners, with only the Loss of one Officer and two Men. It was with the greatest Difficulty that their Officers could prevent their pursuing the Enemy to their very Camp. And it was remarkable, that a Boy of about Fourteen took one of their Hussars Prisoner. The Duke was greatly pleas'd with the Behaviour of the Troops, and was landed that Night by Capt. *Ferguson*, within four Leagues of his Head Quarters.

Remarks on the Effects of EXHALATIONS *upon the Disposition of the* AIR, *&c. from the Hon.* ROBERT BOYLE, *Esq;*

IT seems probable, that in several Places the Wholesomeness or Unwholesomeness of the Air in the general, may be in great Measure due to subterranean Expirations. For in some Places the Air is observed to be much more healthy than the manifest Qualities of it would make one expect; and in many of those Cases, I see no Cause to which such a happy Constitution may more properly be ascribed, than to

to friendly Effluvia, ſent up from the Soil into the Air, which Particles, either by promoting Perſpiration, or by hindering the Production, or by checking the Progreſs of morbifick Ferments, or by mortifying and diſabling ſome noxious Particles that would otherwiſe infect the Air, &c. may greatly contribute to keep the Bodies of ſuch as live in the Air, in the regular and deſirable State we call Health.

I know it is generally thought, that Mineral Bodies ſend up Exhalations hurtful to Plants and Animals; but when we ſpeak of ſubterranean Things indefinitely, we include more Particulars than moſt Men are aware of, there being a great Number, and Variety of Bodies, that Nature hath lodged in her Store-houſes, under the Surface of the Earth; and of theſe different Sorts, tho' it is probable the Effluvia of the greateſt Part are unhealthful to Man, yet there may be others friendly to him. It has been obſerved, that over ſome Tin-Mines in the Weſtern Parts of *England*, not only Trees, but far more tender Plants, proſper and flouriſh; and I have ſeen verdant Trees growing juſt over a Vein of another Sort of Mineral, that lay near the Surface of the Earth. It is likewiſe obſervable of ſuch as conſtantly dig in theſe Tin-Mines, that they arrive at a great and vigorous Age; and an antient Poſſeſſor of ſome of theſe Mines aſſured me, that tho' moſt of thoſe Fumes had a ſmell that participated of Sulphur, or Bitumen, yet others were well ſcented.

I remember too, that a Friend of mine and another Gentleman, being Partners in a chargeable Attempt to diſcover a Mine, in digging deep for it they accidentally broke into a vaſt ſubterranean Cavern, into which, becauſe the Diggers would not venture, one of theſe Gentlemen cauſed himſelf to be let down, and there found the Air very temperate and refreſhing, ſo that he long breathed it with Delight, and on the Soil he diſcovered many and various Minerals, moſt of them embryonated or imperfectly formed, with Plenty of a Kind of Mineral Earth, whoſe Smell was fragrant and very pleaſant, both in his Judgment and that of ſome Ladies; and when ſome of theſe Minerals were brought to me, a ſmall Lump of this Earth that was among them, having now been kept ſo long in the Air as to ſpend moſt of its odoriferous Particles, yet the Smell it ſtill retained, was, tho' faint, yet pleaſing.

That from Foſſils lying hid under the Surface of the Earth, and having a conſiderable Spread there, may plentifully aſcend wholſome Effluvia into the Air, ſeems to me the more probable, becauſe I obſerved, at a certain Place in *Ireland*, a very large Sheep-Walk, that produced ſhort, but excellent Graſs, the Spot being juſtly reputed very healthful; the Reaſon whereof, from conſidering the Circumſtances, ſeemed owing to this, that the Soil was ſuſtained by a large Tract of Lime Stone, which, I ſuppoſe, continually emitted Exhalations into the Air; and it has been long and generally obſerved, that as far as the Lime-Stone extends, that Tract of Land makes the Snow which thaws on it thaw much ſooner, than on the neighbouring Lands. And a Perſon who had been employed in ſeveral Mines told me, that at a Place in *Derbyſhire*, he, and others, had obſerved a large Tract of Lime-Stone Land to be ſo warm, as to diſſolve the Snow that fell on it very much ſooner than another great Tract bordering upon it, where the Soil lay only upon Freeſtone.

An ingenious Perſon who had viſited the *Hungarian* and *Bohemian* Mines told me, that during his Stay among the former, he often walked abroad with the Overſeer of them, who delighted to breathe the freſh Morning Air upon ſome Hills abounding with Minerals, and that this Guide made him obſerve, that when they were over a Tract of Land which afforded a noble Kind of Ore, called *Rot-gulden-ertz*, he found the Smell to be pleaſing, and the Air refreſhing. And tho' in paſſing over ſome other Mines he found himſelf moleſted by offenſive Fumes, he felt no ſuch Effect when upon that Ground under which there ran Veins of Cinnabar, or a Mine of Quick-ſilver Ore. And his Guide told him, that the next *Rot-gulden-ertz*, the Soil containing theſe Cinnabarian Veins, was that whoſe Air was the moſt eligible for Pleaſure and Wholſomeneſs. And no Wonder, that in ſome Places the ſubjacent Foſſils ſhould impregnate the Air with wholſome Effluvia; for I once ſaw a Tract of Ground, famous for a good Pottery, where, beſides many other Mineral Earths which I took Notice of, there was a Grove which reached 15 or 20 Feet beneath the Surface of the Earth, whence they dug up a kind of white Clay ſo richly impregnated with ſubtile and noble Parts, that it afforded a Chymiſt or two of my Acquaintance, a large Quantity of a ſubtile Spirit, of a volatile and ſaline Nature, which, upon Trial, they highly extolled for its cordial and other Virtues in Phyſick; and which, by ſome peculiar mechanical Trials I made with it, I concluded to abound with a volatile Salt, not unlike that of Urine, or Hartſhorn.

Since then ſome Foſſils may be enriched with medicinal and fugitive Salts and Spirits, it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed that theſe aſcending into the incumbent Air, will highly conduce to the Wholſomeneſs of it; and

the Chymical Examinations I have made of ſome Coals, and other Bodies, which are unregardedly comprized under the confuſed Notion of Earths, make me ſuſpect that there may be far more Species of ſalubrious Foſſils than are yet taken Notice of. But it will appear the more probable, that ſubterranean Tracts of great Extent may for a very long Time ſend up into the Air large Expirations not diſcernable by any of our Senſes, from conſidering that the common Air wherein we live and breathe, always abounds, and for many Ages has been impregnated with the plentiful magnetick Effluvia of the Earth, which our *Gilbert*, and others, have proved to be a great, tho' languid Magnet, and whoſe Emanations, as they conſtantly ſtream thro' the Air, are capable of paſſing thro' the Pores of Glaſs itſelf, and acting almoſt inſtantaneouſly, yet manifeſtly, upon Bodies, hermetically ſealed upon it.

But tho' it may hence probably appear, that the Wholſomeneſs of the Air in ſome Places is chiefly, or at leaſt in Part, due to the wholſome Expirations of ſubterranean Bodies, yet generally ſpeaking, the Air is depraved in far more Places than it is improved, by being impregnated with Mineral Expirations; and indeed among the Minerals known to us, there are many more noxious than wholſome, and the Power of the former to do Miſchief, is far more efficacious than of the latter to do Good, as we may gueſs by the ſmall Benefit we receive in Point of Health, by the Effluvia of any Mineral, or other known Foſſil, in Compariſon of the great and ſudden Damage that is often done by the Expirations of *Orpiment*, *Sandaracb*, and white *Arſnick*. The ingenious Perſon lately mentioned, told me, that when his Guide and he walked over ſome Veins of theſe noxious Minerals, he met with ſeveral odorous Steams, which tho' differing from one another, agreed in being all offenſive to him; and particularly ſome of them by their Sharpneſs, and others by giving him a Difficulty of Reſpiration.

We may here take Notice of the *Averni*, ſaid to be found ſome in *Hungary*, and ſome in other Countries, where there aſcend out of the Earth ſuch noxious and plentiful Exhalations, as kill the Animals that draw in the Air they infect, and ſome of them are able to ſuffocate even the Birds that fly over them; but there are numerous Places where 'tis no leſs manifeſt that hurtful Exhalations aſcend into the Air. Whole Tracts of Land near the Surface of the Earth ſometimes abound with marcaſitical Minerals, as theſe do, with a ſharp Vitriolick Salt, which, together with the ill-conditioned Sulphur they alſo plentifully contain, aſcend into the Air, and render it corroſive.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

Office of Ordnance, May 13, 1747.

SIR,

IN a Treatiſe, entitled, *A Mechanical Practice of Phyſick*, publiſh'd in 1744, and in an Abſtract thereof ſince printed, I have endeavoured to ſhew the Nature of Electricity, and propoſed it of Uſe for curing nervous, paralytick, and other Diſeaſes, (which if it anſwers theſe good Ends, I think I may claim the Diſcovery, nothing having been publiſh'd before to that Purpoſe) grounded on the following general Principles, which, as they ſhew the Reaſons alſo of the Electrical Queries propoſed before (ſee *Mag.* for laſt *March* and *April*) I hope this will merit a Place in the *Magazine* alſo. I am

Your conſtant Reader, &c.

D. STEPHENSON.

1. That there is a ſubtile elaſtick Fluid (by which I underſtand the ſame Thing, whether it be called Ether, Light, or Elementary Fire,) expanded throughout the Material Univerſe, by the different Modifications whereof, all the Phænomena of Light, Colours, Heat, Fire, Electricity, &c. are produced. 2. The Earth attracting the Fluids of Ether and Air, with which, and its own Exhalations, it forms the general Atmoſphere, the Denſity, Weight, and Elaſticity whereof, are greateſt at its Surface, where the Attraction is ſtrongeſt, and decreaſe in receding therefrom, until they vaniſh, and are loſt in the general Medium of Ether; the Terreſtrial Atmoſphere being ever ſtrongly agitated and ſaturated with the Ethereal or Solar Rays, like a warm elaſtick Covering, ſtrongly compreſſing the whole Surface of the Earth, keeps it in a conſtant vibratory Motion, and endow'd with ſuch Degrees of Heat, Moiſture, &c. as renders it a proper Nurſery for Animals and Vegetables. 3. Every Animal and Vegetable, &c. as well as the Earth, attracting the Fluids of Ether and Air, which, with its own Exhalations, forms round each Body a particular Atmoſphere, of different Extents, Denſities, and Qualities, in proportion to the different attractive Powers, Denſity, and Quality in each Body, which like a warm elaſtick Matrix or Covering, enveloping and ſtrongly compreſſing the Bodies of Animals and Vegetables outwardly, is one principal Cauſe of the

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the Circulation, and keeps them in a conſtant vibrating Motion and progreſſive Change from one State to another. 4. The Atmoſphere of each Animal and Vegetable, by being in Contact with the Body, becoming hotter and rarer than the remoter Ether and Air, muſt be continually changing Place therewith, and carrying off with it the Vapours exhaling out of the Body, whereby a conſtant Succeſſion and Circulation of freſh Ether and Air is produced round all Bodies, without which, the perſpirable Matter, finding no Diſcharge, would invincibly ſtop the Circulation and Life of Animals, Vegetables, and Fire. 5. The Earth and Air being ſtrongly impregnated with Ether, are the two general Magazines for ſupplying Animals and Vegetables therewith, there appearing to be a conſtant reciprocal Circulation of Ether, more or leſs, between the Earth and Atmoſphere, and alſo between the Earth and every Animal and Vegetable; and as this Circulation of the Ether is rendered ſtronger or weaker, by the different exciting Influence of the Sun, in the ſeveral Seaſons, Animals and Vegetables put on different Appearances and manifeſt greater or leſs Degrees of Life, Vigour, Health, Sickneſs, &c. in thoſe Seaſons. 6. Electricity, as all other Kinds of Fire, is produced by collecting and giving a vibrating Motion, and new Direction, to the Fluids of Ether and Air, and not from any Effluvia produced from the Subſtance of the Electrick Body itſelf (as was the univerſal Opinion hitherto) the Electrick Body, when excited by Friction, cauſing only a vibrating Motion and Rarefaction in the Ether, which being an elaſtick Fluid, becomes determin'd to flow from the Air, and all unexcited ambient Bodies, but chiefly from the Earth, towards the excited electrick Body, to reſtore the loſt Equilibrium. 7. The Earth, with its Atmoſphere, revolving daily round its Axis, and preſenting its Surface ſucceſſively to the Sun, hereby the ethereal Medium is always kept in a vibrative Motion, and impell'd in rectilinear Rays or Streams againſt the Surface of the Earth, which becomes thereby conſtantly excited (like as an artificial Glaſs Globe) and put in a State of communicating Electricity, whereby all Animals and Vegetables are always more or leſs electrified, or have the Ether kept circulating reciprocally between them and the Earth. 8. No Animal or Vegetable can be produced, live, or grow, without Air and Ether, for two principal Reaſons: Firſt, as they both form an external Caſe or Bandage to compreſs and ſupport the animal and vegetable Solids, without which they could not reſiſt the diſtending Force of the circumfating rarefied Fluids, neither could the Circulation be either begun, or continued: Secondly, both being intimately mix'd and abſorb'd in all the Fluids, ſerve as an univerſal Menſtruum to preſerve their Texture, Heat, Fluxility, &c. ſo that Air and Ether are both as eſſentially neceſſary in the Compoſition and Mechaniſm of Animals and Vegetables, as the Blood and other Fluids. 9. Let the ethereal or electrical Fire be applied which Way ſoever, either by confining and accumulating it upon the Body, or by cauſing it to flow or circulate only upon the Body being diſcharged therefrom, as faſt as received, like as the Water in Pump-bathing; or if it be applied ſo as to produce inſtantaneous Concuſſions and Senſations in any Part of the Body; in all theſe Caſes, as it operates either as a general or partial warm dry Vapour-Bath, the Tremors and Stimulation produced in the animal and vegetable Solids, muſt cauſe a Derivation and Revulſion, with a different Circulation and Secretion of the Fluids, and, conſequently, when properly applied, will be of Uſe for preſerving the Health, and curing the Diſeaſes of Animals and Vegetables.

Altho' the Air and Ether are the two moſt general Cauſes of Action in Matter, and upon which Life and Health, with the Production and Cure of moſt Diſeaſes, chiefly depend, nevertheleſs, all the Experiments hitherto made, and Uſes derived from theſe two catholic Remedies and Inſtruments of Nature, are little more than trifling Amuſements. But what great Uſes may be obtained by a proper Application of the Air and its Qualities, I have ſhewn in the foremention'd Treatiſe, and its Abſtract; and what probable Uſes may be derived from the Ether, I have propos'd as Queries or Problems, (ſee *Mag.* for *March* and *April* laſt) to be aſcertained and determined by proper Experiments.

But finding it inſinuated (in ſome of the News Papers) that ſome late Experiments ſhew Electricity will not promote Vegetation, Hatching of Eggs, &c. what I ſhall now remark thereon, is the Manner of executing thoſe Experiments, and particularly as to the Eggs; which, as they were never electrified all the Time of Incubation, but only, and that ſlightly, before they were ſet for the Fowl to brood on, how is it poſſible any ſenſible Effect ſhould follow from ſuch a ſuperficial Application of the electrical Power? We might, juſt with as much Reaſon, expect, that a Diſeaſe wherein Bleeding is the only Remedy, ſhould be cured, by taking away one Drop of Blood only. Whereas, were the Eggs electrified not only before, but alſo at proper Intervals, for ſix, nine, or twelve Hours every Day, all the Time of Incubation, until hatch'd, it is highly probable ſome

ſome remarkable Effects will follow therefrom. But to pretend by ſuch a ſlight Experiment as this, to judge what Effect Electricity will have in hatching Eggs, is juſt the ſame as if a Phyſician, in order to diſcover the Effect of any new Medicine, (ſuppoſe the Cortex) for the Cure of Agues, ſhould give a Patient but one ſingle Grain A of the Medicine in twenty-four Hours, and finding it to have no Effect, ſhould publiſh it good for nothing; or if he gave one Pound Weight of the Medicine, in the ſame Time, to another Patient, which would probably kill him, and from thence pronounce it a real Poiſon; his Judgment would be condemned as raſh, if not erroneous, in both Caſes, by reaſon the Experiments, from which he form'd the Character of the Medicine, were imperfect. So that Experiments wrong made, or even the Omiſſion of one Circumſtance only, may prove very prejudicial to new Diſcoveries; and this ſhews, we ought to proceed with the utmoſt Caution in Experiments of ſuch Conſequence; that they be executed with the greateſt Accuracy in all C poſſible Varieties and Circumſtances, otherwiſe the Concluſions we draw from them will be premature, if not falſe and injurious to the Publick, who from ſuch inſufficient Experiments, and wrong Judgments inferred therefrom, may be deprived of many important Diſcoveries. It is therefore expected, that ſuch Gentlemen as undertake, by Experiments, to determine the Truth of D any Queries relating to Electricity, either in the animal or vegetable Kingdoms, *&c.* (ſee *Mag.* for laſt *March* and *April*) will be ſo good as to communicate the whole Proceſs with all the neceſſary Circumſtances relating thereto, that the Publick may be ſatisfied the Experiments have been conducted with that Judgment and Impartiality requiſite to the Diſcovery of Truth, E and that no material Circumſtance hath been omitted. This is but a reaſonable Requeſt; for otherwiſe, for a Perſon to inform the Public of his having made ſuch Experiments, and to give Judgment himſelf thereon, without publiſhing at the ſame Time the whole Proceſs, with all the proper Circumſtances, is the ſame as if a F Judge, in a Caſe of Law, of the utmoſt Importance to the Publick, ſhould give Judgment himſelf, without examining the Evidence and Facts fairly before a proper Jury. From which parallel Caſes it is evident, the Truth of the foreſaid Electrical Problems can never be determin'd from a few ſuperficial curſory Experiments, ſuch as are ſhewn at publick Courſes, only to G explain the Phænomena of Electricity; but from a regular Proceſs and Series of Experiments, purſued through all poſſible Caſes and Circumſtances, in a particular Courſe inſtituted for that purpoſe only. Theſe Cautions are the more neceſſary, conſidering that it is a true Obſervation, that the Hypotheſes or Principles, be what they will, which we have long embraced and maintained, gain at laſt ſuch an Aſcendant and Tyranny over us, as not to allow us Liberty to conſider impartially any Arguments or Experiments tending to overthrow them; and this wrong Turn of Mind hath ſtill a worſe Effect upon us, that tho' we are convinced of the Fallacy of our old Opinions, yet rather than own it, we can bear to ſee Truth ſacrificed, and all Arguments and Experiments B wreſted to ſupport Error and Impoſture. This was thought neceſſary to be remark'd, to guard both againſt giving or receiving any wrong Impreſſions or Prejudices, from any partial, imperfect Experiments, ſo as to be diſcouraged or diverted thereby from proſecuting the Diſcovery of uſeful Inventions, by a continued Series of proper Experiments, executed with due Time, Care and Judgment.

Thoughts *upon* Love *and* Marriage. *By the Hon.* Robert Boyle, *Eſq;*

TO undertake the Cure of a Lover, is perhaps the next Weakneſs to the being one.

I have however ſometimes endeavoured to diſabuſe thoſe ſervile Souls, who being born to Reaſon, ſo far degrade themſelves, as to boaſt only an Exceſs of Paſſion.

A Man muſt have low and narrow Thoughts of Happineſs or Miſery, who can expect either from a Woman's Uſage.

I never deplore a Man, who by loſing his Miſtreſs recovers himſelf.

I venture to ſpeak with the more Freedom of Love, ſince, having never known the Infelicities of this Paſſion, but in the Sufferings of others, what I ſay, will, I hope, paſs for the Production of my Reaſon, not of my Revenge.

A witty wench uſed to wiſh her Lovers all the good Qualities, but a good Underſtanding; for that, (ſays ſhe) would ſoon make them out of Love with me. I could wiſh (ſays he, writing to a Friend who had left a Woman that uſed him ill) that you owed your Cure more to your Reaſon, and leſs to your Reſentment; and that the Extraction of your Freedom was not a Bleminſh to it.

However, ſays he, I cannot but conclude, that your Recovery, even on thoſe Terms, deſerves I ſhould congratulate you upon it.

Your Miſtreſs has made you a much better

ter Return, by restoring you your own Heart, than she could have done by giving you hers in Exchange for it.

You have done extremely well in resolving rather to become an Instance of the Power of Reason, than of Love; and to frustrate the vain Hopes of your insulting Mistress, who fancied her Charms were sufficient to make you bear her Usage.

To People in Love, the Felicity of two Persons is requisite to make one happy.

Romances represent Lovers so dexterously, that the Reader admires and envies their Felicity; but I had much rather be free from Pain, than able to talk eloquently about it.

Few die in Love, unless we may properly assert, That when Love dethrones Reason tho' it leaves the Lover alive, it destroys the Man.

Reason is born the Sovereign of the Passions, and tho' her Supineness may sometimes permit their Usurpations, she is seldom so entirely divested of her native Power, but that whenever she pleases, she is able to recover all she has lost.

Those who doat upon Red and White, are incessantly perplexed, both by Uncertainty of their Mistress's continuing kind, and of the Lasting of her Beauty.

A Mistress's Face often changes so much, as to make her Lover wish Inconstancy no Fault, or that she had actually been guilty of it, that he might find an Excuse for his own.

I am not, after all, an Enemy to Love, unless it be excessive or ill-plac'd.

Marriage is a Lottery, in which there are many Blanks to one Prize.

Marriage is a State which I can allow to others, much more easily than I can contract myself.

I have so seldom seen a happy Marriage, or Men love their Wives as they do their Mistresses, that I am far from wondering our Law-givers should make Marriage undissolvable, to make it lasting.

I can hardly disallow being moderately in Love, without being injurious to Marriage.

The Marriage of a wise Man supposes as much Love as he is capable of, without forfeiting that Title.

Love is seldom confin'd but by a Match of his own making.

A Man of Honour should try to fix his Affections wherever he engages his Faith.

Few but such as are in Love beforehand with those they marry, prove so honest afterwards as to be in Love with none else.

A virtuous Wife may love both her Husband's Friends and her own, and yet love him with her whole Heart.

There is a peculiar unrivalled Sort of Love, which constitutes the true conjugal Affection, which a virtuous Wife reserves intirely for her Husband; and which it would be criminal in her to harbour for any other Person.

A COLLECTION *of* REPORTS *from several* AUTHORS, *and such as, by comparing one with another, may be judged most true.*

ABOUT the Middle of *January*, 1746, Monsieur *Bourdenay* left the Island of *Mascarine* * in the Ship *Hercules* †, of 70 Guns, bound for *Pondicherry*, having a Squadron under his Command consisting of 14 Ships: Soon after the *French* left the Island they met with very bad Weather, wherein the *French* lost two of their Ships, and one small Vessel was separated, tho' since proved to be safe. The *Hercules* lost her Main-Mast, which with the Damages sustain'd by other Ships, oblig'd the *French* to put for *Madagascar*, where they lay two Months to refit and victual, and setting sail in *May*, they reach'd the Coast of *Cormandel* the 24th of *June*, 1746, between the Island of *Ceylon* and the *Main*, designing to make the new *French* Settlement of *Carricol*, to get News.

We must stop here to lament the Loss of Commodore *Barnet*, who died of a Nervous Fever at *Fort St. David*'s Garden-House, the 29th of *April*, 1746, a Loss then greatly lamented, but since most grievously felt by the *English* in these Parts. The Chief Command of the *English* Squadron fell to Capt. *Peyton*, of the Ship *Medway*. Early in the Morning of the 25th of *June*, 1746, the *English* Squadron being near to *Negapatnan* ‡, the *French* Squadron appeared in Sight, and about 11 o'Clock the two Squadrons were near each other: The *English* Squadron consisted of the Ships *Medway*, Capt. *Peyton* §; the *Preston*, Lord *Northesk*; the *Harwich*, Capt. *Carteret*; the *Winchester*, Lord *Thomas Bertie* ‖; the *Medway's Prize*, Capt. *Griffin* **; and the *Lively*, Capt. *Stevens*; tho' the *Lively* was ordered out of the Line and never fired a Gun.

* *Now called by the* French *the Island of* Bourbon, *East of* Madagascar, *where they have a most flourishing and populous Settlement.*

† *In the* French *Account this Ship is called the* Achilles, *and said to be but of* 60 *Guns.*

‡ *Or* Negapatan, *a* Dutch *Settlement, the most Southerly on the* Cormandel *Coast.*

§ *Of* 60 *Guns.*

‖ *Of* 50 *Guns each.*

** *Of* 24 *Guns.*

The

The *French* Squadron consisted of the *Hercules*, Monsieur *Bourdenay*, and five Ships of 50 Guns, and three Ships of 40 Guns, and two Ships of 20 Guns being in all eleven Ships: One of the small *French* Ships was also out of the Line, and did not fire a Gun. We don't find how it happen'd, but it appears there was not a Gun fired until, about four o'Clock in the Afternoon, Lord *Northesk* was ordered to attack the two headmost Ships of the *French* Line, and going to his Station pass'd by Monsieur *Bourdenay*, who fired his Broadside, and was answer'd by a Broadside from Lord *Northesk*, that lay'd open the *Hercules*'s upper Tier of Guns: Capt. *Carteret* was order'd to attack the third and fourth Ships of the *French* Line; and Capt. *Peyton* engag'd the *Hercules* and another Ship in the Center of the *French* Line; Lord *Bertie* engag'd the seventh and eighth Ships of the *French* Line; and Capt. *Griffin* took up the three last Ships of the *French* Line.

The *French* Ships being full of Men fired very briskly, and, particularly the *French* had the better of the *English* in their Small Arms, which being observed by the *English* they kept a proper Distance, and soon found that the *English* managed their Great Guns better than the *French*, and their Weight of Metal greatly exceeded the *French*: Monsieur *Bourdenay* also perceiving this, made two Attempts for boarding of the *Medway*, but he met with such a warm Reception both Times, that his People began to flag, and he gave a Signal for another Ship to come up to his Assistance, which Lord *Bertie* observed, and went up to assist the *Medway*, and the *Medway*'s *Prize* was then attacked by four of the *French* Ships in the Rear; the *French* endeavoured to retake their Ship, and Capt. *Griffin* as bravely defended himself.

Night coming on, the Fight ceased: Lord *Bertie* ranged up to the *Medway*, and enquiring of Capt. *Peyton*, was answer'd, that all were well on board the *Medway*, save only that she was very leaky, and employed many Hands to keep her clear: Lord *Bertie* acquainted Capt. *Peyton*, that he had lost two Men, and received some Damage in his Rigging, but hoped they should give a good Account of the *French* in the Morning. Early in the Morning, Lord *Bertie* and Capt. *Carteret* were near to the *French* Ships, and expected the Signal to engage, but were greatly disappointed, by a Signal for a Council of War: The Council of War being met, Capt. *Peyton* acquainted the Council of the leaky Condition of the Ship *Medway*, and his Main-Mast wounded; Capt. *Carteret* had his Fore-Mast greatly wounded; Lord *Bertie* had suffered in his Rigging; and Capt. *Griffin* had lost 30 Men: What else occurred is unknown, save only that the Council agreed, that they repair their Ships at *Crankanelly Bay* ††, and so make another Attempt. The *French* drew their Ships in Form, and appeared ready to engage; but finding the *English* did not make a second Attack, they proceeded for *Pondicherry*.

But had the *English* known the Condition the *French* were in, the Difference must have been very great; for it is well attested, that the *French* had spent their Fury and began to flag, that their Officers knew not what to do with them; Monsieur *Bourdenay* lost many Men, besides 180 Men put on Shore at *Pondicherry*, greatly wounded, and many had lost a Leg, or an Arm. The *French* had not above two Rounds of Powder left, they had lived many Days upon a Measure of Oil and two Measures of *Cuss-Cuss* * boiled with Water for each Mess of five Men, and even that was so spent, that there was not two Days Provision on board any of their Ships, and some Ships had eat nothing for 24 Hours before they engaged: In short, it was only a Bravo in Monsieur *Bourdenay* to make an Appearance of fighting next Morning; for the *French* confess themselves, that they must have struck in half an Hour. But the *English* not making a second Attack, Monsieur *Bourdenay* passed by *Fort St. David* the 29th of *June*, having 9 Ships under his Command; for the *Insula*, a Ship of 26 Guns, was obliged to run away, and with great Difficulty got into *Bengal* River, where she happened to touch Ground, and fell to pieces in an instant: Another Ship was also missing, but since returned to *Pondicherry*.

The *English* having put into *Crankanelly* Bay, spent a Month or six Weeks; but were not able to refit their Ships or get Provisions: The *French*, in the same Time, repaired their Ships at *Pondicherry*, sent ashore their Sick and Wounded, and recruited with fresh Men, Arms, Powder, and encreased their Weight of Metal on most of their Ships.

The two Squadrons appeared on the Seas, and were twice in Sight of each other, but neither cared to engage; it seems, there were but two of the *French* Ships that could sail any what like to the *English*, so that the *English* had much the Heels of the *French*.

†† *Or* Trinquimale *on the North-East Coast of the Island of* Ceylon. * *I suppose the Author means* Cuscusee, *a Sort of little Balls like small Shot, made of Flour, much used by those upon the* Barbary *Coast.*

The

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The 18th of *Auguſt*, 1746, the *French* Squadron, conſiſting of nine Sail, appeared before *Fort St. George*, and fired many Cannon on the Town, but did no great Miſchief; but they made a hard Puſh for taking the Company's Ship, *Princeſs Mary*, Captain *Oſborne*; and it is ſaid the *Princeſs Mary* received nine Broadſides from four of the *French* Ships, and Captain *Oſborne* as bravely defended his Ship. He loſt not one Man, but the Ship was ſadly tore. However, the *French* went off for that Time. All the Ladies and their Attendants had fled from the Fort to the *Dutch* Factory at *Pullicat*, about three Hours * to the Northward of *Fort St. George*; but the *Dutch* refuſing to give the Women the Protection of the *Dutch* Flag, the Women all returned to the Fort. The 17th of *Auguſt*, Capt. *Louis* of the Country Ship, *Fort. St. George*, fell in Company with the *Engliſh* Squadron off of the Iſland of *Ceylon*, and would have put himſelf under Convoy and Orders of Capt. *Peyton*, but Capt. *Peyton* excuſed himſelf; but as Capt. *Louis* ſailed very well, he kept the Squadron Company until the 23d of *Auguſt*, and finding himſelf in the Latitude of *Fort St. George*, parted from the Squadron, and put into *Fort St. George*. The ſame Evening, the *Engliſh* Squadron made *Pullicat*, and ſent an Officer to enquire News of Capt. *Bright*, of the *Advice Snow*, then lying there. The Officer returned on board of Capt. *Peyton*, and the Squadron ſailed ſeemingly to Southward, but after the Squadron was got to Sea, they ſailed Northward, and made *Bengal* River, and got into *Ballaſore* Road the firſt of *September*, and came to *Calcutta* † about the 5th of *September*.

The 8th of *October*, arrived at *Calcutta*, Mr. *Humfreyes Cole*, having procured a Paſſport from Monſieur *Bourdenay*, and a Paſſage from *Fort St. George* in a *Dutch* Ship, who brought an Account of the *French* taking of *Fort St. George*. Mr. *Cole* being in *Fort St. George* during the Siege, was able to recount many Particulars that would be too prolix for a Letter; but ſuch as are moſt uſeful are as follows:

The 3d of *September*, 1746, in the Evening, the *French* Squadron under Command of Monſieur *Bourdenay* appeared near *Fort St. George*, and that Night the *French* began to land their Men and Ammunition near *Mile-End-Houſe*, ſo called, as being a Mile to the Southward of *Fort St. George*. The Fort fired at that Place, but there were ſuch a Number of *Palmiera* Trees, that it was difficult to ſee any of the Enemy, and conſequently the Fort muſt fire at random. At Day-break of the 7th of *September*, the *French* began to bombard this Fort with ſeven Mortars from a Battery raiſed near *Mile-End-Houſe*, and with 8 Mortars from a Battery behind the Company's Garden-Houſe that lies North Weſt of the Fort, and to the Northward the *French* ſent a Party to intercept the Water-Place from ſupplying the Fort and Town with Water. Mr. *Barnival* relying on his former Acquaintance with Monſieur *Bourdenay*, went out of the Fort at Night to deſire Leave of Monſieur *Bourdenay*, that the *Engliſh* Women might leave the Town and Fort; to which Monſieur *Bourdenay* anſwered, that he would grant Leave for Governor *Morſe*'s Lady and his God-daughter (meaning Mr. *Barnival*'s Wife) and that each might chuſe another Woman for a Companion, but no other Woman ſhould paſs. Mr. *Barnival* returning with no better Succeſs, Governor *Morſe*'s Lady and Mrs. *Barnival* were reſolved to ſhare the ſame Fate with the reſt of the Women of the Town, and accordingly all the Women were lodged in the *Portugueze* Church at the one End, and the Surgeons with their Implements at the other End.

While the *French* were landing and preparing their Works, a Letter came from Monſieur *Duplex*, Governor of *Pondicherry*, adviſing Monſieur *Bourdenay*, that the *Engliſh* Squadron were in Sight of *Pondicherry*; upon Receipt of which Letter, Monſieur *Bourdenay* and his People were under the ſtrongeſt Apprehenſions, and every Thing ſtood ſtill for three Hours; the Queſtion being, Whether to repair immediately on board their Ships, or to ſtay to reſhip their Artillery, &c. During which Conſternation, another Letter arrived from Monſieur *Duplex*, and adviſed, that the ſuppoſed *Engliſh* Squadron proved no more than a Parcel of Country Veſſels. Upon Receipt of this ſecond Letter, Monſieur *Bourdenay* proceeded with his Works. From this, and many other Conſiderations, it has been concluded, that had the *Engliſh* Squadron but ſhown themſelves on the Seas, the *French* would not have dared to have beſieged *Fort St. George*; or had the *Engliſh* Squadron have come into the Road of *Fort St. George* during the Siege, the *Engliſh* might have deſtroyed the *French* Squadron, and have ſeized all the *French* Artillery, &c. then brought on Shore.

The 8th of *September*, Mr. *William Monſon*, ſecond of Council of *Fort St. George*, attended by Mr. *John Hallyburton*, as *French* Interpreter, went with a Meſſage from Governor *Morſe*, and Council, to know of Monſieur *Bourdenay*, what Terms they were upon; to which Monſieur *Bourdenay* re-

* *Or Leagues.* † *In the Weſtern Mouth of the* Ganges.

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replied, that he was resolved to have the Town, or to lose his and his People's Lives, and no other Terms would he hear of: So again, the Morning of the 9th of *September*, Mr. *Monson* and Mr. *Hallyburton* went out to parly with Monsieur *Bourdenay*: But Monsieur *Bourdenay* replied, it was in vain to suppose he would be satisfied with any thing less than the Town, and the Town he would have; saying, he was sure of having it, that he knew what Strength the *English* had in the Town, and offered to produce before Mr. *Monson*'s Face an Officer in the *French* Army for every private Man in the *English* Fort, and shewed Mr. *Monson* a Battery that the *French* had raised, bearing 18 Guns of 24 Pounders, with which *Bourdenay* proposed to cover their Men while they scaled the Walls; adding, that if the Fort did not surrender, he would storm the Town, and then he could not answer for the Saving of any Man's Life; but if the Fort would surrender, the *English* should find his Generosity in the Terms of Peace, as great as his Ardour was for taking it, and then dismissed Mr. *Monson*, conditioning to wait 3 Hours for the *English* sending their final Answer; and as no Answer was sent in the limited Time, the *French* Mortars and Cannon began again to fire on the Fort and *White Town* with redoubled Vigour; and all the ensuing Night, the *French* Ships having warped near to the Shore, they fired on the Town and did great Damage, the *English* not firing one Gun all that Night; which made the *French* Proceeding appear quite surprising to the *English*, who had sent a Message by a *French Mustee* *, a Person, who acted, or pretended to act, as Doctor of Physick in the *French* Army; but the Messenger making some Blunder in delivering his Message, Monsieur *Bourdenay* was not set to right until another Message arrived to him, early in the Morning of the 10th of *September*, when the *French* beat the Chammade, and ceased to fire on the Fort; and the *French* soon marched into the Town and Fort, perhaps somewhat sooner on the following Occasion: Mr. *Hallyburton* was sent by Governor *Morse* to acquaint Monsieur *Bourdenay*, that the *English* Soldiers began to mutiny, and publickly spirited up each other to shoot the Governor and plunder the Town, before the *French* could come; and therefore Governor *Morse* desired Monsieur *Bourdenay* to take Possession of the Town as soon as possible: Accordingly, Monsieur *Bourdenay* marched into the Town at the Head of 1500 of his best Men, and having taken Possession of the Town, the *English* mutinous Soldiers were no more seen or heard of. Monsieur *Bourdenay* having received the Compliments of his Officers, went out of the Fort to survey the Town, and give the necessary Orders; and the next Morning, the 11th of *September*, marched into the Town the Remainder of the *French* Army, consisting of 1500 Sailors, all *Frenchmen*, and 2000 *Coffrees* † and Islanders that attended the Artillery and Ammunition, &c. all in ample Order, and under the strictest Discipline that can be conceived; and, indeed, Monsieur *Bourdenay* has always been remarkably severe, and rather dreaded than loved by his People.

It has been already said, that the *French* Squadron fired on the Town on the 18th of *August*, and so returned to *Pondicherry*. From that Day, the *English* Gentlemen without Exception, were raised in the Nature of the Militia, under Mr. *Monson*, the second of Council, and their Captain; the Gentlemen submitted to stand common Centry, and do all the common Duty of a Soldier, on one common View, to save and keep fresh their Soldiers for Action: Also 35 Men and their Officers from on board the *Princess Mary*, did common Duty; All the Natives that were able to bear Arms, such as the *Portugueze* and *Armenians*, were also trained in the Militia, and served in the *White-Town*. The Soldiers were quartered on the Points and Batteries of the *Black-Town*, and were daily fed with good Provisions, and Arrack given for Punch, besides Drams every Day; and yet, notwithstanding the most favourable Treatment, the *English* Soldiers were every Day more insolent, and threatned to mutiny: One Instance may be proper to insert here, *viz.* As Mr. *Monson* was passing the Main-Guard Gate, then in Guard of the Militia, two of the Soldiers, in the rudest Manner, complained that the Dram-Cup was not large enough, and then taking hold of the Cuff of Mr. *Monson*'s Sleeve would needs carry him cross the Street to the new Barracks, to see their Dram-Cup, and how they were used. Such was the general Tenor of their Behaviour, and so drunken and mutinous, that their Officers declared against sallying out of the Town against the Enemy, because the Officers could not trust to their Men, who did not amount in Number to 200 or 250 *English* and *Dutch*; for it must be observed, that all the black *Jentoos* ‡ left the Town, and so also, on the first Day of the Bombarding, all the black Soldiers, to the Number of 4 or 500, leaped, or let themselves down from the Walls in the Night, and

* Mustees *are of a mixed Breed, between* Portugueze *and Natives.* † *Blacks from the Eastern Coast of* Africa, *or the Descendants of such.* ‡ *Natives of the* Cormandel *Coast.*

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and fled; ſo alſo the Houſe Servants of all the Gentlemen and Ladies and moſt of their Slaves, leaped down from the Walls in the Night, inſomuch that the Gentlemen and Ladies could not get Servants to kill and dreſs any Victuals, or bring them Water to drink, every one, as he could beſt be ſpared at Times, going to his Houſe to feed and get clean Cloaths; add to this, A the conſtant Alarms of Bombs falling, cauſed every Man to leave Victuals, Drink, Cloaths, Sleep, and every Thing elſe, to run into the open Air, and ſee which Way to avoid the Bombs then falling. Theſe Alarms, ſo repeated from two *French* Batteries, as aforeſaid, bearing 15 Mortars, in the Space of every Half Hour, had ſo B harraſſed and fatigued the Gentlemen, that they were ready to die for Want of Sleep the third Day. The Ladies were equally frightned and employed, Mrs. *Morſe*, and all of them, conſtantly ſewing Cloth for Cartridge for the Great Guns. Many of the Cannon were diſmounted or rendered uſeleſs by the Breaking of the Gun Carriages, and in particular, the Axletrees of the C Gun Carriages being made for Cheapneſs of Redwood, *alias* Logwood, the Iron Bolt ſplit the Logwood upon the ſecond or third Firing. Captain *Eckman*, the Commandant of the Military, had formerly been in the Wars in *Flanders*, but now ſuperannuated, and unable to bear the Fatigue. Capt. *Holland* and Capt. *Zangen* of the Military, were very active, and kept a D vigorous Fire from their reſpective Batteries. Capt. *Smith*, of the Gun-Room Crew, died the firſt Day of the Siege, of the Fatigue he had undergone from the Arrival of the *French*. The Gariſon Stores were very much out of Order, and the Gunner's People being compoſed of *Muſtees* or *Portugueze*, they, like the black Soldiers, all deſerted upon the firſt Day E of Bombarding the Town; for it muſt be owned, though theſe *Portugueze* Men, and half Caſt, may fight and do very well againſt the *Moors*, and other Enemies, Natives of the Country, yet they will not face or ſtand the Fire of an *European* Enemy, though the *Coffree* Caſt, and others on the *Malay* Coaſt * muſt be exempted from this F Charge. On the other Hand, the *French* Gunners proved themſelves greatly expert; for they threw above a hundred Bombs within the Compaſs of the Inner Fort, and ſo in Proportion on the *Engliſh* Batteries, that annoyed the *Engliſh* from their Cannon for the Time being; and it is obſerved, that of 1100 to 1200 Bombs that the *French* fired, not above a Dozen fell in the *Black Town*: So that, though there were but few that died of their Wounds, yet the Houſes, and all Parts of the Town, have ſuffered greatly. Some Gentlemen have cenſured Governor *Morſe*, for giving up the Town only on the Loſs of four Men of Note; but others are of Opinion, that it was more prudent in the Governor to ſave his and the People's Lives, by a timely Surrender of a Town that was utterly defenceleſs and untenable, than to wait the next Day for the Enemy to ſtorm the Town, when it muſt needs happen that moſt of them muſt have been cut to Pieces, without the leaſt View of Benefit to their Country.

Upon a Treaty with Monſieur *Bourdenay*, the *Engliſh* agreed to ranſom this Town at eleven hundred thouſand Pagodas †; the Times of Payment are variouſly reported, but, in the mean Time, Hoſtages are given until Payment, *viz.* Governor *Morſe*'s Daughter of about five Years of Age; Meſſieurs *Stratton* and *Harris*, of the Council, and their Wives; and Mr. *Walſh* and Mr. *Stark*, both junior Servants of the Company; and the *French* to evacuate the Town by the Firſt of *October*. The *French* to carry away all the Company's Money, Goods, Wares and Merchandize, and the Half of all Gariſon Stores whatever: All private Property to remain untouched, for which 'tis thought a private Valuation has been paid: Some *Armenians* have alſo paid a Fine, but how much is yet unknown. It's impoſſible to make an Eſtimate of what the Company may ſuffer, but ſome People, in the Way of Diſcourſe, have made the following Gueſſes: But theſe muſt be left to every Man's Breaſt to believe or confute.

	Pagodas
Broad Cloath 500 Bales, about 6 Pieces each Bale, is 3000 Pieces, about 23 Pagodas each Piece in an Average.	69000
Papets and Camblets 20 Bales, each 20 Pieces, is 400 Pieces, about 5 Pagodas in an Aver.	2000
Treaſure 75 Cheſts, each 8000 Mad. Rup. is 600000	181800
Caſh in Cheſt — —	40000
Stores for Sale, *viz.* Iron in Bars, Anchors, Guns, Gunpowder, Lead, Shot, Cables, Cordage of all Sorts, Nails and Iron Ware.	60000
Gariſon Stores (not for Sale) 130000, the Half	65000
The Ranſom — —	1100000
Callicoes 3000 Bales, about 60 Pagodas each	180000
Saltpetre 10000 Bags —	30000
	1727800

* Malacca *Coaſt*. † *A Pagoda is worth from* 7*s. and* 6*d. to* 9*s. Sterling, according to the Exchange allowed by the Company.*

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Add to these the Provisions and Stores, lying there, belonging to the King's Squadron.

Beef and Pork	——	400 Barrels.
Meal	— —	200 Barrels.
Pease	— —	1200 Bags.

Masts, Yards, Sails, Anchors, Cables, Cordage, and all Manner of Stores, supposed to the Value of 20000 *l.* A

It's said that Monsieur *Bourdenay* blessed himself upon Sight of the King's Stores, and turning to his Officers about him, said, they were more welcome than Pagodas, for they could not have been had for Money: The *French* soon fell to rigging and fitting their Ships with *English* Rigging, Tackle and Furniture.

As Monsieur *Bourdenay* has vowed to God, B that he would plunder every Settlement the Company have in *India*, it's not to be doubted, but long ere this, *Fort St. David* has undergone the Fate of *Fort St. George*, with this Difference, that *Fort St. David* has always been a Thorn in the Side of *Pondicherry*, as being within three Hours Journey of it; and, therefore, as Monsieur C *Duplex* has sworn, no Doubt that the *French* have razed the Place, and not left one Brick on another.

By the last Advices from *Fort St. David*, there were ready embaled for *Europe* 2000 Bales of Calicoes, which at 60 Pagodas each amounts to Pagodas 120000
There must needs be Garison Stores 50000
Some other Assets — — 10000 D
The Fort of *St. David*, and Town of *Cuddalore*, cannot be worth less than 200000
380000

It may be very easy for some Articles to be overcharged, as others are undervalued, and others entirely omitted; but without insisting on Particulars, the Loss of these two Settlements must be allowed to amount E to a Million of Pounds Sterling, even the first Loss: If there should be added, the Credit of the Port of *Fort St. George*, its annual Revenues (clear of all Charges and Disbursements in and on Account of itself and of all the several subordinate Settlements and Factories,) seldom brought the Company less than 50000 Pagodas in the F Year: The Loss of the Ship *Sumatra*, and the *Advice Packet*, the Danger daily threatning the Company's Ships and Trade, that must needs continue until Relief can come from *Europe*, perhaps twelve to eighteen Months hence; the Shock to the Company's Credit and Settlement in *Bengal*, and innumerable Difficulties, that daily present themselves; these and more must be the fatal Consequences of the Loss of G that once-flourishing Settlement of *Fort St. George*; and God forbid, that *Fort William* and Town of *Calcutta*, do not incur the same Fate. While the *English* Squadron are in the River, they may prevent the *French* Squadron coming up the River, and thereby save the Town; but should any Accident happen to our Squadron, or they leave the River on any Account, the *French* Squadron may be justly dreaded to come up the River, and then the Town cannot make so good, if that be allowed as any, Defence as *Fort St. George*.

Since the above, there are various Reports of a Storm that happened in the Road of *Fort St. George*, the 3d of *October*, 1746, that has done great Damage to the *French* Squadron. The *Dutch* have Advices, that the *English* Brigantine, called the *Brilliant*, then in the Hands of the *French*, was drove on Shore: Also two of the *French* Squadron drove on Shore, and one founder'd in the Road: Also four of the *French* Squadron, that were design'd to attack *Fort St. David*, were lost: That the *Hercules* and another Ship had rid out the Storm with the Loss of their Main-Masts, but the others were put out to Sea with the Loss of some one or other of their Masts: That five more *French* Men of War had arrived from *Europe* and join'd Monsieur *Bourdenay*'s Squadron, *viz.* one of 70 Guns, two of 50 Guns, and two of 40 Guns; and that three of these new Ships were of the Number of those that were lost: That the *French* still continue in Possession of *Fort St. George*: That *Bourdenay* has made the *English* to subscribe to several new Articles, and that Monsieur *Duplex* has prevail'd over Monsieur *Bourdenay*, and sent a *French* Gentleman from *Pondicherry* to be Governor of *Fort St. George* and the Town, designing, as it's given out, to set aside the Articles of Capitulation, and keep the Town in the Hands of the *French*. Moreover, some report that the *French* have obliged all the *English* Gentlemen to go to *St. Thomas's Mount*, a Village that lies nine Miles to the Southward of *Madrass*, and the *French* have seized all publick and private Property. But the *Dutch* have wrote News at several Times which have proved erroneous, and therefore we cannot depend on such Particulars; and as all Correspondence between *Fort St. David*, and *Fort St. George*, and this Place, are entirely stopt, we must wait with Patience under Uncertainty.

Mr. *Prince*, the *English* Chief of *Vizagapatnam*, advises, that Ensign *Morgan*, and 60 Soldiers, that fled from *Fort St. George* the Night before the Town was delivered, were arrived at *Vizagapatnam*: That some *Lascars*,

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cars *, that were in the *Engliſh* Brigantine *Brilliant*, are arrived at *Vizagapatnam*, giving an Account of the Storm that happened the 3d of *October*, wherein were loſt the *Brilliant* and two *French* Ships on the Shoar, and a *French* Ship foundered, and all the reſt of the *French* Ships drove out of the Road of *Fort St. George*, except the *Hercules*, who has loſt her Main-Maſt.

This News of the Storm has been Matter of great Comfort to the *Engliſh*, notwithſtanding the Uncertainty of Particulars; it is conceived, it may be the Saving of *Calcutta*, until Commodore *Griffin*, or ſome Reinforcement, may arrive at *Bengal*. As for *Fort St. David*, the Loſs at Sea may, or may not, prevent the *French* taking that Place, juſt as it happens to affect their Number of Military.

N. B. We would not take upon us to correct the Stile, in any Part, that the Reader might have this Account in its native Dreſs. And we think ourſelves obliged to obſerve, that the Inſinuations againſt the Conduct of Commodore *Peyton*, do not ſeem to be well founded. Conſidering the Superiority of the Enemy, it is ſurprizing he was able to ſtand an Engagement, and prevent any of the Ships being taken. If the Enemy had ſuffered ſo much, or were in ſuch Want of Ammunition, as is repreſented, he could neither know it, nor ſuppoſe it, conſidering their late Arrival; and if he could not repair his Ships, it was not his Fault, but the Fault of thoſe that had never thought of providing a proper Port in the Bay of *Bengal* for that Purpoſe. Beſides, he had Reaſon to ſuppoſe, that no Ships of Force could ſail from *France* for *India* without our Knowledge, and conſequently he could not but expect to be joined in a ſhort Time by a ſtrong Reinforcement from *England*. (See p. 138.)

At the East-India *Company's Settlement at* Madrass, *otherwiſe called* Fort St. George, *has of late become a principal Topick of Converſation, we gave a ſhort Deſcription of the Place in our laſt* Magazine; *but as many of our Readers may deſire to have a more full View, we ſhall add the following Account of it.*

THE Company's Fort here is called *Fort St. George*, and from thence the whole City goes among the *Engliſh* by that Name; but by the other *Europeans* it is called *Madraſs*, and by the *Moors*, *Chinepatan*. It lies in 13 Degrees ſome odd Minutes Northern Latitude, and in 80 Degrees ſome odd Minutes Eaſtern Longitude from *London*; ſo that the Sun riſes there ſix Hours ſooner than he does here at the Time of the Equinoxes, that is to ſay, he riſes there all the Year round, when it is but Midnight here, and ſets there when it is but Mid-day or Noon here; and as the City lies ſo near the *Equator*, there is very little Difference in the Length of the Days or Nights all the Year round, for they generally reckon it there to be ſix o'Clock in the Morning when the Sun riſes, and ſix o'Clock at Night when the Sun ſets, becauſe they cannot depend on their Clocks or Watches, which never go true ſo near the *Line*.

The Fort is a regular Square, with a Baſtion at each Angle, and above 100 Yards on each Side from the ſaliant Angle of one Baſtion to the ſaliant Angle of the other. The Fort is ſurrounded with a Rampart faced with a thick Wall of what they call Iron Stone, being of the Colour of unwrought Iron, and very rough on the Outſide like a Honey-comb; but without any Ditch or Foſſe on the Outſide; and as the Wall is hollow and arched within, which is made uſe of as Lodgings for the Soldiers upon Guard, it is queſtioned if it be Cannon-proof. It has but two Gates, the chief of which is in the Weſtern Curtain, and overlooks the River. Here the Main Guard is kept, for as the Gate is large, with an arched Roof, it ſerves well enough for this Purpoſe, and the Soldiers are lodged in the hollow Places of the Wall on each Side while they are upon Guard; for at other Times they are lodged in a Barrack or Guard-Houſe without the Fort, over-againſt this Gate. The other is a ſmall Gate in the Eaſt Curtain, which looks towards the Sea, and is guarded only by a File of Muſqueteers.

In the Middle of the Fort ſtands the Governor's Houſe, in which alſo are Apartments for the Company's Servants. It is a handſome, lofty, ſquare Stone Building, to the firſt Apartment of which you aſcend by ten or twelve Steps, and from thence another Pair of Stairs leads to the Council-Chamber and the Governor's Lodgings.

The Fort ſtands almoſt in the Middle of the *white Town*, which is an oblong Square, of above a Quarter of a Mile in Length, but not half ſo much in Breadth. It is defended by a Stone Wall on the South, Eaſt, and North Sides, and on the Weſt by the River, and a Rampart of Earth, with a Sort of Baſtions at each of the Angles, and one near the Middle of each of the two long Curtains; but has no Moat or Ditch, tho' both the Fort and Town might eaſily have been ſurrounded with a wet

* *The Sailors of that Country.*

Ditch,

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Ditch, by Means of a little River which runs along the Weſt Side of the Town, and empties itſelf in the Sea, at a little Diſtance from the South Side of the Town, betwixt which and it there is a little Suburb, inhabited only by Watermen and Fiſhermen, and beyond them there is uſually an Outguard of Blacks.

To the Northward, adjoining to the *White Town*, ſtands a much larger, called the *Black Town*, where the *Portugueze*, *Indians*, *Armenians*, and a great Variety of other People, inhabit. This is likewiſe built in the Form of a Square, and is more than a Mile and a Half in Circumference. On the Weſt and North Sides, it is fortified with a Brick Wall 17 Foot thick, with a ſort of Baſtions at proper Diſtances; on the Eaſt, it is defended by the Sea, which comes almoſt cloſe up to the Houſes; and on the Weſt, there is a little Brook, from which there is a Canal cut to the Sea, along the North Side of the Town; ſo that it is moated, as well as walled in, upon the Weſt and North Side.

To the North of this Town, next the Sea, there is a Suburb called *Mutial Peta*, with Gardens between it and the above-mentioned little Brook, which are well planted with Cocoa-Trees, Orange-Trees, &c. and along the Brook of each Side, there is a Walk planted with Trees, where the People divert themſelves with walking under the Shade, from thence called *Merchants Walk*.

Upon the Weſt of the *Black Town*, there is another Suburb called *Comer Peta*, ſurrounded with Gardens, particularly the Company's fine Garden, which lies upon the South Side betwixt it and the River; and beſides theſe Suburbs, the Company have a large Territory, with many little Villages belonging to them, and under their Government, having been purchaſed of the King of *Golconda* many Years ago; ſo that from the Town of *Madraſs* and the Villages round it, they have a very conſiderable yearly Revenue; and if any Sort of Harbour had been made for even but ſmall Craft, the Territory might have been very much improved; but there is no Harbour for any Thing, nothing but an open Road, where the Ships are very unſafe, and the Sea ſo ſhallow for a good Way out, that no Ship can come near the Shore, nor is there any landing but in the Country-Boats, the Surf being ſo high and at ſuch a Diſtance from the Beach, that the Boats often ſtrike, and ſuch as ours would be daſhed to Pieces.

Among the Villages belonging to the Company, I muſt not forget mentioning St. *Thomas's Mount*, about ſeven or eight Miles to the Weſtward of the Town, where the Company have a Country-Houſe and Garden. Here, according to the Tradition of the Country, *St. Thomas* lies buried, and firſt preached the Chriſtian Religion, and was martyred in this Country; and the *Portugueze* ſay, that when they firſt landed here, they found many of the Natives that profeſſed a ſort of Chriſtianity, but had never heard, nor would own the Juriſdiction of the *Pope of Rome*; for which Reaſon, I ſuppoſe, the *Portugueze* treated them worſe than they did either the *Mahometans* or the *Pagans*.

In the *White Town*, where the *Europeans* inhabit, there are ſix principal Streets, three to the North, and three to the South of the Fort; and the Houſes are all of Brick, ſeveral of them two Stories high, but all with flat Roofs, and covered with a Plaiſter made of Sea-ſhells, which no Rain can penetrate. As theſe flat Roofs are ſecured by Battlements, the Inhabitants make uſe of them for walking in a Diſhabille to take the freſh Air, Evening and Morning. There are in this Town ſeveral magnificent publick Buildings, particularly the *Portugueze* Church, which ſtands on the North Side of the Fort: The *Engliſh* Church, which ſtands on the South Side, and is a pretty elegant Building, with a handſome Altar-Piece, a Gallery of fine carved Wood reſembling Cedar, ſuppoſed to be Mahogany, and an Organ: An Hoſpital, which ſtands on the Weſt Side of the Fort, adjoining to the Barrack, and is a very commodious, as well as uſeful Building: At the South End of the Soldiers Barrack, is the Company's Mint, where they coin both Gold and Silver, and have proper Officers for that Purpoſe: And laſtly, the Town-Hall, South-Eaſt of the Fort, where the Mayor and his Brethren aſſemble, and a Court of Juſtice is held for Civil Cauſes, relating to the Natives.

As to the *Black Town*, the Streets are much more numerous, and more ſpacious than thoſe of the *White Town*, with this farther Advantage, that ſome of them are planted with Trees; but the Houſes are not near ſo good. Some few of them are built with Brick, but the reſt are wretched Cottages. According to the *Eaſt-India* Manner, they have no Windows on the Outſide, but are all built round a Court-Yard, from whence only they have Light, and none of them have any Furniture within, but the Mats and Carpets the People lie on, with a few ſorry Utenſils for dreſſing their Victuals. A Stranger ſeldom comes any farther than the Door, before which is erected a little Shade, ſupported by Pillars, where they ſit croſs-legged Morning and Evening to receive Viſits and tranſact Buſineſs. In this Town, likewiſe, there are ſome publick Buildings which make a tolerable Fi-

gure

gure, ſuch as the *Armenian* Church, and ſeveral Pagodas or *Indian* Temples, to the latter of which, beſides their Prieſts, belong great Numbers of Female Choriſters or Singing-women. Theſe, like Nuns, are, in their Youth, devoted to the Service of the temple and the Prieſts, and ſpend ſome Part of their Time in ſinging Anthems to their Idols; but as they are not locked up, they ſpend the reſt with Gallants of all Religions and Nations. They likewiſe ſerve the Publick in another Capacity; for when any great Man or rich Merchant goes abroad, he has a Number of theſe Girls, who run ſinging before him; and even ſome of our Governors have made uſe of this Piece of Grandeur.

The ſupreme Government, under the Company, is adminiſtered by the Governor and ſix Counſellors, all appointed by the Company. They diſpoſe of all Places of Profit or Truſt, and try all Crimes that are not capital, and may inflict any Puniſhment, except Death or Demembration, even on ſuch *Europeans*, as are there in the Company's Service. But as to capital Crimes, or ſuch as are to be puniſhed by Demembration, the Offenders are impriſoned till they can be ſent to *Europe*; though it is obſerved, that if a Man be once impriſoned, he rarely lives to be ſent to *Europe*; for he is confined in a dark Dungeon, hot as a Bagnio, under the Wall of the Town, fed with Rice and Water, without Pen or Ink, and no Man allowed to converſe with him. There is alſo a Court of Mayor and Aldermen held twice a Week at the Town-Hall, for determining all Diſputes of a Civil Nature among the Natives; but Civil Cauſes among the *Europeans* are tried before the Judge-Advocate by a Jury. There are alſo Juſtices of the Peace, who hold their Seſſions in the *Black Tower*, for trying criminal Matters among the Natives; and ſometimes proceed ſo far as to cut off the Offender's Ears in the Pillory. There is likewiſe a Court of Admiralty for maritime Affairs; and the Governor ſometimes appoints a Court-Martial, for trying and puniſhing the Soldiers.

The Governor of this Place is likewiſe Governor of all the Company's Settlements on the *Cormandel* Coaſt and the Coaſt of the Iſland of *Sumatra*, the Gentlemen who preſide in the other Settlements being only his Deputies; and for aſſiſting him to manage the Company's Trade, he has at *Madraſs*, beſides the Council, two Senior and two Junior Merchants, five Factors, and ten Writers. Beſides theſe, the Company have at *Madraſs* two Chaplains, a Surgeon, an Attorney General, and ſeveral other Officers, to all whom, from the Governor to the loweſt Officer, the Company allows Salaries. Theſe Salaries are indeed but ſmall, but as they are all concerned in the Country Trade, not excepting even the Chaplains, no one of them that has any Conduct can miſs of making a Fortune in a few Years; and few Governors miſs coming home worth a Plumb at leaſt; from whence we may gueſs what an immenſe Trade is carried on from one Part of this Country to the other, beſides that which is carried on by the Company between it and *England*.

For the Security of this Settlement and the valuable Branch of Trade depending thereon, the Company keep but three Companies of *Britiſh* Soldiers, conſiſting of Fourſcore or an Hundred Men each, by Way of Gariſon in the Fort and *White Town*. Theſe Companies are commanded each by a Lieutenant and two Enſigns, the Governor and the two ſenior Councellors being Captains. Beſides theſe, the Company keep in conſtant Pay a ſort of ſtanding Army of 2 or 300 Black Natives, who ſerve for Outguards, and for keeping the People in Obedience, as well as for defending them againſt any Attack that might be made by the neighbouring *Raja*'s or Princes; and againſt any ſuch Attack a large Body of good enough Troops might be made up of the Inhabitants; but againſt an *European* Enemy, neither the Inhabitants nor the ſtanding Army of Blacks could be of any Service, becauſe no Dependence can be had either upon their Courage or Fidelity. Even the *Britiſh* Soldiers, if ſome Writers are to be credited, are not much to be depended on; for tho' they may live very comfortably upon their Pay, they are kept ſo confined, often ſo cruelly uſed, and without any Hopes of ever having Leave to return to their native Country, that it is to be feared, they would be glad of being conquered and reduced under the Power of any other *European* State whatever.

This may furniſh us with a Reaſon why the *French* have been able with ſo much Eaſe to make themſelves Maſters of this Settlement; and as the *French*, wherever they ſettle, are at great Pains to cultivate a Correſpondence with, and gain the Affection of the Natives, we may find it difficult to recover this ſettlement out of their Hands, unleſs it be by Treaty, which we cannot expect till we have beat their Armies and reduced their Power upon the Continent of *Europe*.

The

The PLEASURES *of the* NIGHT.

—— Nec candida curſum
Luna negat. —— VIRG.

O Thou! whoſe pinion did o'erſpread the deep,
Ere the Almighty Father ſpake the world,
Incumbent o'er th' illimitable void,
O Night! O ſacred ſhade! thee ſounds my lyre,
Thee, beſt-lov'd ſubject of the ſerious Muſe.
Of noon-tide ſplendors, and the beamy ſun,
Of ſhady woodlands, and of eddying floods,
That, warbling, flow the breezy mead along,
Who ſings not, raptur'd with the magick ſcene? hour!
Far diſt'rent joys I ſing:—— The midnight
The penſive Pleaſures of the ſilent Night!
Thy bleſſings, meditation, how divine!
How ſweetly ſolemn, this thy choſen hour!--
View, heav'nly muſe, yon rolling orbs on high,
Yon rolling orbs in equal balance pois'd,
Obedient to their Maker's great controul. --
Ponder this grateful change of *light* and *ſhade*,
Still *light* and *ſhade* are but the *vary'd god.*
His *goodneſs* beams, illuſtrious, in the ſun,
Who, early journeying o'er the eaſtern hills,
Gladdens, with orient ray, th' adoring world:
In ev'ning-tide his *tenderneſs* and *love*
Refreſh tir'd nature with the balmy breeze:
His *terrors* in the boiſt'rous whirlwind roar,
His *kindneſs* lulls the whiſtling winds to ſleep,
And ſoftly breathes along the panting gale.--
From this thick gloom, by light-wing'd fancy led, track
The mounting *mind* purſues the glitt'ring
Of theſe, who, victors in the glorious chace,
Shine ever blooming on the rolls of fame;
— Purſues the track—herſelf, (hard fate!) condemn'd
To ſleep, unnoted, with the vulgar dead.
In duſky vapour of the night inſpher'd,
Quick *fancy* penetrates the general's tent;
He, with dull ſtep, treads o'er his ſolemn round, hour;
And ſpends in anxious thought the ſleepleſs
High rais'd in ſtation 'bove the common herd, perplext.
And 'bove them too with tort'ring cares
Not ſo the humble cottager appears,
Who, on the lily-woven bank reclin'd,
Inhales the freſhneſs of the vernal air:
He (happy mortal!) careleſs and at eaſe,
Hears the wild world in loud commotion toſt;
Not more diſmay'd than is the mariner,
When diſtant thunders mutter in his ear. —
'Twas in theſe ſhades that thou *, unhappy bard,
Whoſe vocal griefs in melting numbers flow,
And melancholy joys diffuſe around,
Heroically humble, didſt ſubmit
Thy Paſſions to the Sov'reign's righteous will; ſtream,
Soft blew the wind, and gently flow'd the
Whilſt ſympathizing nature made a pauſe
In deep attention to thy moral ſong.
See 'twixt yon parting clouds the beaming light! broad diſk:
The moon, o'er yon high hill, heaves her
Come, heav'nly light, enliv'ning radiance, come,
Illumine, with thy ray, the azure vault:
How pleaſant, how tranſporting is the ſcene!
How ſprightly ſhine the ſtars, and glitt'ring roll,
By ſounds of myſtick harmony inform'd,
Thro' trackleſs æther in their orbits wide!--
Hark, uſher'd in by joy's tumultuous voice, tow'rs
Wakes the loud muſick in yon diſtant
On *Eurus'* wing the rapid ſounds aſpire,
The mighty concert ſhakes the troubled ſky;
'Tis ſo —— This night to thee, great *Cumbria's* prince,
In ſolemn mirth, *Britannia* conſecrates,
To thee — whoſe ſword, vindictive of our rights,
Chaſtis'd rebellion's inſolence, and quell'd
Her ſavage numbers on the well-fought plain. ſucceed,
They ceaſe---yet more harmonious ſounds
While *Philomela*, from the neighbouring bay,
Wailing, renews her ſolitary ſong;
Borne on the ſwelling gale, her gentle note
Softens the murmurs of the dying breeze.
This, ſure, the ſcene that raviſh'd *Shakeſpear's* eye, fion, leads
Whoſe † dreaming Muſe, in ſweet Confu-
The well-pleas'd reader thro' the umber'd plain,
O'er hill, o'er dale, beſide the ruſhy brook,
Lur'd with the muſick of his fairy ſong.
O! could I equal his majeſtic ſtrain!
Full oft I'd wander thro' the checquer'd grove, ſcene;
And paint the beauties of th' enchanting
Spontaneous, ſhould th' untutor'd numbers flow,
So juſt, ſo noble, that e'en *Phœbus'* ſelf,
Tho' my glad verſe exalts his rival's praiſe,
Should, with unfading laurel, wreathe my brow.

* *The Author of the* Night Thoughts on Life, Death, and Immortality. † Midſummer Night's Dream.

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An ODE.

STern winter now, by ſpring repreſs'd,
Forbears the long continu'd Striſe,
And Nature, on her naked breaſt,
Delights to catch the gales of Life.
Now, o'er the rural kingdom roves
Soft Pleaſure with her laughing train,
Love warbles in the vocal groves,
And vegetation paints the plain.
Unhappy! whom to beds of pain
* Arthritic tyranny conſigns,
Whom ſmiling nature courts in vain,
Tho' rapture ſings, and beauty ſhines.
Yet, tho' my limbs diſeaſe invades,
Her Wings Imagination tries,
And bears me to the peaceful ſhades,
Where ——'s humble turrets riſe.
Here ſtop, my ſoul, thy rapid flight,
Nor from the pleaſing groves depart,
Where firſt great nature charm'd my ſight,
Where Wiſdom firſt inform'd my heart.
Here, let me, thro' the vales, purſue
A guide, a father, and a friend;
Once more great nature's work review,
Once more on wiſdom's Voice attend.
From falſe careſſes, cauſeleſs ſtrife,
Wild hope, vain fear, alike remov'd,
Here let me learn the uſe of life,
Then beſt enjoy'd, when moſt improv'd.
Teach me, thou venerable bow'r,
Cool meditation's quiet ſeat,
The gen'rous ſcorn of venal pow'r,
The ſilent grandeur of retreat.
When Pride, by guilt, to greatneſs climbs,
Or raging factions ruſh to war,
Here let me learn to ſhun the crimes,
I can't prevent, and will not ſhare.
Bet, leſt I fall by ſubtler foes,
Bright wiſdom teach me *Curio*'s art,
The ſwelling paſſions to compoſe,
And quell the rebels of the heart. ***

TIME *inexorable*; *and the* REMEDY.

'BE nobly gen'rous, father *Time!*
'Lay down thy ſcythe, repoſe thy glaſs,
Give one bright hour to *Pleaſure*'s prime,
'Forbid its ſhining ſands to paſs!
'Here Friendſhip, Love, and Beauty plead,
'Wine, ſparkling wine, entreats thy ſtay;
'Let theſe conjoin'd retard thy ſpeed;
'Oh, lengthen Joy's enliv'ning ray!
'Then fly with redoubled haſte,
'To injur'd Merit bear redreſs!
'Twill pardon us the joyous taſte,
'Us, you ſo ſeldom pleaſe to bleſs.
Vain the requeſt! the tyrant view,
Behold the envious dotard ſoar!
E'en now he clap'd his wings and flew,
The laſt loſt moment beams no more.

Hamden, our freedom's martyr'd ſire,
And *Spencer*, darling of the Muſe,
The ſword reſign'd, reſign'd the lyre,
Now thankleſs Mem'ry ſcarce reviews.
The Fair in like oblivion fade,
Who fir'd the Poet or the Chief;
Tears which to *Sidney* Friendſhip * paid,
Now touch no kindred ſoul with grief.
Since Freedom's ever glorious cauſe,
Nor Harmony can check his flight,
Bright Beauty no attention draws,
Nor Friendſhip chains him to delight;
Let's bravely ſcorn his boaſted pow'r,
Pluck ev'ry Joy that bloſſoms here,
Forget the ſilent fleeting hour,
And ſmile, altho' the laſt is near.
Put round the glaſs, improve the bliſs,
To rapture bid the NOW increaſe;
For *Bacchus*' cup, and Beauty's kiſs,
Life, Love, and Friendſhip, all muſt ceaſe.

* The *Author being ill of the Gout, May* 1747.

DESCRIPTION *of* PARADISE.

FAR in the roſeal eaſt, *Aurora*'s ſeat,
Who trims the cradle of the infant day,
Great *Adam*'s natal ſoil, where once he knew
The heart-felt raptures of a harmleſs hour,
The pride of gardens lies; eternal bloom
Breaths thro' its vivid ſcenes effluvia pure.
The Graces there depoſit all their ſtore
Of *Indian* fragrance to regale the ſcent,
Allure the eye, and merit vernal praiſe;
The balmy ſpirit of the weſtern gale, [ſans
Thro' ſilent, ſun-warm'd glades, applauding
His genial wings; and exil'd winter dies.
Nowith'ring ſtormpreſumes to check the roſe,
No ſickly eaſt-wind pales its op'ning bud,
Nor pines it languid to the *Sirian* blaze,
With flaccid leaves, and populated breath.
The virgin honour of the vi'let lives
Unſtain'd, perennial in their vig'rous youth
The ſweets of Chloris bluſh with florid lips.
No clouds of drifting ſnow annoytheſe bow'rs,
No pointed ſhafts from Hyperborean ſky,
Shot thro' the freezingwinds, infringe its peace.
Nor hoar'dwith ſtiff'ningfroſts, nor glaz'dwith
Seems either dale or wave, but all a bliſs; [ice
Eternal verdure all; and, in the midſt,
A ſpring of living water bubbling flows,
Solacing grateful meads with nect'rous juice;
From thence four rivers glad their ſertil banks
Thro' unpolluted ducts; her uberous ſtore,
To theſe, parturient Earth unmidwif'd yields;
She asks no harrows to the the painful taſk,
Rejects the plow-ſhare, and the farmer's toil;
Content with nature's boon, and Zephyr's ſmiles.

* *Alluding to the unalterable friendſhip of the all-accompliſh'd Sir* Philip Sidney, *and Sir* Fulk Greville.—*The former dy'd at* Zutphen *in the ſervice of his country*, 1586; *the latter was only outſhone by his friend, and has this laconic inſcription on his tomb*:— Sir *Fulk Greville*, Ld. *Brooke*, ſervant to Queen *Elizabeth*, counſellor to King *James*, and friend to Sir *Philip Sidney*.

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Far thro' the pregnant ſcenes, th'extending woods,
With ſilver'd apples on eternal boughs,
Nod in unfading prime, the rich regale
Allow'd for joy, the guardian gate of life,
The ſure and eaſy anodyne from death.
Here bloom'd the fatal tree, indulg'd to gods,
But interdicted man, with golden fruit:
Science of good and ill, of all to come,
Too well I know thee! from experience know
As all the race of mortals erſt have known,
And all as yet unborn ſhall know thee too,
Sad outcaſts of thy curſe.
In theſe delightful glades, the bow'rs of love,
A helpleſs virgin, *Sarcothea*, dwelt;
Tear-prompting name, to lateſt mem'ry ſo!
To her, deſign'd th'eternal heir, the charge,
Th'important charge was given: but, rueful
She idly liſten'd to a ſiren's voice, [tale!
And broke the contract of her plighted vows.
This frame akin to earth, as ſages ſing,
With plaſtic ſkill th'Almighty virtue form'd,
Of rubric clay, reſemblance of itſelf,
And equal'd to th'immortal thrones above,
Intending thence tranſlation to the ſky. *G. S.*

The EXPERIMENT. *A* TALE. *By Mr.* GREVILLE.

VIRTUE and VICE, two mighty pow'rs
Who rule this motley world of ours,
Diſputed once which govern'd beſt,
And whoſe dependants moſt were bleſt.
They reaſon'd, rally'd, crack'd their jokes,
Succeeding much like other folks.
Their logic waſted, and their wit,
Nor one nor t'other would ſubmit;
But both the doubtful point conſent
To clear, by fair experiment:
For this ſome mortal, they declare,
By turns ſhall both their bounty ſhare,
And either's pow'r to bleſs him try'd,
Shall then the long diſpute decide.
On *Hodge* they fix, a country boor,
As yet rough, ign'rant, careleſs, poor——
Vice firſt exerts her pow'r to bleſs,
And gives him *riches* in exceſs,
With gold ſhe taught him to ſupply
Each riſing wiſh of *luxury*;
Hodge grew at length polite and great,
And liv'd like miniſter of ſtate;
He ſwore with grace, got nobly drunk,
And kept in pomp his twentieth punk.
One morning, as in eaſy chair
Hodge ſat with ruminating air,
Vice, like a lady fair and gay,
Approach'd, and thus was heard to ſay—
(Behind her *Virtue* all the while
Stood ſlyly liſt'ning with a ſmile)
'Know, favour'd mortal, know that I
'The pleaſures of thy life ſupply;
'I rais'd thee from the clay-built cell
'Where *Want*, *Contempt*, and *Slav'ry* dwell;
'And, as each joy on earth is ſold,
'To purchaſe *all*, I gave thee gold;
'This made the charms of *beauty* thine,
'This bleſs'd thee with the joys of *wine*;
'This gave thee, in the rich *repaſt*,
Whate'er can pleaſe the *tutor'd* taſte.
'Confeſs the bleſſings I beſtow,
'And pay the grateful thanks you owe;
'My name is *Vice*.—— Cry'd *Hodge* (and ſneer'd)
'Long be your mighty name rever'd!
'Forbid it, heav'n! thus bleſs'd by you,
'That I ſhou'd rob you of your due ——
'To *wealth* 'twas you that made me heir,
'And gave, for which I thank you, *care*;
'Wealth brought me *wine*, 'tis paſt a doubt,
'And wine, ſee here's a leg! the *gout*.
'To wealth I owe my *French ragout*,
'And that each morn and night—I *ſpue*;
'This *Beauty* brought, and with the dame
'The *Pox*, a bleſt companion! came.
'And now, to ſhew how much I prize
'The joys which from your bounty riſe,
'Each coupled with ſo dear a brother,
'I'll give you *one* to take the *other*. ——
'Avaunt, depart from whence you came,
'And thank your ſtars that I am lame.'
Enrag'd and griev'd away ſhe flew,
And all her gifts from *Hodge* withdrew.
Now, in his ſad repentant hour,
Celeſtial *Virtue* try'd her pow'r;
For *Wealth* CONTENT, the Goddeſs gave,
Th'unenvy'd treaſure of the ſlave!
From *wild deſires* ſhe ſet him free,
And fill'd his breaſt with CHARITY;
No more loud tumults *Riot* breeds,
And TEMP'RANCE *Gluttony* ſucceeds.
Hodge, in his native cot at reſt,
Now *Virtue* found, and thus addreſs'd:
'Say, for 'tis yours by proof to know,
'Can *Virtue* give thee bliſs below?
'*Content* my gift, and *Temp'rance* mine,
'And *Charity*, tho' meek, divine.—
With bluſhing cheeks, and kindling eyes,
The man tranſported thus replies:
'My Goddeſs! on this favour'd head
'The life of life thy bleſſings ſhed!
'My annual thouſands when I told,
'Inſatiate ſtill I ſigh'd for gold;
'You gave *Content*—— a boundleſs ſtore!
'And, rich indeed! I ſigh'd no more.——
'With *Temp'rance* came, delightful gueſt!
'*Health*, *taſteful food*, and *balmy reſt*;
'With *Charity*'s ſeraphic flame
'Each generous *ſocial* pleaſure came,
'Pleaſures which in poſſeſſion riſe,
'And retroſpective thought ſupplies!
'Long to atteſt it may I live,
'That all *Vice promiſes*, you *give*."
Vice heard, and ſwore, that *Hodge* for hire
Had giv'n his verdict like a liar;
And *Virtue*, turning with diſdain,
Vow'd ne'er to ſpeak to *Vice* again.

THE

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Monthly Chronologer.

FRIDAY, *May* 1.

THE Foundation-Stone for a Chapel to the *Foundling-Hospital* in *Lamb's-Conduit-Fields*, was laid by *Theodore Jacobson*, Esq; on which was a Plate with this Inscription:

The Foundation of this Chapel was laid the first Day of May, *Anno Dom.* 1747, *and in the* 20th *Year of the Reign of his Most Sacred Majesty* GEORGE II.

A great Concourse of the Nobility and Ladies of Distinction attended, and were at the Breakfast given by the Governors; when a Collection was made, which amounted to upwards of 1000 *l.*

The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, when the five following Malefactors received Sentence of Death, *viz. John Bruce*, for stealing a Mare:---*Martha Paine*, for privately stealing a Silver Watch:---*John Exelby*, for a Burglary:---And *John Munson* and *John Hudson*, for Felonies.

Sir *Hector M'Lean*, one of the State Prisoners, was discharged out of *Newgate*, by Order of his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, and delivered into the Custody of a Messenger. (See *Mag.* for 1745, p. 359.)

The Printer of the *London Magazine* was discharged out of Custody of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, having been confined by the Right Hon. the House of Lords, for printing Lord *Lovat*'s Trial, &c. in the Month of *March* last.

TUESDAY, 5.

The Right Hon. the Earl of *Morton* (who had been sometime Prisoner in *France*) and his Lady, arrived at their House in *Brook-street*, *Grosvenor-square*.

The same Day, Sir *James Kinloch*, Bart. and his two Brothers, *Charles* and *Alexander*, who were under Sentence of Death in the *New-Goal*, *Southwark*, for High Treason, were discharged from that Prison by an Order from his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, and delivered into the Custody of one of his Majesty's Messengers.

At the Rehearsal of the Musick for the Feast of the Sons of the Clergy, at *St. Paul's*, their Royal Highnesses Prince *George* and Prince *Edward* were present, attended by several of the Nobility. They went in a Coach of State drawn by six Horses, richly dressed with *Orange*-coloured Ribbands, and escorted by a Party of the Horse-Grenadier and Life-Guards: There was a grand Appearance of the Quality and Gentry, and the Collection amounted (with 100*l.* Bank Note which was given by their Royal Highnesses) to 486 *l.* which is upwards of 120 *l.* more than was collected last Year. The next Day the Stewards waited on the Prince of *Wales*, with an Address of Thanks for the Honour done them.

THURSDAY, 7.

The General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland* met at *Edinburgh*, when his Majesty's High Commissioner, the Earl of *Leven*, went to the High Church in great State, and Mr. *Robert Kinloch*, one of the *Edinburgh* Ministers, was almost unanimously chosen Moderator.

The Anniversary Feast of the Sons of the Clergy was held on this Day. The Money then collected, with that before at *St. Paul's*, amounted to near 1100*l.* the largest Collection ever made on the Occasion.

SATURDAY, 9.

An Express arrived at the General Post-Office from *Bristol*, with an Account that *William* and *Thomas Bibbie*, charged with the Robbery of the *Chester* Mail on the 22d of *April*, in Company with *Robert King Parkinson*, now in *Newgate*, were apprehended at that Place on *Friday* last, having entered themselves on board the *Dolphin* Privateer, fitting out in that Port, and almost ready to sail. (See p. 186.)

MONDAY, 11.

A grand Meeting of the most eminent Physicians of *London*, &c. was held at their College in *Warwick-Lane*, when the Election of a Botany Professor for *Oxford* came on, in the Room of Dr. *Delenius*, deceased, (see p. 187) the Candidates were Dr. *Sibthorpe* and Dr. *Ruding*, when the former was chose by a great Majority. This Professorship was founded by the late Learned Dr. *Sherrard*, many Years Consul at *Smyrna*, who invested a Right of Presentation in the said College of Physicians.

A Perpetuity passed the Great Seal about this Time, incorporating the Bishop of *London*, the Archdeacons of *Essex* and *St. Albans*, with many others, into one Body Politick, for the Relief of poor Clergymen's Widows and Children, within the Diocese of *London*, and to hold in Mortmain, Lands of 1500*l. per Annum*.

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We were informed, that several large Ships sailed lately from *Liverpool*, with the Rebel Prisoners, which came thither a few Days before, from the Goals of *Carlisle*, *Lancaster*, *Chester*, *York*, and *Lincoln*, to the Number of 430, under a strong Convoy to *Virginia* and *Maryland*, and other of his Majesty's Plantations; which makes the Whole of what have been transported upwards of 3000.

TUESDAY, 12.

Was held a Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, when the Election of an Ordinary of *Newgate*, in the Room of the Rev. Mr. *Roswell*, deceased, came on; The Candidates were the Rev. Mr. *Taylor*, Mr. *Mason*, Mr. *Paterson*, and Mr. *Villett*; and being reduced to two, the Number stood as follows:

For Mr. *Taylor*	——	14
Mr. *Mason*	——	5

Whereupon the former was declared duly elected.

We were assured, that M. *Buffon*, who has lately made a Discovery in *France* of a Speculum, which sets Objects on Fire at the Distance of 120 Yards, has also written a Dissertation, to prove, that there is nothing either false or absurd in the Account we have of the burning of the *Roman* Ships at the Siege of *Syracuse*, by *Archimedes*; which Discourse was highly applauded in the Academy of Sciences. There are already at *Paris* 7 Mirrors esteemed the finest in *Europe*. 1. That made by the Sieur *Villette* at *Lyons*, kept at the Royal Library, is of Metal, and burns by Reflection. 2. Another by the same Hand, 43 Inches in Diameter. 3. That of the Sieur *de la Garouste*, a Gentleman of *Quercy*, 61 Inches in Diameter, and is kept at the Observatory. 4. The *Saxon* Mirror, made by the famous M. *Tschernhaus*, is of Copper, and bigger than any of those above-mentioned. 5. Another of Glass by the same Hand, which burns by Refraction. 6. The Mirror of *Orleans*, made for the late Duke Regent, by the same *Tschernhaus*, the Focus of which is at 12 Feet Distance, and has been hitherto esteemed inimitable. 7. That of the celebrated *Haertsoeker*, which is of Glass, and was made in the Year 1704.

WEDNESDAY, 13.

Was held the annual General Metting of the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital, for the Maintenance and Education of exposed and deserted young Children, in *Lamb's Conduit Fields*, for electing by Ballot, pursuant to their Charter, a President, six Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, the General Committee for transacting the Affairs of the Hospital, and a Secretary for the Year ensuing; when the following were so elected.—The Duke of Bedford, P.—Lord Vere Beauclerk, Lord Ch. Cavendish, Peter Burrell, Esq; Joseph Fawthrop, Esq; Sir John Heathcote, Bart. John Milner, Esq; V. P.—Taylor White, Esq; T.—Note, of the 42 Members to make the General Committee 50, the last 14 were not of the last Year's Committee.—Duke of Richmond,—Duke of Portland,—Earl of Macclesfield,—Earl of Leicester,—Earl of Orford,—William Adair, Esq;—Stephen Beckingham, Esq;—Samuel Clarke, Esq;—Robert Cramond, Esq;—William Fauquier, Esq;—William Fawkener, Esq;—Sir William Heathcote, Bart.—Theodore Jacobson, Esq;—James Lambe, Esq;—Matthew Lamb, Esq;—John Laroche, Esq;—James Lever, Esq;—Sir James Lowther, Bart.—Mr. Gilbert Malcher,—Dr. Mead,—James Mead, Esq;—Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.—Thomas Strode, Esq;—Mr. Thomas Swayne,—James Theobald, Esq;—Thomas Tower, Esq;—Hon. James Vernon, Esq;—John Waple, Esq;—Earl of Findlater and Seafield,—Barnaby Blackwell, Esq;—Felix Calvert, Esq;—Richard Crop, Esq;—Charles Cutter, Esq;—Sir Matthew Decker, Bart.—Peter Delme, Esq;—Peter Du Cane, Esq;—Abel Fonnereau, Esq;—Ralph Knight, Esq;—Nathaniel Lloyd, Esq;—William Pearce, Esq;—Samuel Reynardson, Esq;—Gerard Van Neck, Esq;—And Mr. Harman Verelst was continued Secretary.

SATURDAY, 16.

Great Rejoicings were made on the News of the Victory, gained by the Admirals *Anson* and *Warren* over the *French* Fleet. (See before, p. 185, &c.) The *Park* and *Tower* Guns were fired, and the Evening concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, and all other Demonstrations of Joy.

SUNDAY, 17.

There was a numerous and splendid Appearance of the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, &c. at *Kensington* (whither the Royal Family removed the Day before, for the Summer Season) to compliment his Majesty on the joyful News received from Vice-Admiral *Anson*.

The same Day in the Morning, the said Vice-Admiral arrived at *Spithead*, with the Squadron under his Command, and their Prizes. Some of the Ships arrived a Day or two before.

MONDAY, 18.

Vice-Admiral *Anson* arrived this Evening at his Apartments in the Admiralty-Office, *Whitehall*, from *Portsmouth*, where he left the Fleet to the Command of Rear Admiral *Warren*. The next Day he waited on his

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his Majesty, who was pleased to say, *Sir, You have done me great Service, and I thank you.* His Majesty also desired him to thank, in his Name, all the Officers and private Men who acted under him, for their Bravery and Conduct, with which, he said, he was well pleased and satisfied.

TUESDAY, 19.

The great Cause between the Officers of the *Centurion* Man of War, in which Admiral *Anson* made his Voyage round the World, and those of the *Gloucester* and *Trial* Sloop, was determined before the Privy Council in Favour of the former. (See *Mag.* for 1744, p. 464.)

THURSDAY, 21.

At a Court of Common-Council held at *Guildhall*, an Order was made for discharging those Gentlemen that have been hitherto named by former Lord Mayors to the Office of Sheriffs of this City and County of *Middlesex*, from being put up at the Common-Hall, by *Virtue of that Nomination*. The present Lord Mayor has nominated none.

SATURDAY, 23.

The Statue of Sir *John Barnard*, Knight and Alderman, and one of the Representatives of the City of *London*, was set up in the South-West Corner of the *Royal Exchange*.

Admiralty-Office, May 26. The *Vigilant* and *Modeste*, *French East-India* Ships, of 22 Guns each, being Part of the Convoy (and the only *East-India* Ships) which escaped from Vice-Admiral *Anson*, during the Engagement on the 3d Instant, have been taken by his Majesty's Ships the *Monmouth*, *Nottingham*, and *Yarmouth*, which were sent by the Admiral to chase, and are brought into *Portsmouth*. The *Monmouth* has also taken the *King David* from *Bourdeaux*, and the *Charming Susan* from *Rochelle*, bound to *Cayenne*, with Provisions and Merchandize, and the *Orient* from *Rochelle*, bound to *Martinico*; the two former are brought into *Plymouth*, but the *Orient* parted Company, as did another taken by the *Nottingham*, and are not yet come in.

WEDNESDAY, 27.

This Day between One and Two o'Clock, the Money taken on-board the *French* Fleet, by the Admirals *Anson* and *Warren*, was brought through the City in 20 Waggons, guarded by Detachments from the several Regiments of Marines: On the first Waggon was hoisted Vice-Admiral *Anson*'s Blue Flag; on the sixth was the *French* Admiral's Flag; on the 12th was a Union-Jack; and on the seventeenth was Rear-Admiral *Warren*'s White Flag. They passed by the *Royal-Exchange*, to *Bishopsgate-street*, and came through *Threadneedle-street* to the *Bank*, where the Money was lodged.

The *French* computed their Loss by this Defeat, at a Million and half Sterling. Four thousand Men were made Prisoners; and by this one Blow of our brave Admirals, they have quite demolished two *French* Expeditions, one to the *East-Indies*, and the other to *America*; either of which, had it succeeded, must have been very prejudicial to our Country.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

WILLIAM *Prynn*, Esq; of *Charlton-Kings* in *Gloucestershire*, to Miss *Ridler*.—*Edward Yorke*, Esq; to Miss *Mary Cole*.—*Thomas Reynolds*, Esq; to Miss *Craiggs*, of *Hythe* in *Kent*.— Dr. *Robert Hamilton*, Professor of Botany and Anatomy in the University of *Glasgow*, to Miss *Molly Baird*.— *John Potter*, Esq; Secretary to the Earl of *Chesterfield*, to Miss *Robinson*.— *Thomas Cox*, of *Kensington*, Esq; to Miss *Ingham*. *Watson Powell*, of *Bendish-Hall*, in *Cambridgeshire*, Esq; to Mrs. *Stoughton* of *Warwick*.— The Lady of Sir *Nicholas Bayly*, Bart. deliver'd of a Son.— Her Grace the Dutchess of *Marlborough*, of a Son.—The Lady of the Hon. *John Grimstone*, Esq; eldest Son of the Lord Visc. *Grimstone*, of a Son and Heir.— Countess of *Carlisle*, of a Daughter. - The Lady of Capt. *Boscawen*, who was wounded in the late Engagement, of a Daughter.

[DEATHS, PROMOTIONS, &c. in our next.]

BILL *of Mortality from* April 21. *to* May 26.

Christened	Males 697, Females 677		1374
Buried	Males 1139, Females 1097		2236
Died under 2 Years old			688
Between	2 and 5		192
	5 and 10		94
	10 and 20		79
	20 and 30		216
	30 and 40		261
	40 and 50		221
	50 and 60		194
	60 and 70		136
	70 and 80		99
	80 and 90		42
	90 and 100		3
			2236
Buried	Within the Walls		173
	Without the Walls		506
	In *Mid.* and *Surry*		981
	City & Sub. *West.*		576
			2236
Weekly *April* 28.			503
May 5.			464
12.			423
19.			401
26.			445
			2236

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1*s.* 8*d.*
Wheat 25*s.* to 27*s.* 6*d. p.* Quar.

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IN our laſt we left the Detachment of the *French* Army under Count *Lowendahl* employed in the Siege of *Huſt*, and as the chief Defence of the Place conſiſts in a Fort called the *Sandberg*, the Beſiegers applied their whole Force and Skill towards making themſelves Maſters of that Fortreſs, which after three fruitleſs Attempts, in which they loſt a great Number of Men, they at laſt effected, and on the 28th ult. the Garriſon ſurrendered the Place, on Condition that General *La Roque*, who commanded, together with 400 Men, and 3 Field-Pieces, ſhould march out with military Honours, but that the reſt of the Garriſon, which in the whole conſiſted of five Battalions of Foot, and two Squadrons of Dragoons, ſhould remain Priſoners of War. On the 5th Inſt. the Town of *Axel* likewiſe ſurrendered, on Condition that the Garriſon ſhould march out with all the Honours of War; and all the *Dutch* Troops, together with the three *Britiſh* Battalions that had been landed there from *England*, were embarked, and carried over to *South Beveland*; ſo that the *French* have made themſelves Maſters of all *Dutch Flanders*, before being obliged to take the Field with their Grand Army, which, during all this Time, were lying quiet in their Cantonments about *Mecblin* and *Louvain*.

As to the two great Armies in *Brabant*, nothing conſiderable has as yet happened between them. That of the Allies continued encamped near *Antwerp* till the 15th Inſt. when it made a Motion, and encamped between the *Great* and *Little Nethe*, with the Right at *Liere*, and the Left at *Cinq Fontaines*; and the *French* were, it ſeems, ſo ſure of not being attacked, that they continued in their Cantonments till the 21ſt N. S. when their Infantry marched to the Camp marked out for them behind the *Dyle*, between *Louvain* and *Mecblin*. But as the *French* King arrived in his Army on the 20th Inſt. O. S. as their Troops are marching from all Quarters to join the Grand Army, and as the two Armies are not above ten Miles aſunder, it is expected that ſomething of Importance will ſoon happen. In the mean Time, the *French* Detachment that reduced *Dutch Flanders* have erected a Battery on the Side of the *Schelde*, overagainſt *Lillo*, and are daily battering that Fortreſs, in order to make the Reduction of it more eaſy in Caſe they ſhould defeat the Allied Army, or oblige them to move to the Left for the Defence of *Maeſtricht*. On the other Hand, the *Auſtrian* Huſſars are daily making Incurſions even within the Poſts of the Enemy, ſeven of theſe brave Fellows having lately carried off M. *de Beranger*, and M. *de Polignac*, the firſt a Lieutenant-General, and the laſt a Brigadier from the very middle of the *French* Guards, upon the Road from *Namur* to *Bruſſels*.

Then as to our Accounts from *Genoa*, they are ſo contradictory, that there is no Credit to be given to any of them. All we can depend on, is, that the *Auſtrian* Army, in purſuance of a new Treaty, has been reinforced by a large Body of *Sardinian* Troops; that their heavy Artillery are not yet arrived; that a great Number of the *French* and *Spaniſh* Troops ſent by Sea to *Genoa*, have been intercepted and taken by the *Britiſh* Squadron; and that the *French* and *Spaniſh* Army in *Provence* are upon the Point of paſſing the *Var*, and making an Irruption into *Piedmont*. And if any Credit can be given to the laſt Accounts from *Naples*, the Army of that Crown is upon the Point of marching through the Eccleſiaſtical State to the Aſſiſtance of the *Genoeſe*.

On the 18th Inſt. the Sates General reſolved upon making an Augmentation of 30,000 Men to their Troops; and the next Day they reſolved upon recalling M. *Van Hoey* from *Paris*; but, it ſeems, he is to leave his Secretary to take Care of their Affairs at that Court; ſo that their High Mightineſſes have not yet reſolved upon a Declaration of War againſt *France*. However, we may judge of the Sentiments of their Stadtholder from the Speech delivered by Count *Bentinck*, when he introduced his moſt Serene Highneſs into the Council of State; (ſee p. 194.) for as that Speech was certainly communicated to him, before it was delivered, we cannot ſuppoſe he would have allowed of ſuch harſh Expreſſions againſt the *French* King, if he had thought of keeping any Meaſures with that Court.

His Serene Highneſs, ſince his Election, has made a Tour through the Province of *Zealand*, and in all Places as he paſſed, was received with the moſt general, and the moſt joyful Acclamations of the People; but he does not proceed ſo far as the Army, being, by the laſt Accounts, upon the Point of returning to the *Hague*.

M. *du Theil*, the *French* Plenipotentiary, having received freſh Orders from his Court, he immediately went to the Houſe of Count *Waſſenaar*, and was accompanied thither by M. *Macanas*, the *Spaniſh* Miniſter Plenipotentiary, who jointly declared to the Count, that their Moſt Chriſtian and Catholick Majeſties no longer oppoſed the Admiſſion of the Miniſters from the Courts of *Vienna* and *Turin* to the Conferences, nor thoſe of any other Powers which might have any Intereſt to diſcuſs therein: But as the Proximity of the Armies prevented their Continuance at *Breda* with requiſite Tranquillity and Decency, their Majeſties de-

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desired that a freer Place should be pitched upon; that to this End they proposed, for the ulterior holding of the Conferences, the Towns of *Aix la Chapelle*, *Cologn*, *Dusseldorp*, *Triers*, or *Worms*, and left it to the Choice of the Allied Powers to fix upon one of these Places, to the End that a general Congress for a Peace might be established there. Mess. *du Thiel* and *de Macanas* desired Count *Wassenaar*, at the same Time, to procure them the necessary Passports in order to retire, the first to the Army of the King his Master, and the other to *Ghent*.

From *Vienna* of the 24th ult. we have an Account that her Imperial Majesty had been safely delivered at *Schonbrun* of an Arch-Duke, who was baptized by the Pope's Nuncio, by the Names of *Peter*, *Leopold*, &c. and that both her Majesty and the young Prince were in a fair way of doing well.

The Monthly Catalogue *for* April *and* May, 1747.

CONTROVERSY *and* DIVINITY.

1. THE First and Second Volume of the Dictionary and Concordance of *F. Marius de Calasio*. In 4 Vols. Folio, with great Additions and Emendations. By *W. Romaine*, A. M. delivered to Subscribers by *J. Hodges*.

2. The Evangelical History and Harmony; with Dissertations, Tables, Notes, and a new Map. of *Judea*. By *M. Pilkington*, L. L. B. in one Vol. Folio. *Rivington*, 18 *s.*

3. Remarks upon the Principles and Reasonings of Dr. *Rutherforth*'s Essay on the Nature and Obligation of Virtue, price 2 *s. Knapton.*

4. Thoughts on the Christian Life. By *J. Locke*, Esq; price 2 *s. Waller.*

5. The Scripture Testimonies of the Divinity of Jesus Christ, price 1 *s. Osborne.*

6. Riches of Divine Grace display'd. By *I. Toms*, price 1 *s. Hett.*

7. The Contents and Additions to the History of Antipaganism, price 2 *s. Cooper.*

8. Some Thoughts on the Essay on Natural Religion, pr. 1 *s. Reeve.*

9. A farther Account of God's Dealings with Mr. *Whitefield*, price 6*d. Robinson.*

10. A Discourse concerning the Nature and End of the priesthood of Jesus Christ, pr. 2*s. Noon.*

11. A serious Address to the inhabitants of *Great Britain*, &c. price 6*d. Noon* and *Buckland.*

12. Free Thoughts on the Doctrine of Election, *&c.* By *W. Cudworth*, 1*s. Cooper.*

13. Observations on a Book, entitled, An Introductory Discourse to a larger Work, *&c.* price 6*d. Davis.*

14. Theological Remarks on Dr. *Middleton*'s late introductory Discourse & Postscript. By *Geo. White*, M. A. price 1*s. W. Owen.*

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[*To be continued in our next.*]

The *Monthly Chronologer* for IRELAND.

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[28] Thirty Caſks of Halfpence were imported for the Uſe of this Kingdom.

MARRIAGES.

Rev. *Bigoe Henzel*, to *Dorothy*, Daughter of *Thomas Jackſon*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Coleraine*.—(28) Rev. Mr. *Wynne*, to the 4th Daughter of *Dixie Coddington*, of *Athlumny* in the County of *Meath*, Eſq;

DEATHS.

(1) *George Bond* of *Tirragh*, in the Co. of *Armagh*, Eſq; —— (2) *William Wale* of *Coolnemucky* in the County of *Waterford*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Knocktopher*.—— (8) Mr. *Alfred Howard*, Clerk to the Common Council, to Trinity Guild of Merchants, to St. *Ann*'s Guild, and Agent and Regiſter to the Blue Coat Hoſpital. —— (12) Mrs. *Elizabeth Power*, Wife to Colonel *David Power* of *Coorkeen*, in the County of *Galway*. —— (13) *Robert Arthur*, M. D. — (14) Mrs. *Grace Fiſher*, Wife to Counſellor *Fiſher*, and Siſter of Sir *Richard Levinge*, Bart. —— (15) Mr. *Toby Bourke*, a very eminent Land-ſurveyor. Mrs. *Lucy Stepney*, Wife of *Stepney Rawſon Stepney*, Eſq; and Daughter to Capt. *George Johnſton*. At the *Bath*, Mrs. *Cuppaidge*, Wife to *George Cuppaidge* of *Dublin*, Eſq; —— *James Taylor*, Eſq; Brother to Sir *Thomas Taylor*, Bart. with whom he repreſented the Borough of *Kells* in Parliament. —— (21) At the Barracks of *Moyallow*, *Robert Bettesworth*, Eſq; Captain of a Troop of Horſe in Colonel *Brown*'s Regiment. —— (21) Mr. *Philip Maſon*, Student in *Trinity* College, *Dublin*. —— (22) Mr. *Ezechiel Edmonſton*, late Adjutant of Colonel *Johnſton*'s Regiment of Foot; he ſerv'd in the Army forty Years with great Reputation. — (28) Mrs. *Jackſon*, Siſter to the late General Gorges. —— (29) Mr. *William Brown* of *Trinity-College*.

PROMOTIONS.

(1) Alderman *Edward Hunt* elected Mayor, and *John Hornby* and *John Cooke*, Eſqrs; Sheriffs of this City for the enſuing Year. — (4) Doctor *Barber*, elected a Fellow of the College of Phyſicians. —— (8) *Robert Feltham*, Eſq; ſworn a Six Clerk in Chancery, on the Reſignation of *Henry Meredyth*, Eſq; and was ſucceeded as Deputy Secretary to the Lord Chancellor by *Jonathan Belcher*, Eſq; and as Deputy Serjeant at Arms by *Thomas Triſdall*, Eſq; —— (8) Mr. *Randal Hunt* admitted a Proctor in the Prerogative and all other Eccleſiaſtical Courts in *Ireland*. —— (14) Rev. *John Jackſon*, A. M. preſented by Patent to the Rectory of *Ballygarth*, in the Dioceſe of *Meath*, void by the Death of the Rev. *Daniel Jackſon*. — A Faculty paſſed, enabling the Rev. *Arthur Grueber*, to hold the Vicarage of *Athlone*, with the Rectory of *Dyſart* in the aforeſaid Dioceſe, —— (27) St. *John Bowden*, Eſq; choſen Clerk of the Guild of Merchants.

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For JUNE, 1747.

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XVI. Liſt of Perſons excepted out of the General Pardon.
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CONTENTS.

HIS Majesty's most gracious Speech at the Close of the Session 209
Acts passed at that Time 210
An impartial Character of the Great King, and two of his principal Ministers ibid.
Supplies granted last Session of Parliament 213
Ways and Means for raising them 214
Number and Force of the *French* Fleet bound to the *East-Indies* ibid.
An Historical Dissertation on Parliaments and Elections ibid.
Topicks of Self-Enquiry for Electors, and Candidates before voting 220
Of the Sun's rising and setting at different Times on different Parts of the Globe, particularly here and at *Madrass* 221
Philosophical Account of Earthquakes, occasioned by the late one at *Lima* 223
Geographical Paradoxes 224
How to cure a smoaky Chimney ibid.
The Danger of sitting near Doors and Windows ibid.
Some Account of a Pamphlet, intitled, *Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St.* Paul 225, 229
Description of the famous Grotto in *Antiparos* 229, 232
Remarkable Account of Coal-Pits 232
Use of Electricity to Animals and Vegetables ibid.
Construction and Draught of an Electrical Machine or Pump 233, 234, 235
Electrical Experiment in Vegetation 234
A general Description of the *Low Countries* 236
Famous Action at *Kilsest*, between the Allies and *French* in *Flanders* 23-, 242
POETRY: To *Zepha* 243
The Journey of Life, in the Manner of Sir *Walter Raleigh* 244
Vander Bruin revers'd, by a Lady ibid.
Occasioned by the Censure of an old Fellow viewing some Antic Habits ibid.
Cock fighting 245
Mira and *Colin*, a Song 246
To *Chloe* ibid.
A Pastoral Dialogue ibid.
A Song ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 247
Adm. *Warren* made Knight of the Bath ibid.
Remarkable Trials ibid.
Sessions at the *Old Baily* ibid.
Malefactors executed ibid.
Parliament dissolved ibid.
General Court of the *East-India* Comp. 248
To *Edward Vernon*, Esq; ibid.
Action in *Nova Scotia* ibid.
Persons excepted out of the general Pardon 249
Marriages and Births 250, 251
Deaths 249, 251
Ecclesiastical Preferments 250, 251
Persons declared Bankrupts ibid.
Monthly Bill of Mortality 251
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 252
Motions of the Allies and *French* in *Flanders* ibid.
M. *Belleisle* passes the *Var* ibid.
Account concerning *Genoa* ibid.
Lima destroyed by an Earthquake ibid.
Catalogue of Books 253
Monthly CHRONOLOGER for *Ireland* 254
The Trial of *Archibald Stuart*, Esq; late Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*, before the Lords of Justiciary in *Scotland* 255, 258
An Account of the Measure of the great Statue of the *Sphinx* in *Egypt* 258
Letter from a Lady on the fashionable Vice of gaming 259
French Minister's Letter to the Dyet of *Ratisbon* 260

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His MAJESTY's *moſt Gracious* SPEECH *to both Houſes of Parliament, on* Wedneſday *the 17th Day of* June, 1747.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

NOTHING could have been more acceptable to me, than the Zeal and Diſpatch with which you have gone through the publick Buſineſs during the Courſe of this Seſſion. The Care and Attention you have ſhewn to extinguiſh any Remains of the late Rebellion, and to ſtrengthen the Foundations of our future Tranquillity by new Proviſions, as well for reſtoring the proper Authority of the Government in *North-Britain*, as for better ſecuring the Liberties of the People there, cannot fail to have the moſt beneficial Conſequences.

The great Efforts you have made for carrying on the War, in a vigorous Manner, have ſhewn you not to be leſs attentive to our Foreign than to our Domeſtick Intereſts. They have given Spirit to my Allies, and enabled me, in conjunction with them, to bring a numerous and powerful Army early into the Field; and to maintain ſtrong Squadrons at Sea, for the Protection and Defence of our Trade and Poſſeſſions, the Annoyance of our Enemies, and for ſupporting and enforcing the Operations of my Allies in *Italy*. The Invaſion made by *France* upon the Territories of the States General of the United Provinces, has had a different Effect from what our Enemies promiſed themſelves from it. The voluntary and ſpeedy Succour which I ſent on that Occaſion, was received with the utmoſt Joy, and has been of great Uſe; and the States have thereupon, not only reſolved on a great Augmentation of their Forces, which is actually making, but have taken ſuch Steps, as muſt convince our Enemies, how determined they are vigorouſly to ſupport their own Independency, and the Intereſts of the common Cauſe. I have the peculiar Satisfaction to acquaint you, that the Union between *Great Britain* and the Republick, ſo neceſſary for both Nations, was never more cordial, or better eſtabliſhed, than it is at preſent.

The ſignal Succeſs which, by the Bleſſing of God, has already attended my Fleet, has happily diſappointed ſome very pernicious Projects of our Enemies, and given a conſiderable Blow to their naval Strength, as well as to their Commerce; which will be the moſt probable Means of reducing them to Reaſon. This is the great Object which I have at Heart; the ſole View of all my Meaſures being to put an End to the Calamities of War, by a ſafe and honourable Peace.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I muſt acknowledge in a particular Manner the Zeal and Application with which you have raiſed the neceſſary Supplies, for the Service of the current Year; and your Readineſs in making good the Deficiency of the Civil Liſt Funds, ariſing from the unavoidable Conſequences of War, is a freſh Inſtance of that Regard and Affection which I have always experienced from you. To be able to effectuate all this immediately after the ſuppreſſing of an unnatural and expenſive Rebellion, and under the Burdens of War, muſt ſet the Strength and Credit of the Nation in the higheſt Light; and ſecure to the Crown of *Great Britain* that Weight and Reſpect, both with its Friends and Enemies, which juſtly belong to it.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

After the Examples of Juſtice which have been found neceſſary, I have with pleaſure taken the very firſt Opportunity of doing what is more agreeable to my own Inclination, the paſſing an Act of Grace. The good Effect I promiſe myſelf from hence is, to heal in ſome meaſure thoſe Wounds which have been made, and re-eſtabliſh the Quiet of the Kingdom; ſince by this Act the Generality of thoſe who have been deluded from their Duty, will find themſelves reſtored to Security, and to the Protection of thoſe Laws, which they had endeavoured to ſubvert. A juſt Senſe of this early Mercy will, I hope, induce them to make ſuch Returns of Loyalty and Gratitude, as ſo ſtrong an Obligation requires.

As this Parliament would neceſſarily determine in a ſhort Time, and as nothing will give ſo much Weight and Credit to our Affairs abroad in the preſent Conjuncture, as to ſhew the Dependence I have upon the Affections of my People; I have judged it expedient ſpeedily to call a new Parliament. But I ſhould think myſelf inexcuſable if I parted with this, without publickly returning you my Thanks for the many eminent Inſtances you have given me of your inviolable Fidelity, and Attachment to my Perſon and Government, and your unſhaken Adherence to the true Intereſt of your Country, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion in my Family. By the Divine Bleſſing, and your vigorous Aſſiſtance, I have been enabled to cruſh and defeat the moſt audacious Attempt that has ever been made to overturn the preſent Eſtabliſhment; and at the ſame Time to furniſh that Support to our antient and natural Allies, which has already diſappointed ſome of the moſt dangerous Views of Ambition, with which our Enemies began the War. Such extraordinary Merit, as it will always be gratefully remembered by me, muſt endear

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the Memory of this Parliament to Posterity. From such Demonstrations of the Loyalty and Affection of my faithful Subjects, I do with the utmost Satisfaction repose myself upon them; and do not in the least doubt of receiving new Proofs of the same good Disposition, in the Choice of their Representatives.

I have nothing so much at Heart, as the Preservation of the Civil and Religious Rights of my People, and the Maintenance of the true Greatness and Prosperity of this Nation. From these Principles I will never deviate, and in these Principles every true *Briton* will concur. Let this appear by your Conduct in the present Conjuncture; and let no false Arts or Misrepresentations take Place to interrupt or weaken that Confidence and Harmony between me and my People, which have been, and ever will be productive of such happy Effects.

After which, the Lord Chancellor, by his MAJESTY's *Command, prorogu'd the Parliament to the Ninth of* July.

At the same Time his MAJESTY *gave the Royal Assent to the following* BILLS.

AN Act for granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money * out of the Sinking Fund, for the Service of the Year 1747; and also for enabling his Majesty to raise a further Sum of Money † for the Uses and Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for vesting in his Majesty the Estates of certain Traitors, and for more effectually discovering the same.

An Act for granting a Duty to his Majesty, to be paid by Distillers upon Licences ‡ taken out by them for retailing Spirituous Liquors.

An Act to continue several Laws relating to the Manufactures of Sail-cloth and Silk.

An Act to enable his Majesty to allow to the residuary Legatees of Sir *Joseph Jekyll* Knight, late Master of the Rolls, deceased, Part of the Legacy given by his Will to the Use of the Sinking Fund.

An Act for allowing Persons impeached of High Treason, to make their full Defence by Counsel.

An Act for Relief of such loyal Subjects in *Scotland*, whose Title-Deeds and Writings were destroyed or carried off by the Rebels in the late Rebellion.

An Act to prevent the Return of such Rebels as have been, or shall be pardoned on Condition of Transportation, and to hinder their going into the Enemies Country.

An Act for the better adjusting, and more easy Recovery of the Wages of certain Servants, and for the better Regulation of such Servants, and of certain Apprentices.

An Act for the Relief of maimed and disabled Seamen, and the Widows and Children of such as shall lose their Lives in the Merchants Service.

An Act for the better securing the Payment of Shares of Prizes taken from the Enemy, to the Royal Hospital at *Greenwich*.

An Act for the Ease of Sheriffs, with Regard to the Return of Process.

An Act to continue several Laws for prohibiting the Importation of Books reprinted abroad, and first composed, or written, or printed in *Great Britain*.

An Act for taking away and abolishing the heritable Jurisdictions in *Scotland*, and for making Satisfaction to the Proprietors thereof, and for restoring such Jurisdictions to the Crown; and for making more effectual Provision for the Administration of Justice throughout that Part of the United Kingdom, by the King's Courts and Judges there.

An Act for taking away the Tenure of Ward-holding in *Scotland*, and for converting the same into Blanch and Feu Holdings.

An Act to enlarge the Time limited by an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for restraining the Use of the Highland Dress.

An Act to enforce the Execution of the Act for granting to his Majesty several Rates and Duties upon Houses, Windows or Lights.

An Act to indemnify Persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices, and for allowing further Time for that Purpose.

An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act for Naturalizing such Foreign Protestants and others therein mentioned, as are settled, or shall settle, in any of his Majesty's Colonies in *America*, to other Foreign Protestants, who conscientiously scruple the taking of an Oath.

An Act to revive, continue, and amend an Act for clearing, depthening, repairing, extending, maintaining, and improving the Haven and Piers of *Great Yarmouth*.

An Act to indemnify Persons who have omitted to register their Letters of Attorney appointing them Agents for Prizes, and for allowing further Time for that Purpose.

An Act for building a Bridge cross the River *Thames*, from the Parish of *Walton upon Thames* in the County of *Surry*, to *Shepperton* in the County of *Middlesex*.

An Act for the King's most gracious, general, and free Pardon ‖.

To some Road Bills, *&c.* and Twenty-one private Bills.

An impartial Character of the Great KING, *and two of his principal Ministers. Exactly translated from the* High-Dutch *Original. Privately handed about amongst the Ministers at the* Diet *of* Ratisbon.

THERE is a natural Desire in Mankind in all Nations to see the Persons most remarkable for Endowments either of Mind or Body, or who are otherwise distinguished by Rank or Title; in short, there is a Curiosity

* 1,000,000 *l.* † 500,000 *l. by Loans, or Exchequer Bills.* ‡ *Of* 5 *l. each.* ‖ *See a List of the Persons excepted. p.* 249.

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ſity of ſeeing the *Heroes* of Nature or of Art, and this Curioſity is in a mixed Proportion of the Temper of the Perſon whom it affects, and the Rank of the Object by which it is excited. Hence the Crowds which we ſee attending upon Men eminent in any Faculty, and the much greater Crowds that continually wait upon Prelates, Generals, and Princes, whenever they appear in Publick. This Paſſion for being acquainted with Perſons in exalted Stations, and that live in our Times, is ſo ſtrong, that I have obſerved there is nothing gives more general Satisfaction, than *Characters* tolerably drawn of ſuch diſtinguiſhed Perſons; inaſmuch as they reſemble the Notions which Men themſelves conceive after gratifying this Sort of Curioſity, and reflecting upon that Gratification. Theſe were my Motives in drawing up the following moral Pourtraits, which, however deficient they may be in Wit, or Profundity of Thought, will be found no ways inconſiſtent with Truth.

The *Great King* derives that Elevation of Character from the Power of his Predeceſſors, rather than from any perſonal Endowments beſtowed on him by Nature, or acquired by Education. He was ſeated on the Throne while a Child, and ſo much Care was had of the Health of his Body, that the ſame Care could not be taken to enlarge nor improve the Faculties of his Mind. There was a Neceſſity that he ſhould be governed in his Infancy, as well as that his Subjects ſhould be governed in his Name, by thoſe that had the Government of him; and it has ſo fallen out, that thoſe that were entruſted with this neceſſary Direction of him and his Affairs, from a Deſire very incident to human Nature, ſo moulded his tender and growing Faculties, as that their Care might be always neceſſary; and inſtead of labouring to makes him what he ought to be, employed all their Thoughts in keeping him ſtill an Infant, that they might keep their own Authority. By this means he has a Habit *of being governed*; and notwithſtanding the Rank he holds gives him an abſolute Power over others, yet by theſe Arts he has been hindered from acquiring any Independency himſelf; ſo that in the Prime of his Years, and when according to the Order of Nature, he ought to make the greateſt Figure, he is ſtill but the *Inſtrument* of *others*, and may be truly ſaid to make *no Figure at all*.

In his Reign there have been many deep Negotiations carried on, ſeveral great Deſigns laid, and ſome of theſe carried into Execution. He has been engaged in more Wars than one; and yet amongſt the Flatterers that fill his Court, there has not been found one to celebrate the Extent of his Genius, his Labours in the Cabinet, or his Atchievements in the Field; which is a plain Proof of the Truth of what I have advanc'd, that he is the Inſtrument of others, and cannot be ſo properly ſaid to *act*, as to *be acted upon*. This is farther diſcernable from the *different Characters*, which at different Periods his *Adminiſtration* has *born*. At one Time the principal View ſeem'd to be the recovering the Strength of his Subjects, which had been much weaken'd by the ambitious Projects of his Anceſtors. At another, the ſame Ambition ſeem'd to be the ruling Motive in all his Meaſures; but in the Way of pacific Negotiations, as if he meant to owe his Greatneſs rather to the Arts of Government, than the Force of his Arms. In a ſucceeding Seaſon he has appear'd to act with Views very different to either of theſe. He has launched into vaſt Expences that have exhauſted his Subjects, In order to maintain Wars needleſs in themſelves, and even inconſiſtent with his Glory. Theſe Events plainly ſpeak their true Cauſes, which are the Changes made by Time and Chance, rather than his Choice of the *Directors* of his *perpetual Infancy*. A Prince of a pacific Diſpoſition may be forced into Wars, but will never enter into them wantonly. A Prince of a martial Temper may allow ſome Intervals of Peace, but will never enter into the Labyrinth of Negotiations. A great Genius, equally capable of ſhining in the Cabinet and in the Field, will ſhine alternately in both; but not ſtart precipitately from the one to the other. Hence it follows, that to learn the Spirit of his Government, we are not to ſtudy the Prince, but thoſe to whom he delegates his Power; from the *Character* of his *Miniſters* ariſes the *Character* of his *Adminiſtration*.

We generally learn the true Characters of great Monarchs from ſuch of their remarkable Expreſſions, as the Attention always paid to what they ſay, tranſmits from private Obſervation to publick Fame; from their perſonal Actions in Council, in the Field, and in private Life; and more eſpecially, from the Bent of their Pleaſures. But it is very difficult to make any Diſcoveries relating to the *great King*, by any of theſe Methods. His ſet Speeches are aſcribed to his Miniſters; and as for any ſhrewd Sayings, or deep Obſervations that have eſcaped him, no body knows where to find them; his private Favourites have in this reſpect been ſo negligent, or ſo ſilent, that Fame has pick'd up very little Intelligence. As to his perſonal Conduct, it is as little ſpoke of; he aſſiſts *at* without aſſiſting *in* Council; he follows the Advices that are given him there, as if they were receiv'd from *Oracles*; and in the Field he obeys the Orders of his General, and goes *to* or rather *near* Danger when he is *called*, but *quits* it as ſoon as he can. His Pleaſures, like thoſe of *Tiberius* in the Iſland of *Capreæ*, are ſuch Myſteries that vulgar Eyes can never penetrate them. All we know of them is, that they

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they are such as speak him mortal, and that Wine and Women are not excluded. Upon the whole therefore we may justly say, that as in some Plays where Kings are introduced, they do not make the greatest Figure in the Eyes of the Audience; so the Subjects of the *great King* may be said to have a puissant Monarch, who, like the Emperors of the East, directs all things by those who have the Honour of his Confidence, and appears *little* himself even in his *greatest* Affairs.

In the *Asiatic* Empires, which certainly bear a neat Resemblance to his, the Prince has generally one great Officer, stiled at the *Port* the *Vizir-Azem*, who presides in Council, and commands in the Field; but this does not hinder there being particular Favourites, who have perhaps more Credit with, and more Power over their Masters than the *Vizirs* themselves. Something of this Kind has been observed in the Reign of the *great King*. One of the imperial Blood governed in his Nonage, and another of the same Race succeeded on his Death; but he was supplanted by the *Mufti*, who had been his Master's Preceptor, and who held his Power almost to the last Gasp. At present there are many *Vizirs* of the *Bench*, and the *Mufti* has great Power, tho' not so great as he desires. The Post of *Vizir-Azem* is split into two; both are military Men, but one only is a *Soldier*. The other attends his Master to the Camp, but in Quality only of a Privy-Counsellor; not that he wants the Ambition of commanding Armies, but that having commanded them without Success, he is afraid of hazarding the Power that he possesses, by commanding again. Upon these two Ministers the *great King* reposes himself; to them he commits the Cares of War: we will examine the Characters of both.

The *Statesman* has many Virtues, some Failings, and few Faults. He wishes well to his Master, and equally well to his Subjects. He was never fond of War, tho' his Profession; he has always expressed a Love for Peace, and his Expressions have been thought sincere. His Credit with the King is not greater than his Credit with the People, and while they dread the Increase of the *Mufti*'s Favour, they rejoice at any Augmentation of the *Statesman*'s Power. He is known to give his Master wholesome and moderate Counsels, at least when these prevail they are generally attributed to him. But the *Glory* of the *great King* is a Point so much respected, that it is impossible for the *Statesman* to carry all his Measures into Execution; because all his Measures are not sufficiently calculated to promote this View. It is this single Deficiency that has given his *Rival* both Credit and Power; and therefore it is more than suspected that the *Statesman* would see without a very sensible Mortification, any Check that might happen to that Flow of Success with which his *Competitor* has been hitherto attended. This, it is believed, would give him such an Ascendancy as he would not soon lose; and might perhaps contribute more to the Quiet of the *great King*, and the Happiness of his People, than all the *Victories* his *Rival* will ever gain. In the mean time the Modesty, the Moderation, and the great Influence of the *Statesman*, preserves him a great Share of Credit and Power, which he has many Chances for enlarging, and which scarce any Action can diminish.

The *great Captain* who is at the Head of the Armies of the *great King*, is of Royal Blood; but owes the Figure he makes at present to his high Accomplishments and personal Merit. He forced his Passage to the Post he holds, thro' all the Obstructions that envious Politicians could throw in his Way; but as he *acquired*, so he *holds* them solely by his *Success*. It is this that procured him the Favour of his Master, it is this that secures him Obedience from his Subjects. The *Glory* of the *great King* is the *Idol* of his People; this the *great Captain* has chiefly, indeed almost alone, promoted; and therefore the *great King* confides in him, and the People admire him. But there is much of Reluctancy mingled with this Admiration; his *Birth* and his *Religion* render him obnoxious to the Vulgar; his Politicks have taught him to reconcile them in some Measure to the former; but he will never be able to lessen the Dislike created by the latter. He stands on the *Pinicle of Power*, and therefore stands very insecure; the slightest Accident, the smallest Motion, the first false Step not only moves him from this Height, but precipitates him into certain Destruction. He knows and perhaps expects this, but as he is truly a GENIUS, he seems perfectly calm and serene. He trusts a few principal Officers with the Execution of his Orders, but he trusts none with his Secrets. He is Master of the Art of War in all its Branches, and he attends to them all. His Knowledge is very extensive, and yet he is continually improving it. He is just to his Enemies, and they cannot help owning it; he is kind to his Friends, and they are devoted to his Service; extreamly careful of the Troops, by which he has gained their Confidence in the highest Degree. His Power, his Reputation, his very Being is not only staked on every *Campaign*, but on every *Battle*, every *Siege*; his first Disappointment would be fatal to him, and therefore the Attention of the World is bent upon every Step he takes. In a Word, *Friends* and *Foes* look almost with the same Concern on the *Measures* he pursues, and expect every Moment to see this *Favourite* of FORTUNE deserted by his *Mistress*, and abandoned by his *Master* of Course. Such is the *great King*, and such the two great Men upon whom he depends.

SUPPLIES

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Novem. 28, 1746.	FOR maintaining 40000 Seamen for 13 Months at 4*l.* a Man *per* Month	2080000	—	—
Decem. 5th.	For maintaining 33030 Men for Guards, *&c.* in *Great Britain* for 1747	856066	19	2
———	For 15196 Men in *Flanders* for 1747	372788	11	—
———	For the Forces in the Plantations, *Minorca* and *Gibraltar*, &c. for 1747	343212	8	1 ½
Decem. 12th.	To make good the Deficiency of the Duties applicable to the Civil List in the 7 Years ending *Midsummer* 1746	456733	16	3 ½
———	For discharging a like Sum raised in pursuance of an Act passed the preceding Session	500000	—	—
———	For the Ordnance for Land Service	284004	12	11
———	For the extraordinary Expence of Ditto	193208	15	3
Jan. 14th.	For the Ordinary of the Navy	196259	18	8
———	For *Greenwich* Hospital	10000	—	—
———	For *Gosport* Hospital	16000	—	—
———	For the Deficiency of the additional Stamp Duties	7978	8	4
———	For the Deficiency of the General Fund	10211	5	3 ½
———	For the Deficiency of the Duties on Sweets	13910	—	5 ½
———	For a Year's Interest on a Million raised on the Salt Duties	35000	—	—
———	For the Deficiency of the Additional Duties on Wines	49693	17	9 ½
Jan. 16th.	For Freight of Transports in 1745	205728	9	9
———	For Victuals for Land Forces in 1745	66668	7	10
———	For the Deficiency of the Duty on Licences for retailing Spirituous Liquors	16670	11	1 ½
———	For the Deficiency of the Additional Duties on Wines imported	1481	11	2 ½
———	For the Deficiency of the Duties on Glass and Spirituous Liquors	58253	1	1
———	For the Deficiency of the Half Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage	85968	12	3 ½
———	For the Deficiency of the Surplus of the Fund for Lottery, 1714	38648	5	9 ½
———	For the Deficiency of the Grants for the Year 1746	135371	4	7
Jan. 21st.	Towards paying off the Debt of the Navy	1000000	—	—
Jan. 26th.	To the Queen of *Hungary*	438833	6	8
———	To the King of *Sardinia*	300000	—	—
———	For 18000 *Hanoverian* Troops	400000	—	—
———	For *Hanoverian* Artillery	10000	—	—
Febr. 6th.	To the Elector of *Cologne*	24299	1	4
———	To the Elector of *Mentz*	8620	—	—
———	To the Elector of *Bavaria*	26846	11	9
———	For General Officers and Officers of Hospitals	48575	17	10
———	For extraordinary Expences on Account of the Rebellion, *&c.*	166198	18	4 ½
———	To the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*	161607	17	1 ½
———	To reduced Officers	29914	15	10
———	To Widows of reduced Officers	3948	—	—
———	To replace 408 Horses lost in *Flanders*, *&c.*	6120	—	—
———	For maintaining 11550 Marines for the Year 1747	296253	15	—
———	For *Westminster* Bridge	30000	—	—
March 23d.	To his Majesty, upon Account, to enable him to carry on the War	500000	—	—
March 27th, 1747.	Allowances to the reduced Horse and Horse Guards	22267	—	5 ½
May 20th.	To Sir *Joseph Jekyll*'s Executors	13582	9	2
		9325253	9	10 ½

WAYS

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WAYS *and* MEANS *reſolved on laſt* SESSION *for raiſing theſe* SUPPLIES.

Decem. 3d. 1746.	A Land Tax of Four Shillings in the Pound, computed at near	2000000 — —
Decem. 17th.	Four Millions to be raiſed by transferable Annuities, at 4 *per Cent. per Ann.* with a Premium of 10 *per Cent.*	4000000 — —
Jan. 19th.	The new Tax on Houſes and Windows was reſolved on as a Fund for theſe Annuities	
Jan. 23d.	The Tax on Coaches, *&c.* was reſolved on, and to be charged with a Million, to be raiſed by Way of Lottery	1000000 — —
Jan. 28th.	What remained in the Exchequer of the additional Duties on Spirituous Liquors	112508 19 2
———	The Malt Tax computed about	700000 — —
March 25th.	A Million to be taken from the Surpluſſes of the Sinking Fund	1000000 — —
———	His Majeſty enabled to raiſe by Loans or Exchequer Bills, to be charged on the Supplies for next Seſſion	300000 — —
April 6th.	A Tax of 5*l. per Ann.* on every Diſtiller within the Bills of Mortality, who ſhall take out a Licence to retail Spirituous Liquors, no Computation as yet made of the Amount	
		9312508 19 2

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

THE following is a Copy of an authentick Manuſcript, found among the Papers of M. *St. George*, late Captain of the *Invincible*, and contains an Account of the Number and Force of the Ships under his Command, bound to the *Eaſt-Indies*, at his firſt ſailing from *France*.

Vaiſſeaux.	*Can.*	*Hom.*		*Commandants.*
Invincible	78	700	Vaiſſeaux a Roy.	St. George
Lis	64	500		Bouvet
Jaſon	52	355		Beccard
L'Auguſte	34	180		Bedan
Prince	34	180	Vaiſſ. de la Compagnie.	Chancelier
L'Appollon	30	132		Daſantons
Philibert	30	170		Cillie
L'Aimable	30	170		Surville
Futoy	30	133		Palliſade
Legere	22	80		D'Huart
Corvette	12	45		
Chaſſeur				
Vigilant	22	100	Vaiſſ. de Nantes pour les Indes.	Vaumulon
Lyon	20	100		Nouillier
Thetis	20	100		Maſſon
Modeſte	22	98		Thiercelin
Dartmouth	18	50		Pennoche
St. Antoine	10	20		
L'Aigle				
	534	3174		

As the above Ships were with Monſ. *St. George* when he was ſeen at Sea by Capt. *Moſtyn*, 'tis a Juſtice due to that Officer to ſubjoin the Force he had with him, at the Time of ſeeing M. *St. George*'s Squadron; that the World may be able to judge by comparing theſe two Accounts together, how unreaſonable the Reports are that have been propagated to the Prejudice of Mr. *Moſtyn* on this Occaſion.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Hampton-Court	64	500	Moſtyn
Faulkland	50	350	Barrifdale
Ambuſcade	36	250	J. Montagu
Syren	20	180	
Inverneſs	20	150	M'Kenzie
	190	1430	

An Hiſtorical Diſſertation on Parliaments and Elections.

PArliaments are to be conſidered as eſſential to the conſtitution of this kingdom; and therefore the origin of them ſhould not be ſought after in any law. We have laws for the choice and regulation of them; but their exiſtence is of more antiquity than the laws, which are founded in that very exiſtence. In *magna charta* it is thus underſtood; where the king, after declaring, that 'the 'city of *London* ſhall have all the old Liber-'ties and cuſtoms that it uſed to have;' adds, 'moreover, we will and grant, that all 'other cities, boroughs, towns, and the ba-'rons of the five ports, ſhall have all their 'liberties and free cuſtoms.' This charter did not grant any new privileges, but was only declaratory of antient rights, as the petition of rights alſo was in the reign of King *Charles* I, and the claim of rights at the revolution, both drawn up when the encroachments of the crown had made ſuch new declarations neceſſary.

The

The northern nations, our illuſtrious anceſtors, ſeem, by the wiſe dictates of nature, to have been at firſt directed to that mix'd form of government, which preſerves the legiſlative power to the body of the people, and lodges the executive in a ſingle perſon under limitations. The conſtitutions of *France* and *Spain* were once of this happy temperament, and ſome of our northern neighbours, on the continent, do ſtill feel the remains of it: but it is the peculiar felicity of *Britain*, that ſhe has continued to improve what was ſo wiſely contrived, and can now boaſt that her Parliaments are equally neceſſary to the Crown, and beneficial to the ſubject. A

Before the victory and acceſſion of *William*, Duke of *Normandy*, improperly called the Conqueſt, Parliaments were to be held twice every year, as appears by the laws of king *Edgar*: And his anceſtor, *Alfred*, the greateſt of *Engliſh* monarchs, cauſed the *Comites* to meet, and ordered for a perpetual uſage, that, 'twice in the year, 'or oftner if need were, in time of peace, 'they ſhould aſſemble at *London* to *ſpeak* 'their minds for the guiding of the people 'of God, how they ſhould keep themſelves 'from offences, live in quiet, and have 'right done them by certain uſages and 'ſound judgments.' B C

Edward I, the *Engliſh-Juſtinian*, uſually held a Parliament once in two years: but his grandſon, *Edward* III, left us two ſtatutes, whereby it is enacted, that 'a Par- D 'liament ſhall be holden every year once, 'and more often, if need be.' And the latter of thoſe laws declares the holding of Parliaments to be 'for maintenance of the 'articles and ſtatutes, and redreſs of di- 'vers miſchiefs and grievances which daily 'happen.'

The crown was at this time poſſeſſed of revenues, which made application to the E people for money, unleſs upon extraordinary emergencies, unneceſſary: it therefore plainly appears, that *redreſs of grievances*, making ſalutary laws for the good of the community, and preſerving the liberties of the people, by ſupporting a due ballance between the power of the crown and the rights of the ſubjects, were the main ends of the calling of Parliaments: But that upon ex- F traordinary occaſions they gave money likewiſe, appears from an inſtrument of *Edward* I, concerning the annual *cenſus* claim'd by the Popes from the crown of *England*; wherein he takes notice, that 'ſome arrears 'on that head had not been raiſed, as they 'ought to have been, in Parliament.'

Richard II, one of the worſt of our G Kings, by abſenting himſelf from the buſineſs of Parliaments, and by that means continuing their ſeſſion beyond the accuſtomed time, drew upon himſelf a ſharp remonſtrance from both houſes, and was at laſt, for ſuch practices, amongſt other things, depos'd.

Henry VIII, a Prince who aſſumed to himſelf exorbitant powers, was the firſt *Engliſh* Monarch who accompliſh'd what *Richard* had attempted. He prorogued the Parliament by his own authority, and continu'd it during pleaſure. To his reign therefore we muſt aſcribe the riſe of long Parliaments.

But this was not the only grievance that has been ſince complained of, with regard to the repreſentatives of the people. If Princes were careful, when they had a Parliament according to their hearts, to avoid the hazard of a new election by continuing it; they took the farther liberty, when their views met with any check or obſtruction in the Houſe of Commons, to diſſolve it without farther ceremony, and to reign for years without calling another. The reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſo much diſtinguiſhed in our hiſtory, receives none of its luſtre from the frequency of Parliaments held in it. *James* I, notwithſtanding his pretences at ſome times, would have uſed the two houſes as the inſtruments only of his authority; and his unhappy ſon, *Charles* I, had too deeply imbibed his father's principles.

This appeared ſo manifeſtly by his behaviour in his firſt fifteen years; now reigning without Parliaments; now calling and diſſolving them in a pet; that it was thought neceſſary in 1640, to bring in a *triennial* bill, providing, that Parliaments ſhould be held every third year, and that the Lord Keeper, and Chancellor of the Duchy ſhould loſe their places, if they did not iſſue the writs accordingly. This King had ſuch high notions of prerogative, that he paſſed it into a law with the worſt grace in the world, hinting, that *it was a favour they little deſerved.*

Need we wonder that the ſame parliament, knowing his majeſty's ſenſe ſo well, ſhould afterwards vote for a law to prevent the diſcontinuance of their ſeſſion, except by their own authority? That a Prince of *Charles*'s complexion ſhould give the royal aſſent to ſuch a law, would indeed appear very extraordinary, if the difficulties he was under be not taken into conſideration: but ſo the fact was, and the tragical event of it is ſufficiently known to the whole nation.

At the reſtoration not the *triennial* act only, but the two laws of *Edward* III, for annual Parliaments, which render'd the other neceſſary, remained in force. The ſecond Parliament of King *Charles* II, was at firſt ſo very tractable, that he continued it for eighteen years; for the *triennial*

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law of that time was very different from the law called by that name under King *William*; the firſt obliging the King to hold a Parliament once in three years at leaſt, and the latter providing that his majeſty ſhall not continue any one Parliament longer than three years. In a word, proviſion was made by theſe two laws, that Parliaments ſhould A be frequent, and that they ſhould not be long. *Charles* was not compelled to diſſolve, if he did but aſſemble ſo often as the law provided: but *William* gave up his power of continuing any one Houſe of Commons, ſhould he find it ever ſo complaiſant and generous.

The danger of long Parliaments had ſufficiently appeared under the firſt of theſe B princes. The Miniſtry of that time, knowing the diſlike of the people to a government *without* Parliaments, formed the ſcheme, which is thought to have been ſince ſo well improved, of governing abſolutely in effect *by* a Parliament. They brib'd and corrupted the men that were flexible, and by that means carried the court C ſchemes as with the conſent of the people. Thus *Rome* was more enſlaved under the ſanction of a venal ſenate, than it ever could have been by the ſingle authority of one man.

James II, who was for driving all before him with a high hand, choſe, however, the miſchievous part of governing alone, without even the form of the people's ſuffrages. D How far he proceeded in attempting to enſlave us, both in a civil and religious ſenſe, is well known, and was at that time ſo fully underſtood, that the people, upon his expulſion, claimed their antient, immemorial right, to be frequently repreſented; and the firſt repreſentatives enacted, 'that no Parlia-'ment ſhould continue in being longer than 'three years.'

The Parliament alſo, at this time, took upon itſelf the right of giving annual ſupplies for the publick ſervice, according to the exigencies of the ſtate. Since the alienation and failure of the crown lands, the cuſtom had been for Parliaments to grant the king ſuch annual ſums for life, as might be ſufficient both for his civil and military go- F vernment in time of peace. This made it unneceſſary to call together frequently the repreſentatives of the people, except a war, or any extraordinary publick event, cauſed a demand for more than ordinary ſupplies. But *William*'s Parliament, by ſeparating the civil government from the military, and making not only the ſupport of the army and fleet, but the very exiſtence of the former, G dependent upon annual acts of the whole legiſlature, laid him under a neceſſity of having annual ſeſſions, which have ever ſince been continued.

Our liberty, under this form of government, ſeemed ſo far ſecure, that it was in no danger of being invaded by open violence from the crown: but ſtill a Parliament, if it became venal, and dependent on a court, and linked to the miniſtry by places and penſions, might as effectually enſlave the nation as the moſt ambitious monarch. The guard againſt this was the frequent elections, provided for by the laſt triennial act.

Triennial Parliaments carried on the two wars in the reigns of King *William* and Queen *Anne*; they ſettled the ſucceſſion to the crown in the proteſtant line, and the preſent illuſtrious royal family; they made the union with *Scotland*, and paſſed many wholeſome laws in behalf of civil liberty, and the proteſtant religion. Notwithſtanding which, in the year 1716, leſs than two years after the acceſſion of his late Majeſty, and juſt after the rebellion, that ſucceeded it, was ſuppreſſed, the triennial Parliament, then ſitting, extended their own exiſtence to ſeven years.—As the triennial Act itſelf had begun in the Houſe of Lords, a Bill for ſeptennial Parliaments was firſt brought into the ſame Houſe by the Duke of *Devonſhire*.

The debates on that occaſion, both in the Upper and Lower Houſe, were very great. It was thought, by thoſe in the oppoſition, unnatural, and a mighty ſtretch of the juſt power of Parliaments, which all parties allowed to be very extenſive, for a Houſe of Commons, elected in conſequence of a law which made Parliaments triennial, to join in continuing itſelf beyond the time limited for it's exiſtence. The Earl of *Peterborough*, on this occaſion, begging leave of the Biſhops, had recourſe to the diſtinction in the Athanaſian Creed, and declared, that ſuch a Parliament, in his opinion, would be neither *created* nor *made*, but *proceeding*. E The Miniſtry, however, prevailed: the ſeptennial bill became a law, which hath ever ſince continued in force, and hath been all along underſtood by gentlemen, who did not live in the ſun-ſhine of that miniſtry, as a great breach upon the conſtitution. Theſe gentlemen made a vigorous effort in 1734, to get it repealed, and the triennial law reſtored in it's place: but ſtill in vain, for they were out-voted.

It may be here expected from us, that we ſhould give a ſummary of the arguments uſed in theſe debates, for and againſt ſeptennial Parliaments. Upon this, and the other heads, we intend to touch on, we muſt be very brief, leaving to future opportunities a further account of the conſtitution and power of Parliaments.

The principal reaſons urged for the alteration of the form of elections, when the Parliament continued itſelf in 1716, were,

That

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That it would appeaſe the groundleſs animoſities of the people; that it would ſave expences, which frequent elections occaſion, to the impoveriſhing of many gentlemen's families; that it would obviate tumultuous riots and aſſemblies, which might give a handle to a ſecond rebellion; and laſtly, that it would ſtrengthen our alliances abroad, and reſtore that credit which had been ſacrificed by the laſt Parliaments of Queen *Anne*. All theſe reaſons were reſpectively anſwered, and the oppoſite doctrine maintained to every one of them. There were ſeveral ſpeakers † in both houſes on each ſide of the queſtion, many of whom did but repeat the ſame arguments, in other words: but the ſubſtance of all that was delivered, cannot be better ſummed up than in the ſpeech of Sir *Richard Steele* for the ſeptennial law, and in the proteſt of the diſſenting Lords againſt it.

'It is evident, ſays Sir *Richard*, that new choſen Parliaments were * never the cuſtom or right of this kingdom: it remains, therefore, only to conſider (now that there is a law which makes Parliaments meet as of courſe at ſuch ſtated times) whether the period of three years anſwered the purpoſes intended by it? The preamble to the triennial act expreſſes, that it was introduced into the conſtitution, for the better union and agreement of the king and his people; but it has had a quite contrary effect, and experience has verified what a wiſe man ſaid of it, when it was enacted, that it had made a *triennial King*, a *triennial Miniſtry*, a *triennial Alliance*: we feel this in all occurrences of ſtate, and they who look upon us from abroad, behold the ſtruggle, in which we are neceſſarily engaged from time to time under this law. Ever ſince it has been enacted, the nation has been in a ſeries of contention: the firſt year of a triennial Parliament has been ſpent in vindictive diſputes, and animoſities about the late elections: the ſecond ſeſſion has entered into buſineſs, but rather with a ſpirit of contradiction to what the prevailing ſet of men in former Parliaments had brought to paſs, than of a diſintereſted zeal for the common good: the third ſeſſion languiſhed in purſuit of what little was intended to be done in the ſecond; and the approach of an enſuing election terrified the members into a ſervile management, according as their reſpective principals were diſpoſed towards the queſtion before them in the houſe. Thus the ſtate of *England* has been like that of a veſſel in diſtreſs at ſea: the pilot and mariners have been wholly employed in keeping the ſhip from ſinking; the art of navigation was uſeleſs, and they never pretended to make ſail.

It is objected, that the alteration propoſed is a breach of truſt. The truſt, Sir, repoſed in us, is that of the publick good; the King, Lords, and Commons, are the parties who exerciſe this truſt; and when the King, Lords, and Commons exerciſe this truſt by the meaſure of the common good, they diſcharge themſelves as well in the altering and repealing, as in the making or confirming, laws: the period of time, in this caſe, is a ſubordinate conſideration; and thoſe gentlemen, who are againſt the alteration, ſpeak in too pompous a ſtile, when they tell us, we are breaking into the conſtitution.

It has been farther objected, that all this is only giving great power to the miniſters, who may make an arbitrary uſe of it. The miniſters are indeed, like other men, from the infirmities of human nature, liable to be made worſe by power and authority: but this act gives no addition to that authority itſelf; tho' it may poſſibly prolong the exerciſe of it in them. They are nevertheleſs reſponſible for their actions to a Parliament; and the mode of enjoying their offices is the

† In the HOUSE of LORDS.

For the Bill.	*Againſt the Bill.*
Duke of *Kingſton*.	Earl of *Abingdon*.
Earl of *Dorſet*.	Earl of *Powlet*.
Lord *Carteret*.	Lord *Trevor*.
Earl of *Cholmondeley*.	Duke of *Bucks*.
Duke of *Newcaſtle*.	Lord *Foley*.
Earl of *Ilay*.	Earl of *Aylesford*.
Duke of *Argyll*.	Earl of *Peterborough*.
Lord *Parker*.	Earl of *Nottingham*.
Lord *Cowper*.	Duke of *Shrewſbury*.
	Biſhop of *London*.
	Earl of *Angleſea*.

In the HOUSE *of* COMMONS,

For the Bill.	*Againſt the Bill.*
Mr *Lyddel*.	Mr *Robert Heyſham*.
Mr *Trevanion*.	Mr *Chetwynd*.
Mr *Molyneaux*.	Lord *Paget*.
Sir *John Brownlow*.	Mr *Snell*.
Mr *Hadden*.	Mr *Shippen*.
Mr *Hampden*.	Mr *Wykes*.
Mr *Moleſworth*.	Mr. *Hutchinſon*.
Mr *Smith*.	Mr *Jefferies*.
Lord *Stanhope*.	Sir *Thomas Croſs*.
Mr *Yonge*.	Mr *Bromley*.
Mr *Craggs*.	Mr *Archer*.
Lord *Coningsby*.	Sir *Wm. Whitlocke*.
Mr *Erle*.	Lord *Guernſey*.
Sir *Richard Steele*.	Sir *Thomas Hanmer*.
Mr *Nevil*.	Mr *Lechmere*.
Colonel *Graham*.	General *Roſt*.
Sir *Charles Turner*.	Sir *Robert Raymond*.
Sir *Wm. Thompſon*.	Mr *Hungerford*.
Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*.	Mr *Ward*.
Mr Sec. *Stanhope*.	
Mr *Aiſlabie*.	

* This he ſuppoſes to have been proved by the ſpeakers before him.

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ſame. Now when the thing is thus, and the period of three years is found, from infallible experience itſelf, a period that can afford us no good, Where ſhall we reſt? The ills that are to be done againſt ſingle perſons or communities, are to be done by ſurprize, and on a ſudden; but good things are ſlow in their progreſs, and muſt wait occaſions. A Deſtruction is done with a blow; but reformation is brought about by leiſurely advances. All the miſchiefs which can be wrought under the ſeptennial act, can be perpetrated under the triennial; but all the good which may be compaſſed under the ſeptennial, cannot be hoped for under the triennial. We may fear, that the miniſters may do us harm; but that is no reaſon why we ſhould B continue them under a diſability of doing us good. For theſe conſiderations I am unreſervedly for the bill.'

Thoſe of their Lordſhips that proteſted againſt the bill, were in number thirty, who gave the reaſons of their diſſent in the following words.

1. "Becauſe we conceive, that frequent C and new Parliaments are required by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, and the practice thereof, for many ages (which manifeſtly appears by our records) is a ſufficient evidence and proof of this conſtitution.

2. Becauſe it is agreed, that the Houſe of Commons muſt be choſen by the people; and when ſo choſen, they are truly the repreſentatives of the people; which they cannot ſo D properly be ſaid to be, when continued for a longer time, than that for which they were choſen: for after that time, they are choſen by the Parliament, and not by the people, who are thereby deprived of the only remedy which they have, againſt thoſe who either do not underſtand, or, through corruption, do wilfully betray, the truſt repoſed in them: E which remedy is to chuſe better men in their places.

3. Becauſe the reaſons given for this bill, we conceive, were not ſufficient to induce us to paſs it, in ſubverſion of ſo eſſential a part of our conſtitution.

1ſt, For as to the argument, that this will encourage the Princes and States of *Europe* to enter into alliances with us, we have not heard any one miniſter aſſert, that any one Prince or State has aſked, or ſo much as inſinuated, that they wiſhed for ſuch an alteration.

Nor is it reaſonable to imagine it; for it cannot be expected, that any Prince or State can rely upon people to defend their liberties and intereſts, who ſhall be thought to have given up ſo great a part of their own: nor can it be prudent for them to wiſh for ſuch an experiment, after the experience that *Europe* has had of the great things this nation has done for them, under the conſtitution, which is to be altered by this bill.

But, on the other hand, they may be deterred from entering into meaſures with us, when they ſhall be informed by the preamble of this bill *, that the *popiſh* faction is ſo dangerous, as that it may be deſtructive to the peace and ſecurity of the government; and may apprehend from this bill, that the government is ſo weak, as to want ſo extraordinary a proviſion for its ſafety: which ſeems to imply, that the gentlemen of *Britain* are not to be truſted or relied upon, and that the good affections of the people are to be reſtrained to ſo ſmall a number, as that of which the preſent Houſe of Commons conſiſts.

2. We conceive this bill is ſo far from preventing expences and corruptions, that it will rather increaſe them: for the longer a Parliament is to laſt, the more valuable to be purchaſed is a ſtation in it, and the greater alſo is the danger of corrupting the members of it; for if there ſhould be a miniſtry, who ſhould want a Parliament to ſcreen them from the juſt reſentments of the people, or from a diſcovery of their ill practices to the King, who cannot otherwiſe, or ſo truly, be informed of them, as by a free Parliament, 'tis ſo much the intereſt of ſuch a miniſtry to influence the elections, (which by their authority, and the diſpoſal of the public money, they of all others have the beſt means of doing) that it is to be feared, they will be tempted, and not fail to make uſe of them; and even when the members are choſen, they have a greater opportunity of inducing very many to comply with them, than they could have, if not only the ſeſſions of Parliament, but the Parliament itſelf, were reduced to the ancient and primitive conſtitution and practice, of frequent and new Parliaments: for, as a good miniſtry

* This preamble, after reciting the title, and principal enacting clauſe, of the Triennial Act, adds, 'And whereas it has been found, by experience, that the ſaid clauſe hath proved 'very grievous and burthenſome, by occaſioning much greater, and more continued, expences, 'in order to elections of members to ſerve in Parliament, and more violent and laſting heats 'and animoſities among the ſubjects of this realm, than were ever known before this clauſe 'was enacted; and the ſaid proviſion, if it ſhould continue, may, probably, at this juncture, 'when a reſtleſs and popiſh faction are deſigning and endeavouring to renew the rebellion 'within this kingdom, and an invaſion from abroad, be deſtructive to the peace and ſecurity 'of the government: *Be it enacted*, &c.

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will neither practiſe nor need corruption, ſo it cannot be any Lord's intent to provide for the ſecurity of a bad one.

3. We conceive, that whatſoever reaſons may induce the Lords to paſs this bill, to continue this Parliament for ſeven years, will be at leaſt as ſtrong, and may, by the conduct of the miniſtry, be made much ſtronger before the end of ſeven years, for continuing it yet ſtill longer, and even to perpetuate it, which would be an expreſs and abſolute ſubverſion of the third eſtate of this realm.

It was upon the experience of three ſeptennial Parliaments, in a courſe of eighteen years, that *William Bromley*, Eſq; member for *Warwick*, moved for a repeal of this law, which had paſſed with ſo much oppoſition. He was ſeconded by Sir *John St Aubin*, and another warm and long debate enſued, in which our parliamentary hiſtory was perhaps as well cleared up, as on any other occaſion whatſoever: but as the arguments for the repeal were in ſubſtance the ſame, as thoſe that had been uſed againſt firſt enacting the law, only enlarged on as the new matter afforded room, and ſupported by facts from the hiſtory of what had paſſed within thoſe eighteen years; and the arguments againſt the repeal, were ſuch as had been urged to procure the law, expatiated on likewiſe; the brevity we are obliged to obſerve upon each particular ſubject, will not permit us to repeat them. We ſhall only therefore, at the bottom of the page, ſubjoin a liſt of the ſpeakers on both ſides in this debate *; obſerving, that a liſt of the whole houſe of Commons was publiſhed at the time, with the names of thoſe who voted for and againſt the repeal in oppoſite columns, and their ſeveral employments; whereby it appeared that moſt of the placemen were on the negative ſide of the queſtion, and the independents on the affirmative. The queſtion, upon a diviſion, was carried by 247 to 184.

A Beſides the having long ſeats, ſeveral other cauſes have been aſſigned for the great power of the *Britiſh* miniſtry over the houſe of Commons. *Places* and *penſions*, it is manifeſt to reaſon, will have their effect on thoſe who enjoy them, and 'tis no wonder, if a majority of ſuch Perſons go in concurrence with the men who have power to take away their perquiſites. But the great points of debate on this ſubject are, Whether the King ought not to have the power of rewarding thoſe who faithfully ſerve him, and are zealouſly attached to his perſon and government? and Whether the favours of the Prince ought to diſqualify gentlemen for the ſervice of their country? Thoſe who are for no dependence on a court in the houſe of Commons have ſeveral times brought in bills to purge the Senate of officers, civil and military, and of all who receive private gratifications for their ſervices: but neither a general place-bill, nor a general penſion-bill, hath as yet found it's way through the two houſes. Something has indeed been done, at different times, to ſatisfy the people in this reſpect, as we ſhall ſhew more at large in a future Magazine. At preſent it ſhall ſuffice to mention, in a note below †, what theſe place-men and penſioners are, who by the laws in being are not eligible in the approaching election.

D Another cauſe of this dependency, it has been urged, is the great number of *ſmall boroughs*, who have as much weight in filling the houſe of Commons, as the cities and towns of the firſt rank. Theſe boroughs, for the moſt part, elect the men that come

*	*For the repeal.*	*Againſt it.*
	Mr. *Bromley*.	Mr. *Conduit*.
	Sir *John St Aubin*.	Sir *Thomas Robinſon*.
	Lord *Noel Somerſet*.	Hon. Mr. *Cornwallis*.
	Mr. *Williams Wynn*.	Hon. Col. *Bladen*.
	Mr. *Harley*.	Att. Gen. *Willes*.
	Mr. *Skippen*.	Sir *William Lowther*.
	Sir *Edward Northey*.	Sir *William Yonge*.
	For the repeal.	*Againſt it.*
	Mr. *Plummer*.	Mr. *Pelham*.
	Mr. *Cholmondeley*.	Sir *Robert Walpole*.
	Mr. Ald. *Heathcote*.	
	Sir *John Hind Cotton*.	
	Sir *John Barnard*.	
	Sir *William Wyndham*.	
	Mr. *Pulteney*.	

† Penſioners during pleaſure,—thoſe concerned in farming, collecting, or managing any of the duties, except the Commiſſioners of the treaſury and land tax—thoſe who enjoy newly erected offices—Commiſſioners of prizes and tranſports, of ſick and wounded—Comptroller of the accounts of the army—Agents to regiments—Commiſſioners of wine licences—of the navy in out-ports—Governors or deputy governors of plantations—that have not 600 *l.* a year for counties, and 300 *l.* for cities and boroughs—Penſioners for a term of years—Directors of the ſouth-ſea in 1720—Judges of ſeſſion, juſticiary, or exchequer in *Scotland*—Commiſſioners of the navy and victualling offices, and their deputies and clerks—Clerks of the treaſury and exchequer, not Secretaries—Clerks of the admiralty, not the Secretaries—Clerks under the under-ſecretaries, and under the deputy pay-maſter—Clerks under the Commiſſioners of ſalt, the ſtamps, the appeals, wine licences, hackney coaches, hawkers and pedlars—Officers in *Gibraltar* and *Minorca*, with ſome exceptions.—The penalty for ſitting and voting under theſe diſqualifications, is 20 *l.* a day for every day, to any perſon who ſhall ſue for it, recommended

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recommended by the longeſt purſes; and no private purſe can meaſure with the treaſury of the nation. Several propoſals have been made for a reformation of this abuſe, but none of them have been as yet accepted. The taking away the right of a borough, that has been inpoſſeſſion of it time immemorial, becauſe it has had the misfortune of running to decay; and beſtowing it upon a place of leſs antiquity, becauſe it is now in a flouriſhing condition, has been repreſented as a great piece of injuſtice and hardſhip. But thoſe on the other ſide argue, that the honour and advantage of particular places, which are in themſelves quite inconſiderable, ought not to prevail againſt the good of the whole, which can never be ſo well purſued, as by an equitable election of the repreſentatives of the people, wherein every county and town ſhall have intereſt in proportion to it's natural ſignificancy, wealth, and property. It is, ſay they, moſt abſurd, that ſuch a place as *Weymouth* and *Melcomb Regis*, which make but one little town under two names, ſhould elect as many members as the important and opulent city of *London*. *Cromwell*, they urge, thought better, when he made a new diſpoſition of the counties and boroughs. He provided, that the ſeveral counties ſhould chuſe a greater or leſſer number of Knights, according to their extent, and the value of their lands; and as to the towns and cities, tho' he did not diſfranchiſe thoſe which continued to make a tolerable figure, he allowed but one member to places that were not large at that very time; and the principal places only had two. *London*, as the capital, tho' far from being ſo large as at preſent, elected ſix.

Topics of Self-Enquiry for Electors, and Candidates before Voting.

For an ELECTOR.

HAVE I thoroughly conſidered the privileges, which, as a *Briton*, I have a right to enjoy? How much of them I do enjoy, and wherein my birthright is invaded?—Do I put a juſt value upon the right I have, by the conſtitution of this kingdom, to aſſent to all thoſe laws by which I am to be governed?—Have I reflected, that when I chuſe a man to repreſent me, I convey to him all my own ſhare of the legiſlative power, and that I am obliged to abide by his vote and deciſion?—What is the man that now offers to repreſent me? Do I know him well? Do ſuch of my neighbours and fellow-citizens, on whoſe opinion I can rely, know him?—If known, what is his general character in private life? Is he honeſt to his tradeſmen, kind to his family, regular in his conduct, not addicted to any notorious vice, nor in danger of growing neceſſitous by living at too much expence?—How has he behaved in the offices he has born as a magiſtrate; or what uſe has he made of his influence, on former occaſions, among his neighbours and dependents? Is he a man of ſuch ſenſe and experience, that I would chuſe, abſtracted from the conſideration of his fortune or figure, to entruſt him with the deciſion of my property in a diſputed caſe, or with the care of my intereſt in a matter that required vigilance and application?—Has he ever before had a ſeat in parliament? How did he then behave? Was he tempted, and did he not fall? Was his ſteadineſs from a virtuous principle, or becauſe the miniſter did not bid up to his price?—Has he any ſons, brothers, nephews, kinſmen, or friends provided for thro' his intereſt?

Does he want to buy my ſuffrage, or biaſs me, by ſome favour or gratuity, to give it in defiance of laws that make both him and me guilty in ſuch a compact? How do I know he would not ſell my rights and privileges, if any man in power ſhould bargain for them upon the ſame principles?

Has he a fortune ſufficient to keep him above corrupt dependence, and is he averſe to leſſen or encumber that fortune in order to procure a ſeat? Or is his eſtate already involved, and does he puſh for a ſeat with ſuch an expence, only for protection? As in the former of theſe caſes I have a reaſonable ground for confidence, have I not in the latter almoſt an aſſured proſpect of being betray'd, if I truſt him?—Is he well acquainted with our preſent conſtitution, and well affected to that form of it which makes the people's election, or declaration in parliament, the beſt right of a ſovereign? Without this, can he be a good ſubject of King GEORGE, or a ſound member of that community, in which proviſion is made for maintaining the rights and privileges I claim to enjoy?—Does not the well-being of poſterity, as well as of the preſent age, depend upon what ſhall be done on this important occaſion? Is not my part of this work, as an elector, equal to that of any other man in the ſame community? Have I any excuſe therefore, can I have any, either to my country, or my own conſcience, for ſaying I am *but one*, and my vote can be of no great conſequence among many?

May not my voice be deciſive in the election of a repreſentative, as the voice of him thus elected may be in a law to determine the weal or bane of this kingdom? If I give it amiſs therefore, either corruptly or inconſiderately, am I not guilty of the higheſt public crime that can be thought of in civil ſociety?

Heads

Heads of Enquiry for a CANDIDATE.

What do I mean in this application? Is it a zeal to my country that prompts me on, and do I aim only at her ſervice? Or is it the honour of being one of the *choſen* 558, without conſidering my own abilities and virtues?—Have I a clear perception of the duties and powers of a *Britiſh* legiſlature? Do I know the juſt extent of prerogative and privilege, the limits between them, and the danger to myſelf, to every *Briton*, to all the poſterity of *Britons*, of letting the former encroach too much upon the latter? Am I diſtinctly acquainted with the grievances of my country, the cauſes of them, and the means of redreſſing them? Can I ſee thro' the fallacy of an argument when produced with all the flowers of miniſterial rhetorick, and back'd with the concurrence and applauſe of a ſervile majority? Do my reaſons manifeſtly convince among my acquaintance, and do they never yield to them only out of complaiſance to my fortune?—On the contrary, am not I a dolt, a mere foxhunter, a coachman, a petit maitre, a FRIBBLE or FLASH? Am not I the property of knaves, the companion of fools, the jeſt and pity of wiſe men? Have I read, with nice obſervation, either books or mankind of a higher claſs than *Cheney's Races*, or the members of an aſſembly or route? Has not the taſk been tedious to me, whenever by deſire I have faintly attempted to engage in it, to inform myſelf of the laws of my country, its virtues and vices—to compare them with thoſe of other countries, and from the effects of the latter to infer the tendency of the former? Ought I not to be acquainted with myſelf, before I ſet up to be a controller of the actions and eſtate of others? Am I virtuous?

Did I never, when ſecure of impunity and concealment, over-reach or injure my neighbour? Did I never wiſh for an opportunity of doing ſo? Or have I, from the pure love of juſtice and equity, and a ſenſe of my duty, always done unto others as I would that they ſhould do unto me?

Am I ambitious either of wealth or honours? If ſo, ſhall I be able to withſtand the temptation of both, which will certainly fall in my way in the ſtation I now ſeek? Have I ſtrength to keep my judgment unbiaſs'd, and my conſcience unſpotted, when, by a little ſwerving and ſtraining, I ſhall be able to bring down on myſelf the ſmiles of a miniſter? If I am deficient in theſe reſpects, is it not wicked in me to ſolicit a truſt that I am doubtful I ſhall not execute faithfully?

Suppoſe I can myſelf be content with my own fortune, and the rank I hold in my country, may not the neceſſities or ſolicitations of my relations and friends ſtill raiſe difficulties? Should I not be willing to throw a part of the dependency that now is on me, upon the public?

But will it not be expected, in return for this, that I ſhould oblige the miniſter who obliges me in my relations? In anſwer to ſo cloſe a queſtion, could I not ſatisfy myſelf with another to this effect? —What then? Muſt not any other man, who accepts the ſame favours to himſelf or relations, return the obligation in the ſame manner? How then do I increaſe the number of members under undue influence, any more than the dependents I ſerve increaſe the number of placemen? A majority there will be on the ſide of the court, and why may not I, for my own benefit, or the benefit of my friend, be one of that majority?

But is it not worſe with me than thus? When I lay out my money, leſſen my perſonal, or perhaps encumber my real, eſtate, have I not a view in ſo doing to re-payments, with advantage? And if I perceive this to be the true ſtate of my mind, had I not better keep the fortune now my own, and honeſtly acquired, than riſk a part of it to be repaid with the blood of my country?

To the AUTHOR.

SIR,

IN the excellent Account you have given in your laſt, of our *Eaſt India* Company's Settlement at *Madraſs*, you ſay, *the Sun riſes there Six Hours ſooner than he does here at the Time of the Equinoxes, or he riſes there, all the Year round, when it is but Mid-night here, and ſets there, when it is but Mid-day, or Noon, here.*

This has exeited the Curioſity of many in my Neighbourhood to inquire into the Reaſon of this Difference, and, I ſuppoſe, it has had the ſame Effect upon many others of your Readers, therefore I ſhall explain it as briefly, and with as few Terms of Art, as poſſible.

It has within theſe laſt Ages been diſcovered, and clearly demonſtrated, that the Earth moves round the Sun once every Year, and round its own *Axis* from Weſt to Eaſt once every 24 Hours. Its annual Courſe round the Sun is called its *Orbit*, and an imaginary Line paſſing from the North *Pole*, through the Earth's *Center*, to the South *Pole*, is called its *Axis*; ſo that if its *Axis* cut the *Plane* of its *Orbit* at *equal* or *Right Angles*, that is to ſay, if its *Axis* were *perpendicular* to the *Plane* of its *Orbit*, one Half of the Earth from *Pole* to *Pole*, would be every Day, during the whole Year, for twelve Hours towards the Sun, and conſequently illuminated, and for 12 Hours from the Sun, and conſequently obſcured by its own Shadow; or it would be equal Day and equal Night, in all Parts of the Earth, for the whole Year round. But as the Earth's *Axis* inclines

inclines towards the *Plane* of its *Orbit*, and cuts it at *unequal Angles*, this makes the Days and Nights unequal, and likewiſe a Diverſity of Seaſons, in all Parts of the Earth, eſpecially towards the *Poles*; for round the middle of the Earth, or in that which is called the *Torrid-Zone*, the Difference is not very perceptible; whereas each of the *Poles* is alternately for one Half of the Year illuminated, and for the other Half darkened.

Any one who can have Acceſs to an *Orrery*, may eaſily ſee, that in all Parts of the Earth towards either *Pole*, a Diverſity of Seaſons, and a Difference in the Length of their Days and Nights, muſt neceſſarily be the Effect of this Inclination of the Earth's *Axis* towards the *Plane* of its *Orbit*; and likewiſe, from thence may be ſeen the Reaſon why at *Madraſs*, which is within the *Torrid-Zone*, there is very little Difference in their Seaſons, or in the Length of their Days and Nights. Both theſe, I ſay, may be eaſily diſcovered by the *Orrery*; but without that Aſſiſtance, and even without the Aſſiſtance of any *aſtronomical* Figure, I believe, I may be able to make the Reader comprehend the Reaſon why the Sun riſes at *Madraſs*, when it is but a little after Mid-night here, and ſets there when it is but a little after Mid-day or Noon here.

For this Purpoſe I muſt obſerve, that the Circumference of the Earth from North to South is ſuppoſed to be divided into 360 Degrees, which are called the Degrees of *Latitude*; and the Circumference from Eaſt to Weſt is ſuppoſed to be divided into the ſame Number of Degrees, which are called the Degrees of *Longitude*. Now as the Earth turns round its *Axis* once every 24 Hours from Weſt to Eaſt, therefore every Point upon its Surface muſt move every Hour 15 Degrees towards the Sun from 12 o'Clock at Night till 12 at Noon, and away from the Sun from 12 at Noon till 12 at Night, every Day in the Year: conſequently, thoſe who live 15 Degrees Eaſt of us in the ſame Latitude muſt come an Hour ſooner in Sight of the Sun than we do in the Morning, and muſt loſe Sight of him an Hour ſooner than we do in the Evening.

I have ſaid in the ſame Latitude, becauſe in different Latitudes there is a Difference as to the Length of their Days and Nights; and therefore, when we talk of coming in Sight, or loſing Sight, of the Sun, that is to ſay, of the Riſing or ſetting of the Sun, we muſt confine it to the ſame Latitude, or to the Time of the *Equinoxes*, when the Days and Nights are equal all over the Earth.

Now reckoning an Hour's Difference to every 15 Degrees, and conſidering that in all Parts of the Earth, they reckon it Morning when the Sun riſes, that is to ſay, when they firſt begin to ſee him, by their Part of the Earth turning towards him; and Evening when the Sun ſets, that is to ſay, when they loſe Sight of him, by their Part of the Earth turning away from him; therefore, with thoſe that live 180 Degrees Eaſt of us, or in that Part of the *Pacifick Ocean*, which is 180 Degrees Eaſt of us, it muſt be Morning when it is Evening with us, and Mid-day when it is Mid-night here; and with thoſe that live 90 Degrees Eaſt of us, it muſt be exactly Mid-day when it is but Six in the Morning here, and Six in the Evening when it is Noon with us; conſequently at *Madraſs*, which is 80 Degrees ſome odd Minutes Eaſt of *London*, it muſt be after Eleven o'Clock of the Day there, when it is but Six o'Clock in the Morning here; or in other Terms, the Sun riſes and ſets there at the Time of the Equinoxes near ſix Hours ſooner than he does here; for at other Times of the Year the Difference is more or leſs according to the Length or Shortneſs of our Days, becauſe at *Madraſs* the Day and Night are, the whole Year round, almoſt of an equal Length.

I cannot conclude without making an Obſervation which naturally ariſes from the Subject I have been treating, and which plainly ſhews, how little we ought to truſt our Senſes in any Philoſophical Enquiry. As the *Diameter* of the Earth has been diſcovered to be 7970 Miles in Length, according to the lateſt Calculations, its *Periphery* or Circumference muſt be 23,910 Miles round; and as the Earth moves round its own *Axis* every 24 Hours, conſequently every Object upon the Surface of the Earth, near the Middle of it, muſt move through a circular Space equal to 23,910 Miles every Day, which is 996 Miles every Hour, and 16 Miles every Minute, without reckoning the Fractions, which would make it about 16 Miles and an Half. Thus it is certain, that a Man ſitting or lying ſtill upon the Surface of the Earth, near the *Meridian*, moves along with that Part of the Earth's Surface where he is, at the Rate of above 16 Miles every Minute, without being ſenſible of his being in any Motion.

But what is yet more ſurprizing, we ſhall find, by calculating the Dimenſion of the Earth's Orbit round the Sun, that the Earth muſt move in its *Orbit*, and conſequently, every Creature upon the Face of the Earth, at the Rate of above 900 Miles every Minute, which is a Velocity we can have no Idea of, and yet this prodigious Motion we are not in the leaſt ſenſible of.—— This ſhews the Wiſdom of the Creation, in making us ſenſible of the leaſt Motion that may affect our Bodies, and yet inſenſible of the moſt extraordinary Motions, if they are ſuch as cannot any Way affect our corporeal Frame, Iam, &c.

To

To the AUTHOR, &c.

The late Accounts from Abroad giving us Intelligence of one of the most dreadful Earthquakes (at LIMA*) that has happened in the Memory of Man; I thought my Time could not be better employed than in drawing up a short Discourse of the* immediate Origin *and* natural Causes *of so surprizing a* Phænomenon *in Nature; which I have communicated to be inserted in your Magazine.*

A Philosophical Account of Earthquakes.

I Do not doubt but there is a supreme Being, who moderates and guides the blind *Impetus* and force of such raging and voracious motions: But yet we are not to consider earthquakes of so latent a nature, as not to be accounted for by natural principles. Though the best use to be made of these prodigies and unusual accidents is to contemplate the infinite wisdom and power of the almighty in the formation of this earth, which we inhabit. For,

The globe of the earth is bored through with infinite burrows and cavities, which like branching out of veins, nerves, and arteries, in the human body, pass under the very bottom of the sea, and some of them serve to convey water; others a more unctuous and balsamick substance, and others a certain igneous matter, that gives a motion to the whole corporeal frame.

Thus the exterior sea may be supposed to have a communication with the inmost or deepest abyss, and is carried to the roots of mountains and hills, as by certain aqueducts; and a constant air of wind is blown, which forces the water into the dark caverns, and revives and keeps alive a constant and perpetual fire under ground: Which I am ready to prove by indubitable examples.

Does not the vast great river *Volga* pour such a quantity of water into the *Caspian* sea, within the space of one year, that was there not some invisible outlet, it would be sufficient to cover the whole globe of the earth? which invisible outlet, according to *Kircher*, is a vast and infernal cavern that passeth under mount *Caucasus* into the *Euxine* sea, by which the waters of one sea disburden and discharge themselves into the other, and the whole kingdom of *Georgia* and *Mingrelia*, under which they run, is, as it were, a bridge to those subterraneous waters.

The same may be proved of the *Sinus Persicus*, or *Persian* bay, which is as it were a receiver, and fills the *Caspian* sea, when it has been too much lowered by winds into the *Euxine*. And the communication between the *Red Sea* and the *Mediterranean* in the same manner under ground is out of all dispute.

Nor can these assertions be accounted dubious when we have have so many proofs of them in miniature. Does not our geographers of best note assure us, that the famous river *Niger* in *Africa* is derived from the river *Nile*, under the mighty chain of the mountains of *Nubia*, where on the western side of those mountains it takes the name of *Niger* and continues its course into the *Atlantic* ocean? Who is ignorant of the vast and deep cave in mount *Taurus*, which receives the *Tygris*, and grants that river a passage to the other side? This same river, having passed thro' the lake *Thospites*, hides himself again for near twelve miles under ground, and then breaking out again disembogues into the *Euphrates*, near *Babylon*.

To come nearer home; the *Guadiana*, a river that divides *Portugal* and *Spain*, runs thirty-two miles under ground, upon which are many towns, woods, meadows, and thousands of cattle fed. And if we only travel our own country, the *Mole* in *Surry* falls into the ground near *Box-hill*, and rises again at a considerable distance. To which let me add the pits near *Walworth* in the county of *Durham*, whose water, by several experiments, are known to communicate with the river *Teas*, though above two miles distance.

Now from the premises we may safely collect that the earth is filled with subterraneous caverns and aqueducts, which must be allowed to be filled with air and vapour and copious exhalations of all sorts of mineral bodies as well as water.

Besides these subterraneous cavities, there are mountains whose bowels are in a continual flame. These *Vulcanos* which belch out flames, ashes, smoke, broken rocks, and minerals, argue great vacuities in the bowels of the earth, and magazines of combustible matter contained therein. Nor is there any quarter of the known world exempt from them; as any one may be well informed, that will consult the first volume of *Varenius's Geography*, page 141, *&c.* especially in the kingdom of *Peru* (*Idem.* p. 153.) where this late remarkable earthquake happened; which have been the cause of frequent calamities of the like sort. In that vast chain of mountains called the *Andes*, in *America*, there are no less than 15 *Vulcanos*, by whose burnings, vast subterraneous cavities, as big as whole kingdoms, are made and receive the cataracts of mighty rivers; and by whose terrible eruptions, unspeakable calamities have

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frequently befel thoſe regions more than any other upon record. Yet not only here, but if the reports of thoſe that work under ground may be believed, there are ſo many burrows, channels, clifts, and caverns, that have never enjoyed one beam of the ſun or light, that we do not know when and where we ſtand upon good ground, were it examined deep enough.

It would amaze the ſtouteſt hearts, and A make them ready to die with fear, could they ſee into the world beneath their feet, and view the dark receſſes and apartments of nature under ground; and behold that the ſtrongeſt buildings ſtand upon an immenſe and prodigious vault of unequal thickneſs, at the bottom of which runs an unfathomable ſea, and whoſe upper hollows are filled with ſtagnating air, and the exſpirations of ſulphureous and bituminous matter. B

Therefore, as there are no vaſt tracts of land, but abound with vulcanos, ſulphureous caverns, and eſtuaries; from which, by greater cavities, branched every where into ſmaller pipes or tubes, the ſubterraneous heat is carried through all parts of the world: So no place can promiſe itſelf an immunity from earthquakes. And the more cavernous any land is, the more obnoxious it muſt be to C that dreadful phænomenon; which was ſo obvious to the reaſon of the pious *Seneca*, that he openly declared, That there are huge dens, immenſe receſſes, and large ſpaces, and the mountains ſtanding upon an arch of rocks; whoſe gapings, and broken hollows, have often been the graves to receive and bury whole cities.

Hence it is natural to inſer that earthquakes are the effects of ſubterraneous fires; which will be ſtill better confirmed, if it be D conſidered that the earth is an heterogeneous maſs, in one part impregnated with ſulphureous matter, in another with nitre, allum, vitriol, mercury, bitumen, oker, and chalks. But if an artificial powder, made only of nitre, ſulphur, and charcoal, can have ſuch a wonderful effect in blowing up mines, *&c.* as the military gentlemen ſo often experience; how much greater force and violence E muſt that combuſtible matter have, which ariſes from Sulphur, Nitre, Sal Armoniac, Bitumen, Gold, Copper, Iron, Arſnick, Mercury, and other mineral and metallic Spirits, with which the womb of the earth abounds, when the ſubterraneous fires break through into the hollow vaults where theſe are repoſited by the God of Nature? Then according to the copiouſneſs of theſe combuſtibles, and the more or leſs firmneſs of the ſuperincumbent earth, theſe fires cauſe tremblings and concuſſions, or violent eruptions, ſubverſions of cities, open wide and deep gulphs, and ſome times open a vent for the latent waters to aſcend and ſwallow up the ground in one place, when a new mountain, or even an iſland has reared up it's head in another. Of all which effects of earthquakes, I could produce examples of good authority, did I in the leaſt apprehend what I have already written, was inſufficient to convince every judicious reader of the truth of ſo direct a conſequence.

GEOGRAPHICAL PARADOXES.

Greenwich, June 20, 1747.

GENTLEMEN,

I Should be glad to know on what part of the earth there is only one day and one night, at a certain time of the year?

Are there not three remarkable places in *Europe*, that lie under three different meridians, and yet all agree in longitude and latitude?

What place is that, where the winds, tho' frequently veering round the compaſs, do always blow from the north?

How to cure a ſmoaky Chimney.

Lead the ſmoak as directly and as ſtreight into the funnel as poſſible, which muſt not be over large. Then if your chimney be not commanded by an eminence, or in an inconvenient ſituation, and yet does not draw well, make a hole beneath the grate, with which the air, from without, may have free leave to communicate, and it will not only ſupply the fire with air, and increaſe the heat that way; but it will help to warm the room by drawing off ſo much raw cold air, that otherwiſe would have no vent.

The danger of ſitting near doors or windows.

Sit not near a window or door in a room, where there are many candles, or a fire: for the conſumption of air, occaſion'd by their heat, will be always very conſiderable, which muſt neceſſarily be replaced by cold air through the windows or door, or through ſome other opening into the room: becauſe there can no air come down the chimney; the warm ſtream of air, always riſing therein, forbidding it.

Therefore, let thoſe, that ſit near thoſe openings, take care, and eſpecially, if they be ſmall, and the heat great, for, then it will pour in with more violence, and the pores will be more liable to receive it's noxious quality. F

To illuſtrate this caution with a familiar example. Hold a candle at the key hole of a door, or to a crevice in a room where there is a good fire, or many candles, and you will find a conſtant ſtream of wind enter thereat.

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thereat. Beſides, it is a rational obſervation, that our heels are often ready to freeze, while we ſit before a good fire in winter; becauſe there is a continual flux of cold air entering by the openings from without, and drawing towards the fire to make good the waſte, or the air, that goes up the chimney. ---They that frequent publick aſſemblies, ſhould particularly remark this danger, to which they are very liable, as they are more A ſubject to frequent and alternate heats and colds.

A man in health may leap into a cold bath, tho' he be in a ſweat, or out of his warm bed in frofty weather, without endangering his health, provided he ſtays not in too long: but a fever is moſt commonly the effect of ſitting a little while againſt a window, *&c.* into which a cold and freſh air comes, even in ſummer; becauſe it ſhuts B the pores. In the firſt caſe, the body endures one uniform and general ſhock, which makes it leſs fierce: but in the other a ſingle part, it may be, the ear or neck, is attacked with greater violence. The cannon of a battery will ſooner open a paſſage into the town, when levelled againſt one ſingle part of the baſtion, than when diſcharged againſt the whole face.

C *A Pamphlet has lately appeared, wrote in ſo elegant a ſtile, and with ſo much Strength of Reaſon, that we cannot omit giving our Readers ſome Account of it. The Pamphlet we mean is entitled,* Obſervations on the Converſion and Apoſtleſhip of St. *Paul*, in a Letter to GILBERT WEST, *Eſq*; *The Author begins thus*:

SIR,

IN a late Converſation we had together upon the Subject of the Chriſtian Religion, I told you, that, beſides all the Proofs of it which may be drawn from the Prophecies of the *Old Teſtament*, from the neceſſary Connection it has with the whole Syſtem of the *Jewiſh* Religion, from the Miracles of Chriſt, and from the Evidence given of his Reſurrection by all the other Apoſtles, I thought the Converſion and the Apoſtleſhip of St. *Paul* alone, duly conſidered, was of itſelf a Demonſtration ſufficient to prove Chriſtianity to be a Divine Revelation.

As you ſeem'd to think, that ſo compendious a Proof might be of Uſe to convince thoſe Unbelievers that will not attend to a longer Series of Arguments, I have thrown together the Reaſons upon which I ſupport that Propoſition.

The Author then gives us from the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, and from St. *Paul*'s own Epiſtles, the Account of that Apoſtle's miraculous Converſion; and afterwards ſtates the Argument thus: Now it muſt of Neceſſity be, that the Perſon atteſting theſe Things of himſelf, and of whom they are related in ſo authentick a Manner, either was an Impoſtor, who ſaid what he knew to be falſe with an Intent to deceive; or he was an Enthuſiaſt, who by the force of an overheated Imagination impoſed on himſelf; or he was deceived by the Fraud of others, and all that he ſaid muſt be imputed to the Power of that Deceit; or what he declared to have been the Cauſe of his Converſion, and to have happened in conſequence of it, did all really happen; and therefore the Chriſtian Religion is a Divine Revelation.

That St. *Paul* was not an Impoſtor, the Author proves by ſhewing, that he could have no rational Motives to undertake ſuch an Impoſture, nor could have poſſibly carried it on with any Succeſs by the Means we know he employed; for, ſays he, the Inducement to ſuch an Impoſture muſt have been one of theſe two, either the Hope of advancing himſelf by it in his temporal Intereſt, Credit, or Power; or the Gratification of ſome of his Paſſions under the Authority of it; and by the Means it afforded.

After having ſhewn, that St. *Paul* could have no Hope of advancing himſelf by it C in his temporal Intereſt, Credit, or Power, he proceeds to ſhew, that he could not thereby hope to gratify any Paſſion, as follows: Now that there have been ſome Impoſtors who have pretended to Revelations from God, merely to give a Looſe to irregular Paſſions, and ſet themſelves free from all Reſtraints of Government, Law, or Morality, both ancient and modern Hiſtory ſhews: But the Doctrine preached by St. *Paul* is D abſolutely contrary to all ſuch Deſigns. His Writings breathe nothing but the ſtricteſt Morality, Obedience to Magiſtrates, Order and Government, with the utmoſt Abhorrence of all Licentiouſneſs, Idleneſs, or looſe Behaviour, under the Cloak of Religion. We no where read in his Works, that Saints are above moral Ordinances; that Dominion or Property is founded in Grace; that there is no Difference in moral Actions; that any E Impulſes of the Mind are to direct us againſt the Light of our Reaſon, and the Laws of Nature; or any of thoſe wicked Tenets from which the Peace of Society has been diſturbed, and the Rules of Morality have been broken by Men pretending to act under the Sanction of a Divine Revelation. Nor does any Part of his Life, either before or after his Converſion to Chriſtianity, bear any mark of a Libertine Diſpoſition. As among the *Jews*, F ſo among the *Chriſtians*, his Converſation and Manners were blameleſs. Hear the Appeal that he makes to the *Theſſalonians* upon his Doctrine and Behaviour among them: 'Our 'Exhortation was not of *Deceit*, nor of *Un-*

'*cleanneſs*,' nor in *Guile*: Ye are Wit-
'neſſes, and God alſo, how *holily*, and
'*juſtly*, and *unblamsably* we behaved our-
'ſelves among you that believe, 1 *Theſſ.* ii.
'3, 10. * And to the *Corinthians* he ſays, *We have wronged no Man, we have cor-
rupted no Man, we have deceived no Man*, 2 Cor. vii. 2.

After anſwering ſome Objections, the Author next endeavours to prove, that, had St. *Paul* undertaken ſuch an Impoſture, without any rational Motive, he could not have carried it on with Succeſs, by the Means that we know he employed. For evincing this Impoſſibility, he ſhews, that St. *Paul* could not carry on ſuch an Impoſture, without a Confederacy with the Apoſtles, with thoſe who were along with him when the Miracle of his Converſion happened, and with *Ananias*, who came to him at *Damaſcus*; but that he neither was, nor could be in a Confederacy with any of them. So much with regard to the *Jews*, and then with regard to the *Gentiles*, the Enterprize was ſtill more impoſſible, becauſe of the Difficulties he had to contend with, *viz.* Firſt, The Policy and Power of the Magiſtrates. Secondly, With the Intereſt, Credit, and Craft of the Prieſts. Thirdly, with the Prejudices and Paſſions of the People. Fourthly, With the Wiſdom and Pride of the Philoſophers.

Theſe Difficulties the Author explains at large, and ſets in the ſtrongeſt Light; and concludes, that to ſucceed in this Enterprize, St. *Paul* muſt have called in ſome extraordinary Aid, ſome ſtronger Power than that of Reaſon and Argument. Accordingly we find, he tells the *Corinthians*, *That his Speech and Preaching was not with enticing Words of Man's Wiſdom, but in Demonſtration of the Spirit and of Power*, 1 Cor. ii. 4. And to the *Theſſalonians* he ſays, *Our Goſpel came not unto you in Word only, but alſo in Power and in the Holy Ghoſt*, 1 Theſſ. i. 5. It was to the Efficacy of the Divine Power that he aſcribed all his Succeſs in thoſe Countries, and wherever elſe he planted the Goſpel of *Chriſt*. If that Power really went with him, it would enable him to overcome all thoſe Difficulties that obſtructed his Enterprize, but *then he was not an Impoſtor*: Our Enquiry therefore muſt be, whether (ſuppoſing him to have been an Impoſtor) he could, by *pretending to Miracles*, have overcome all thoſe Difficulties, and carried on his Work with Succeſs?

To give pretended Miracles any Reputation, the Author juſtly obſerves, that two Circumſtances are principally neceſſary; *an apt Diſpoſition* in thoſe whom they are deſigned to impoſe upon, and *a powerful Confederacy* to carry on, and abet the Cheat. Then he ſhews, that there was no ſuch Diſpoſition among the *Gentiles*, nor had St. *Paul* any ſuch Confederacy.

The Author having thus proved, that St. *Paul* could not be an Impoſtor, he next proceeds to ſhew, that he was no Enthuſiaſt, by obſerving, that the Ingredients of which Enthuſiaſm is generally compoſed, are, great Heat of Temper, Melancholy, Ignorance, Credulity, and Vanity, or Self-Conceit, every one of which he examines particularly, and from the Hiſtory of St. *Paul* ſhews, that he had no great ſhare of any one of them in his Compoſition. But then allowing, ſays the Author, for Argument's ſake, that all thoſe Qualities were to be found in St. *Paul*, or that the Heat of his Temper alone could be a ſufficient Foundation to ſupport ſuch a Suſpicion; I ſhall endeavour to prove, that he could not have impoſed on himſelf by any Power of Enthuſiaſm, either in Regard to the Miracle that cauſed his Converſion, or to the conſequential Effects of it, or to ſome other Circumſtances which he bears Teſtimony to in his Epiſtles.

For this purpoſe the Author ſhews, that in the Temper of Mind St. *Paul* was in when the Miracle of his Converſion happened, the Power of Enthuſiaſm might have ſuggeſted to him a Viſion from Heaven, denouncing the Anger of God againſt the *Chriſtians*, and commanding him to perſecute them without Mercy; but it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe, that while he was in that Temper of Mind, the Power of Enthuſiaſm could ſuggeſt to him a heavenly Viſion for calling him to be the Apoſtle of Chriſt. Then the Author ſhews, that ſuppoſe the Power of Enthuſiaſm had ſuggeſted to St. *Paul* ſuch a Viſion, it could not at the very ſame Inſtant ſuggeſt the ſame Viſion to all thoſe then in Company with him, whoſe Minds were no better diſpoſed than his to the Chriſtian

* *If St.* Paul *had held any ſecret Doctrines, or* Eſoterick, *(as the Philoſophers called them) we ſhould have probably found them in the Letters he wrote to* Timothy, Titus, *and* Philemon, *his Boſom-Friends, and Diſciples. But both the Theological and Moral Doctrines are exactly the ſame in* them *as thoſe he wrote to the* Churches. *A very ſtrong preſumptive Proof of his being no Impoſtor! Surely, had he been one, he would have given ſome Hints in thoſe private Letters of the Cheat they were carrying on, and ſome ſecret Directions to turn it to ſome worldly Purpoſes of one Kind or another. But no ſuch Thing is to be found in any one of them. The ſame diſintereſted, holy, and divine Spirit breathes in all thoſe, as in all other more publick Epiſtles.*

Faith.

Faith. And laſtly, he ſhews, that ſuppoſing the Light and Sound to have been the natural Effects of a Meteor, yet it could not account for what happened afterwards at *Damaſcus*, between St. *Paul* and *Ananias*.

Having thus examined the Miracle of St. *Paul*'s Converſion, the Author next examines his Succeſs in preaching the Goſpel, and A ſhews, that ſeveral of the Miracles which were the Cauſe of that Succeſs, could not be the Effect of Enthuſiaſm; particularly that relating to *Elymas* the Sorcerer at *Paphos*, that upon *Eutychus* at *Troas*, and that of the Viper, which faſtened upon St. *Paul*'s hand in the Iſle of *Melita*.

The Author next obſerves, that the Power of working Miracles was not confined to St. B *Paul*; it was alſo communicated to the Churches he planted, particularly that at *Corinth*, as St. *Paul* himſelf teſtifies in his firſt Epiſtle to them, which he would not have done, if they had not known, that they had ſuch miraculous Powers among them; for otherwiſe they muſt have regarded the Author of that Epiſtle as a Man C out of his Senſes.

If, for Inſtance, ſays the Author, a Quaker ſhould in a meeting of his own Sect, tell all the Perſons aſſembled there, that *to ſome among them was given the Gift of Healing by the Spirit of God, to others the Working of other Miracles, to others divers Kinds of Tongues*, they would undoubtedly account him a Madman, becauſe they pretend to no D ſuch Gifts. If, indeed, they were only told by him, that they were inſpired by the Spirit of God in a certain ineffable Manner, which they alone could underſtand, but which did not diſcover itſelf by any outward, diſtinct Operations, or Signs, they might miſtake the Impulſe of Enthuſiaſm for the Inſpiration of the Holy Ghoſt; but they could not be- E lieve, *againſt the Conviction of their own Minds*, that they ſpoke Tongues they did not ſpeak, or healed Diſtempers they did not heal, or work'd other miracles, when they work'd none. If it be ſaid, the *Corinthians* might pretend to theſe Powers, tho' the Quakers do not, I aſk, whether in that Pretenſion they were Impoſtors, or only Enthuſiaſts? If they were Impoſtors, and St. F *Paul* was alſo ſuch, how ridiculous was it for him to adviſe them in an Epiſtle, writ *only to them*, and *for their own Uſe*, not to value themſelves too highly upon thoſe Gifts; to pray for one rather than another, and prefer Charity to them all! Do aſſociates in Fraud talk ſuch a Language to one another? But if we ſuppoſe their Pretenſions to all thoſe Gifts was an Effect of Enthuſiaſm, let G us conſider how it was poſſible that he and they could be ſo cheated by that Enthuſiaſm, as to imagine they had ſuch Powers, when they had not.

Laſtly, the Author ſhews, that St. *Paul* could not have been deceived by the Fraud of others, either in his Converſion, or in the Conſequences of it; and concludes, that ſince his Converſion and Apoſtleſhip can neither be imputed to the Fraud of others, nor to wilful Impoſture, nor to Enthuſiaſm, therefore it follows, that what he related to have been the Cauſe of his Converſion, and to have happened in Conſequence of it, did all really happen, and *therefore the Chriſtian Religion is a Divine Revelation*.

That this Concluſion is fairly and undeniably drawn from the Premiſſes, I think muſt be own'd, unleſs ſome probable Cauſe can be aſſigned to account for thoſe Facts ſo authentically related in the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, and atteſted in his Epiſtles by St. *Paul* himſelf, other than any of thoſe which I have conſidered; and this I am confident cannot be done. It muſt be, therefore, accounted for by the Power of God. That God ſhould work Miracles for the Eſtabliſhment of a moſt Holy Religion, which from the inſuperable Difficulties that ſtood in the way of it, could not have eſtabliſhed itſelf without ſuch an Aſſiſtance, is no Way repugnant to Human Reaſon: But that without any Miracle ſuch Things ſhould have happened, as no adequate natural Cauſes can be aſſigned for, is what Human Reaſon cannot believe.

Upon this the Author obſerves, that as the *Jews* and other Opponents of Chriſtianity had no Reſource againſt the Notoriety of the Miracles performed by Chriſt and his Diſciples, but that of imputing them to Magick, or the Power of Dæmons, their betaking themſelves to this Reſource is no inconſiderable Argument of the Truth of the Facts. Is it then, ſays he, on Account of the Myſteries in the Goſpel that the Facts are denied, though ſupported by Evidence which in all other Caſes would be allowed to contain the cleareſt Conviction, and cannot in this be rejected without reducing the Mind to a State of abſolute Scepticiſm, and overturning thoſe Rules by which we judge of all Evidence, and of the Truth or Credibility of all other Facts?

It is incomparably more probable, he adds, that a Revelation from God concerning the Ways of his Providence, ſhould contain in it Matters above the Capacity of our Minds to comprehend, than that St. *Paul*, or indeed any of the other Apoſtles, ſhould have acted, as we know that they did, upon any other Foundations than certain Knowledge of *Chriſt*'s being riſen from the Dead; or ſhould have ſucceeded in the Work they undertook, without the Aid of miraculous Powers. To the former of theſe Propoſitions I may give my Aſſent without any direct Oppoſition of Reaſon to Faith; but in admitting

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mitting the latter, I muſt believe againſt all thoſe Probabilities that are the rational Grounds of Aſſent.

Nor do they who reject the Chriſtian Religion, becauſe of the Difficulties which occur in its Myſteries, conſider how far that Objection will go againſt other Syſtems both of Religion and of Philoſophy, which they themſelves profeſs to admit. There are in *Deiſm* itſelf, the moſt ſimple of all religious Opinions, ſeveral Difficulties, for which human Reaſon can but ill account; which may therefore be not improperly ſtiled *Articles of Faith*. Such is the Origin of Evil under the Government of an all-good and all-powerful God; a Queſtion ſo hard, that the Inability of ſolving it, in a ſatisfactory Manner to their Apprehenſions, has driven ſome of the greateſt Philoſophers into the monſtrous and ſenſeleſs Opinions of *Manicheiſm* and Atheiſm. Such is the reconciling the Preſcience of God with the Free-will of Man, which, after much Thought on the Subject, Mr. *Locke* fairly confeſſes he could not do, though he acknowledged both; and what Mr. *Locke* could not do, in reaſoning upon Subjects of a metaphyſical nature, I am apt to think, few Men, if any, can hope to perform.

He then ſtates ſeveral other Myſteries or Difficulties that occur in Philoſophy and the Syſtem of Deiſm, which may ſerve to make us acknowledge our Weakneſs, but cannot make any wiſe Man deny the *Being* of God, or his *infinite Wiſdom, Goodneſs, and Power*. So likewiſe it is, ſays he, with reſpect to the *Chriſtian Religion*. Some *Difficulties* occur in that Revelation which human Reaſon can hardly clear; but as the Truth of it ſtands upon Evidence ſo ſtrong and convincing, that it cannot be denied without much greater Difficulties than thoſe that attend the Belief of it, as I have before endeavoured to prove, we ought not to reject it upon ſuch Objections, however mortifying they may be to our Pride.

From the arrogant Ignorance of Metaphyſical Reaſonings, aiming at Matters above our Knowledge, aroſe, ſays the Author, all the ſpeculative Impiety, and many of the worſt Superſtitions of the old *heathen* World; and from the ſame Source have ſince flowed ſome of the greateſt Corruptions of the *Evangelical Truth*, and the moſt inveterate Prejudices againſt it. Are then, he concludes, our intellectual Faculties of no Uſe in Religion? Yes, undoubtedly, of the moſt neceſſary Uſe when rightly employed. The proper Employment of them is to diſtinguiſh its genuine Doctrines from others erroneouſly or corruptly aſcribed to it; to conſider the Importance and Purport of them, with the Connection they bear to one another; but firſt of all to examine with the ſtricteſt Attention the Evidence by which Religion is proved, *internal* as well as *external*. If the *external* Evidence be convincingly ſtrong, and there is no *internal* Proof of its Falſhood, but much to ſupport and confirm its Truth, then ſurely no Difficulties ought to prevent our giving a full Aſſent and Belief to it. It is our Duty, indeed, to endeavour to find the beſt Solutions we can to them; but where no ſatisfactory ones are to be found, it is no leſs our Duty to acquieſce with Humility, and believe that to be right which we know is above us, and belonging to a Wiſdom ſuperior to ours.

Nor let it be ſaid, that this will be an Argument for the admitting all Doctrines, however abſurd, that may have been grafted upon the Chriſtian Faith: Thoſe which can plainly be proved *not to belong to it*, fall not under the Reaſoning I have laid down: (And certainly none do belong to it which contradict either our *clear, intuitive Knowledge*, or the *evident Principles and Dictates of Reaſon*.) I ſpeak only of Difficulties which attend the Belief of the Goſpel in ſome of its pure and eſſential Doctrines, plainly and evidently delivered there, which being made known to us by a *Revelation* ſupported by *Proofs* that our Reaſon *ought to admit*, and not being ſuch Things as it can *certainly know to be falſe*, muſt be received by it as *Objects of Faith*, tho' they are ſuch as it could not have diſcovered by any natural Means, and ſuch as are difficult to be conceived, or ſatisfactorily explained by its limited Powers. If *the glorious Light of the Goſpel* be ſometimes overcaſt with Clouds of Doubt, ſo is the Light of our *Reaſon* too. But ſhall we deprive ourſelves of the Advantage of *either*, becauſe thoſe Clouds cannot perhaps be entirely removed while we remain in this mortal Life? Shall we obſtinately and frowardly ſhut our Eyes againſt *the Day-ſpring from on high that has viſited us*, becauſe we are not as yet able to bear the full Blaze of his Beams? Indeed, not even in Heaven itſelf, not in the higheſt State of Perfection to which a finite Being can ever attain, will all the Counſels of Providence, all the *Height* and the *Depth* of the infinite Wiſdom of God, be ever diſcloſed or underſtood. *Faith* even then will be neceſſary, and there will be *Myſteries* which cannot be penetrated by the moſt exalted Archangel, and *Truths* which cannot be known by him otherwiſe than from *Revelation*, or believed upon any other Ground of Aſſent, than a *ſubmiſſive Confidence in the Divine Wiſdom*. What, then, ſhall Man preſume that his weak and narrow Underſtanding is ſufficient to guide him *into all Truth*, without any Need of *Revelation* or *Faith*? Shall he complain that *the Ways of God are not like his Ways*, and *paſt his finding out*? True Philoſophy,

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loſophy, as well as true Chriſtianity, would teach us a wiſer and modeſter Part. It would teach us to be content within thoſe Bounds which God has aſſigned to us, *caſting down Imaginations, and every high Thing that exalteth itſelf againſt the Knowledge of God, and bringing into Captivity every Thought to the Obedience of Chriſt.*

Thus we have given the Subſtance of this excellent Pamphlet as briefly as poſſible, which we found very difficult, becauſe every Paragraph is important, and not a Line, not even a Word unneceſſary; therefore this Extract will, we hope, only ſerve to make every Man peruſe the Original.

A Deſcription of the antient and famous Grotto in the Iſland of Antiparos: *In a Letter to the Author, from a Gentleman juſt returned from that Place.*

SIR,

IN our late voyages, having had an opportunity of ſeeing one of the greateſt curioſities in the world, the famous cavern in the iſland of *Antiparos* in the *Archipelago*; I fancy a deſcription of it will not be unacceptable to your readers.

Many authors of voyages and travels have already deſcribed this wonderful place; but when I came to ſee it, I found too much reaſon to believe, that moſt of them never ſaw it in their lives, but took their accounts of it either from one another's books, or elſe from the deſcriptions of perſons that had but very bad memories of the things they had ſeen there. The true deſcription of this wonderful place is as follows.

Its entrance lies in the ſide of a rock, about two miles from the ſea ſhore, and is a ſpacious and very large arch, formed of rough craggy rocks, overhung with brambles, and a great many climbing plants, that give it a gloominеſs which is very awful and agreeable: Our ſurgeon, myſelf and four paſſengers, attended by ſix guides with lighted torches, entered this cavern about eight o'clock in the morning, in the middle of *Auguſt* laſt; we had not gone twenty yards in this cavity before we loſt all ſight of daylight, but our guides going with lights before us, we entered into a low narrow kind of alley, ſurrounded every way with ſtone, all glittering like diamonds, by the light of our torches, the whole being covered and lined throughout with ſmall cryſtals, which gave a thouſand colours by their different reflections. This alley grows lower and narrower as one goes on, till at length one can ſcarce get along it; at the end of this paſſage we were each of us preſented with a rope to tye about our middles, which when we had done, our guides led up to the brink of a moſt horrible precipice. The deſcent into this was quite ſteep, and the place all dark and gloomy; we could ſee nothing, in ſhort, but ſome of our guides with their torches in a miſerable dark place, at a vaſt diſtance below us; the dreadful depth of this place, and the horror of the deſcent thro' a miſerable darkneſs into it; made me look back to the lane of diamonds, if I may ſo call it, through which we had juſt paſſed; and I could not but think I was leaving heaven, to deſcend into the infernal regions; the hope of ſomething fine at my journey's end tempted me however to truſt myſelf to the rope and my guides at top to let myſelf down; after about two minutes dangling in this poſture, not without much pain as well as terror, I found myſelf ſafe however at the bottom, and our friends all ſoon followed the example. When we had congratulated here with one another on our ſafe deſcent, I was enquiring where the grotto, as they called it, was, when our guides, ſhaking their heads, told us, we had a great way to that yet, and led us forward about thirty yards under a roof of rugged rocks, in a ſcene of terrible darkneſs, and at a vaſt depth from the ſurface of the earth, to the brink of another precipice, much deeper, and more terrible than the former; two of our guides went down here with their torches firſt, and by their light we could ſee that this paſſage was not ſo perpendicular indeed as the other, but lay in a very ſteep ſlant, with a very ſlippery rock for the bottom; vaſt pieces of rough rugged rocks jutting out in many places on the right hand, in the deſcent, and forcing the guides ſometimes to climb over, ſometimes to creep under, and ſometimes to round them; and on the left a thouſand dark caverns, like ſo many monſtrous wells, ready, if a foot ſhould ſlip, to ſwallow them up for ever. We ſtood on the edge to ſee theſe people with their lights deſcend before us, and were amaz'd and terrified to ſee them continue deſcending till they ſeemed at a monſtrous and moſt frightful depth. When they were at the bottom, however, they hallowed to us, and we, trembling and quaking, began to deſcend after them; we had not gone thirty feet down there before we found ourſelves come to a place where the rock was perfectly perpendicular, and a vaſt dark cavern ſeemed to open its mouth to ſwallow us up, on one ſide; while a wall of rugged rock threatened to tear us to pieces, on the other. I was quite diſheartened at this terrible proſpect, and declared I would go back; but our guides aſſured us there was no danger; and the reſt of the company reſolving to ſee the bottom, now they were come ſo far, I would not leave them; ſo on we went to a corner, where there was placed an old ſlippery and rotten

rotten ladder, which hung down cloſe to the rock, and down this one after another we at length all deſcended: When we had got to the bottom of this, we found ourſelves at the entrance of another paſſage, which was terrible enough indeed, but in this there was not wanting ſomething of beauty; this was a wide and gradual deſcent, at the entrance A of which one of our guides ſeated himſelf on his breech, and began to ſlide down, telling us, we muſt do the ſame: We could diſcover by the light of his torch, that this paſſage was one of the nobleſt vaults in the world; it is about nine foot high, ſeven wide, and has for its bottom a fine green gloſſy marble. The walls and arch of the roof of this being as ſmooth and even in B moſt places, as if wrought by art, and made of a fine glittering red and white granite, ſupported here and there with columns of a deep blood-red ſhining porphiry, made, with the reflection of the lights, an appearance not to be conceived. This paſſage, Sir, is at leaſt forty yards long, and of ſo deep a deſcent, that one has enough to do when ſeated on ones breech, not to ſlide down too quick- C ly; our guides that we kept with us could here keep on each ſide of us alſo, and what with the prodigious grandeur and beauty of the place, our eaſy travelling through it, and the diverſion of our now and then running over one another whether we would or no; this was much the pleaſanteſt part of our journey: When we had entered this paſſage, I imagined we ſhould at the bottom D join the two guides we had firſt ſent down; but, alas! when we were got there, we found ourſelves only at the mouth of another precipice, down which we deſcended by a ſecond ladder, not much better than the former: I could have much admired this place alſo, would my terror have ſuffered me; but the dread of falling kept all my thoughts employed during my deſcent; I could not but E obſerve however, as my companions were coming down after me, that the wall, if I may ſo call it, which the ladder hung by, was one maſs of a blood-red marble, covered with white ſprigs of rock cryſtal as long as my finger, and making, with the glow of the purple from behind, one continued immenſe ſheet of amethyſts. From the foot F of this ladder we ſlided on our bellies thro' another ſhallow vault of poliſh'd green and white marble, about twenty foot, and at the bottom of this joined our guides; here we all got together once again, and drank ſome rum to give us courage before we proceeded any farther: After this ſhort refreſhment, we proceeded by a ſtrait, but ſomewhat ſlanting paſſage, of a rough, hard, and coarſe G ſtone, full of a thouſand ſtrange figures of ſnakes rolled round, and looking as if alive, but in reality nothing but ſome of the ſtone itſelf in that ſhape. We walked pretty eaſily along this deſcent for near two hundred yards, where we ſaw two pillars ſeemingly made to ſupport the roof from falling in, but in reality they were very brittle, and made of a fine glittering yellow marble. When we had paſſed theſe about twenty yards, we found ourſelves at the brink of another very terrible precipice; but this our guides aſſured us was the laſt; and there being a very good ladder to get down by, we readily ventured; at the bottom of this ſteep wall, as I may call it, we found ourſelves for ſome way upon plain even ground, but after about forty yards walking, were preſented by our guides with our ropes again, which we faſtened about our middles, tho' not to be ſwung down by, but only for fear of danger, as there are lakes and deep waters all the way from hence on the left hand; with this caution however we entered the laſt alley, and horrible work it was indeed to get thro' it; all was perfectly horrid and diſmal here, the ſides and roof of the paſſage were all of black ſtone, and the rocks in our way were in ſome places ſo ſteep, that we were forced to lie all along on our backs, and ſlide down, and ſo rough that they cut our cloaths, and bruiſed us miſerably in paſſing; over our heads there were nothing but ragged black rocks, ſome of them looking as if they were every moment ready to fall in upon us; and on our left hands, the light of our guides torches ſhewed us continually the ſurface of dirty and miſerably looking lakes of water. If I had heartily repented my expedition often before, here I aſſure you I was all in a cold ſweat, and fairly gave myſelf over for loſt, heartily curſing all the travellers that had written of this place, that they had deſcribed it ſo as to tempt people to ſee it, and never told us of the horrors that lay in the way. In the midſt of all theſe reflections, and in the very diſmaleſt part of all the cavern, on a ſudden we had loſt four of our ſix guides: What was my terror on this ſight! the place was a thouſand times darker and more terrible for want of their torches, and I expected no other, but every moment to follow them into ſome of theſe lakes, into which I doubted not but they were fallen: The remaining two guides indeed told us we ſhould ſee the other four again ſoon, and that we were very near the end of our journey: but I aſſure you I believed no part of the ſpeech but the laſt, which I expected every moment to find fulfilled in ſome pond or precipice. Our paſſage was by this time become very narrow, and we were obliged to crawl on all fours over rugged rocks, when in an inſtant, and in the midſt of theſe melancholy apprehenſions, I heard a little hiſſing noiſe, and ſaw myſelf in utter, and not to be deſcrib'd, darkneſs; our guides called indeed chear-

fully

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fully to us, and told us, that they had accidentally dropped their torches into a puddle of water, but we ſhould ſoon come to the reſt of them, and they could light them again, and told us there was no danger, and we had nothing to do but crawl forward. I cannot but ſay I was amazed at the courage of theſe people, who, I thought, were A in a place where four of them had already periſhed, and from whence we could none of us ever eſcape, and determined to lie down and die where I was. Words cannot deſcribe the horror, or the extreme darkneſs of this place: One of our guides however perceiving that I did not advance, came up to me, and clapping his hand firmly over my B eyes, dragged me a few paces forward. While I was in this ſtrange condition, expecting every moment death in a thouſand ſhapes, and trembling, to think what my guide meant by this rough proceeding, he lifted me at once over a great ſtone, ſet me down on my feet, and took his hand from before my eyes: What words can deſcribe at that inſtant my aſtoniſhment and tranſport; C inſtead of darkneſs and deſpair, all was ſplendor and magnificence before me; our guides all appeared before us; the place was illuminated by fifty torches, and the guides all welcomed me into the grotto of *Antiparos*. The four that were miſſing I now found had only given us the ſlip to get the torches lighted up here before we came, and the other two had put out the lights on purpoſe, to D make us enter out of utter darkneſs into this pavilion of ſplendor and glory. I am now come to the proper buſineſs of this letter, which was to deſcribe this grotto, but I muſt confeſs to you, that words cannot do it. The ſplendor, the amazing beauties of the place, the eye that ſees them only can conceive; the beſt account I can give you however pray accept of. E

The people told us the depth of this place was 48 yards. The grotto in which we now were, is a cavern of a hundred and twenty yards wide, and a hundred and thirteen long, and ſeems about ſixty yards high in moſt places. Theſe meaſures differ ſomething from the accounts travellers in general give us; but you may depend upon them for F exact, for I took them with my own hand. Imagine then with yourſelf, an immenſe arch like this, almoſt all over lined with fine and bright cryſtalized white marble, and illuminated with fifty-ſix torches, and you will then have ſome faint idea of the place, I had the pleaſure to ſpend three hours in. This, however, is but a very faint deſcription of it's beauties: the roof, which is a fine vaul- G ted arch, is hung all over with icicles of white ſhining marble, ſome of them ten foot long, and as thick as one's middle at the root: and among theſe there hang a thouſand feſtoons of leaves and flowers of the ſame ſubſtance; but ſo very glittering, that there is no bearing to look up at them; the ſides of the arch are planted with ſeeming trees of the ſame white marble, riſing in rows one above another, and often incloſing the points of the icicles; from theſe trees there alſo hang feſtoons, tied as it were from one to another in vaſt quantities, and in ſome places, among them there ſeem rivers of marble winding through them in a thouſand meanders. All theſe things are only made in a long courſe of years, from the dropping of water; but really look like trees and brooks turned to marble: The floor we trod upon was rough and uneven, with cryſtals of all colours growing irregularly out of it, red, blue, green, and ſome of a pale yellow; theſe were all ſhaped like pieces of ſalt-petre, but ſo hard, that they cut our ſhoes. I have brought ſeveral of theſe of all colours home for Mr. ****: Among theſe here and there are placed icicles of the ſame ſhining white marble with thoſe above, and ſeeming to have fallen down from the roof, and fixed there; only the big end of theſe is to the floor; to all theſe our guides had tied torches, two and three to a pillar, and kept continually beating them to make them burn bright. You may gueſs what a glare of ſplendor and beauty muſt be the effect of this illumination, among ſuch rocks and columns of marble. All round the lower parts of the ſides of the arch are a thouſand white maſſes of marble, in the ſhape of oak trees. Mr. *Tournefort* calls them Collyflowers, but I ſhould as ſoon have compared them to Toadſtoles; in ſhort, Sir, they are large enough to encloſe, in many places, a piece of ground big enough for a bed-chamber. One of theſe chambers has a fair white curtain, whiter than ſattin, of the ſame marble, ſtretched all over the front of it; in this we all cut our names, and the date of the year, as a great many people have done before us; in a courſe of years afterwards, the ſtone bliſters out like this white marble, all over the letters. Mr. *Tournefort* thinks the rock grows like oaks or apple-trees, for this reaſon; but I remember I ſaw ſome of the fineſt cockle and muſcle-ſhells in the rock thereabouts, that ever I ſaw in my life: I wonder whether he thinks they grow there too; beſides if this rock grows ſo faſt, the cavern ought to be all grown up by this time; and yet according to his meaſures and mine, it ſeems, on the other hand, to be grown bigger ſince: Indeed all that I can gather from his account of this glorious place, is, that he had drank a bottle or two too much before he went down into it. I will not ſpoil this gay deſcription by an ac-

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count of our journey up again, which, you may eaſily imagine, was diſagreeable enough. But am,

S I R,

Your moſt humble Servant,

CHARLES SAUNDERS.

Feb. 24. 1746-7.

As there is ſomething curious in relation to Coal Pits, *in the following Extract of a Letter from* Whitehaven, *dated* May 16, *we have therefore given it our Readers.*

AS a falſe and malicious Account has been lately put into ſeveral of the News-Papers, about ſome of the Coal-Pits near *Whitehaven* being on Fire, and burning in the moſt dreadful Manner that can be conceived, it may be proper to inform thoſe that are deſirous to know the Truth, that ſome of the Pits in one of the Collieries near that Town are, probably, the deepeſt of any in the World, and by that Means ſubject to Fire-damps; ſo that if a great deal of foul or inflammable Air, by any Neglect or Miſchance, is collected together under Ground, and is ſet on Fire by a Candle, or any Flame, it goes off with a very great Exploſion, and does great Damage to what it meets with in its way to the Pit, where it goes up to vent itſelf in the open Air. There have been formerly ſeveral of theſe Exploſions, and ſometimes People have been killed, and at other Times very much hurt, according to the Strength of the foul Air. Some of the Pits are from 160 to 200 Yards or more in Depth. Where the foul Air is very ſtrong, as it is often at the ſinking of new Pits, the Air is brought up in Pipes along the Sides of the Pits into the open Air, and a Candle, or lighted Paper, being put at the End of the Pipe, it will break out into a Flame, one or two Feet in Breadth, and ſeveral Feet in Height, more or leſs, according to the Quantity of foul Air that is vented, and will burn Day and Night, for Months or Years. On the 6th of *April* laſt, by Means of ſome Defect in the Partitions, or Pipes to carry off the foul Air, there happened a very great Exploſion, which beat down a great deal of the Partitions, and ſome of the Stops under Ground, and a great Part of the Coal took Fire by the Damp, which kept burning as it iſſued out of the Crevices, and ſeveral other Blaſts or Exploſions happened for a Day or two, but not ſo violent. For ſeveral Days afterwards there were no Exploſions, nor any Thing to be obſerved, but a little Smoak and a ſulphureous Smell at one or two of the Pits, till the 20th, when there were two more Exploſions, and two more on the 22d, ſome of which were ſo violent, the Blaſt carried all that was looſe before it, and threw up to the Top of the Pit, tho' 160 Yards deep, a ſtrong wooden Stage, let down a few Fathoms into the Pit, and covered with Earth, Clay, Stones, &c. to ſtop the Air going down the Pit, and to reſiſt a ſmaller Exploſion. Since that Day, ſuch Methods have been taken, that there has been no Exploſion, and nothing to be obſerved at the Top of the Pit, but a little Smoak, and a ſulphureous Smell, ſo that there can be at worſt but a ſmall Fire, if any, which there is little Doubt will ſoon be extinguiſhed. It has pleaſed God, this whole Affair, which ſome have endeavoured to ſet forth in ſo terrible a Manner, has not coſt the Life or Limb of any one Perſon.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

Office of Ordnance in the Tower,

S I R, London, June 8, 1747.

ELECTRICITY being now a Subject of general Enquiry, if the following Obſervations and Propoſals contribute to improve the ſame, I doubt not you will give Place thereto in the *Magazine*. I am

Your conſtant Reader, &c.

D. STEPHENSON.

The Animal Machine is compoſed of four general Principles, all equally and eſſentially neceſſary, namely, the Solids, and three principal Fluids, the Air, and Ether, (acting outwardly and inwardly on the Body) with that complex one, the Blood, which is only elementary water ſaturated and tinged with a Solution of the Salts, Sulphurs, and ſolid Particles of the Food. So that Life and Health, with the Production and Cure of all Diſeaſes, conſiſt wholly in theſe three primary Fluids having their Quantities, Properties, and Qualities, well or ill proportioned to each other, and to the Strength and moving Force of the Solids. And as it is impoſſible for the Animal Solids to acquire, by any Means, a greater Strength and moving Force, than what they received at their firſt Formation, all then that human Art or Medicine can do in promoting the Health, and curing the Diſeaſes of Animals and Vegetables, conſiſts wholly in finding proper Methods, Means, Machines, and Inſtruments, to change and regulate the Quantities, Qualities, and Action of theſe three principal Fluids, both outwardly and inwardly, upon the Animal and Vegetable Solids, ſo as to maintain a due Balance and Harmony between the ſaid four general Powers of the Animal and Vegetable Machine. From whence it follows, that the changing the Quantities, Qualities, and Operation, either of the Air or Ether upon the Body, will produce an Alteration, good or bad, therein, as effectually as changing the Quantity and Qualities of the Blood, or taking an Emetick, &c. As the Air and Ether are the

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the two moſt general Cauſes and Inſtruments of Nature, whereby Life and Health, with the Production and Cure of moſt Diſeaſes, are effected, it neceſſarily follows, (unleſs we pretend to be wiſer than the Author of Nature) that theſe two general Cauſes, could we but apply them rightly, as Nature does, will with proper Aliment, Exerciſe, and a right Government of the Paſſions, be alone ſufficient, and all that ever was intended by Nature for preſerving Health and curing all Diſeaſes; which Ends can never be anſwered by the modern, incomprehenſible, artificial *Materia Medica*. In a Treatiſe, intitled, *Amechanical Practice of Phyſick*, (publiſhed in 1744) and in a late Abſtract thereof, I have ſhewn how the Conſtitutions, Properties, and Qualities of the Air may be changed at all Times and Places, and made to operate in ſuch Degrees as ſuits beſt with the preſent State and Indications of the Body and Organs of Reſpiration of every Perſon, whereby the Air, as it is the moſt univerſal Cauſe of Diſeaſes, will be rendered the only univerſal Remedy for curing them. In this Treatiſe are alſo two important Diſcoveries, of the Nature and Uſe of Electricity, which was here firſt ſhewn to conſiſt in a new vibrative Motion and Direction, communicated to the Ether and Air by the excited Electrick Body (which is ſince confirmed by Experiments) and not in any Effluvia produced from the Matter or Subſtance of the Body, which was the univerſal Opinion then. It was here alſo firſt demonſtrated, from the OEconomy and Mechaniſm of Animals and Vegetables, that Electricity will promote their Health and cure their Diſeaſes, which is verified in Part by ſome late Experiments. Some of the many Uſes of the Ether in the Animal and Vegetable Provinces, I propoſed as Queries (ſee *Mag.* for laſt *March* and *April*) to be aſcertained by proper Experiments; and offered ſome Remarks and Cautions as to the executing theſe Experiments (ſee *Mag.* for *May*:) And do here further propoſe, That in order to render the Operation and Effects of Electricity or the Ether, more quick, ſenſible, and efficacious for promoting the Health, and curing the Diſeaſes of Animals and Vegetables, it is neceſſary a Method be found for exciting, collecting, and applying the Ether to the Body, or its Parts, ſooner, and in different Quantities and Manners, for the ſame Reaſon as it is neceſſary to change the Quantity and Operation of all Medicines and Means of Health, as ſuits beſt to the Indications. To anſwer which Purpoſes, the Electrical Machine for performing ſuch Operations as are intended for the Health of Animals and Vegetables, ought to have a different Structure and Apparatus, to render it capable of exciting and giving Motion to a much greater Quantity of Ether in the ſame Time, than a Machine for exhibiting the common Experiments and Phænomena of Electricity only, for the ſame Reaſon that we can never expect equal Effects from a great and ſmall Engine, or from a large Siphon and a capillary one: Thus, tho' a Model of a Pump or Hydraulick Engine, may raiſe and give Motion to ſuch a Quantity of Water, as will ſerve to ſhew the Mechaniſm, Operation, and Effects of the Engine, yet it will not be ſufficient to ſupply Water for any great Uſes. To which Purpoſe the following Conſtruction of an Electrical Machine or Pump, repreſented on Page 235, is propoſed.

FIG. 1, is a horizontal, and FIG. 2, a vertical Section or Plan of the Machine, wherein A a, is an Axis of Iron or Wood, diſpoſed to turn round horizontally or vertically, upon which are fixed ſeveral Glaſs Cylinders C 1 1 1, C 2 2 2, *&c.* joined together Endwiſe (but for better Diſtinction, are here ſhewn a ſmall Diſtance aſunder:) Suppoſe the Diameter and Length of the Cylinder C 1 1 1, one Foot each, and the Glaſs, one or two Tenths of an Inch thick; *r r r*, are three Friction-Cuſhions or Rubbers, about three or four Inches broad, each having a ſpiral Worm ſpring, *r*, S, *&c.* by pulling which backwards with a String, S *n*, *&c.* the Cuſhions may be made to preſs harder or lighter, or taken quite off from the Side of the Cylinder. The Rubbers being ſet three or four Inches aſunder, the Surface of the Glaſs Cylinder will be divided thereby into ſeveral parallel concentrick Zones or Belts, expreſſed by dotted Lines *r* G, *&c.* ſhewing the Tracts or Paths deſcribed by the Ether round the Surface of the Glaſs where excited. G *o*, *&c.* are Gun Barrels or Iron Bars ſuſpended as uſual, each receiving the Electricity or Ether from its reſpective Cuſhion, by which Method the Cylinder C 1 1 1, tho' only one Foot long, will excite and give Motion to three Times the Quantity of Ether, as a Glaſs Sphere of one Foot Diameter, with one ſuch Cuſhion applied thereto, as they are now uſed for Electrical Experiments. But if the external Surface of this Cylinder be conceived divided into four equal Parts, by four Lines drawn thereon lengthwiſe, (ſee FIG. 2.) and upon each of thoſe four Lines, let three Cuſhions be applied, making in all twelve, each having its proper Gun Barrel or Conductor, the Glaſs Cylinder thus furniſhed, will excite and give Motion to twelve Times more Ether, in the ſame Time, as an Electrical Machine of the ſame Dimenſions, as they are now made: So that if the Axis A a carry ten

Cylinders, each one Foot long, or five Cylinders, each two Feet long, it will be capable of exciting 120 Times more Ether, than any electrical Machine as now conſtructed. If therefore this great Quantity of Ether thus excited and put in Motion, be properly collected, and have its whole Current and Force determined and applied to the Body, or its Parts, it muſt produce A Effects proportionally greater, as Water thrown by a large Pump upon the Body, will have a very different Effect, from letting it fall thereon from a Syringe or Capillary Siphon. And this Machine, on occaſion, may be fitted for exciting or raiſing leſs Quantities, by keeping any Number of the Rubbers *r*, *&c.* from touching the B Glaſs, as may be ſeen in the Cylinder C 2 2 2. where all the Cuſhions are taken off, being confined by the Cords S *n*, *&c.* The Cylinders may be fixed to the Axis, by three or four Branches A *e*, *&c.* Fig. 2. And if both Ends of the Cylinders are open, it is propoſed they will vibrate quicker and ſtronger, and excite the Ether to Motion ſooner than if the two Ends were cloſed. C W is a ſmall Wheel with a Groove, fixed upon one End of the Axis for giving Motion thereto, by another large Wheel not expreſs'd in this Draught. And the Machine may be work'd by the Force of Water, Wind, Smoke, Man or Horſe, or by a Weight like a Jack, *&c.*

Being furniſh'd with ſuch a compound ethereal Pump, capable of exciting and raiſing a greater or leſs Quantity of Ether, as the ſeveral Caſes and Indications require, we may reaſonably expect much greater Effects therefrom, in all the different Ways of applying it to the Body; for, Firſt, the Ether may be much ſooner accumulated and condenſed upon the Body, and kept ſo for any Time required. Secondly, the Ether being properly collected from all, or any E Number of the Cylinders, and having its Current determined upon any Part of the Body, will produce much ſtronger Concuſſions, Stimulations and inſtantaneous Senſations therein, with a comparative greater Circulation, Derivation, Revulſion, Secretion, *&c.* of the Fluids. Thirdly, the Ether may be thrown in much greater F Quantities at once, and made to flow and circulate ſtronger upon the Body, being diſcharged therefrom as faſt as received, like the Water thrown upon the Body in Pump-bathing. Fourthly, the Ether may alſo be made to circulate or flow on and off any particular Part, as a Finger, Toe, Hand, Foot, Arm, Leg, Thigh, Eye, Ear, Mouth, Noſe, Breaſt, Organs of Genera- G tion, alſo the upper, middle, and lower Regions of the Body, by fitting a flaxen Ligature, Bandage or annular Bolſter round the Part, letting a Piece of wet Packthread or Tape hang from the Bandage down to the Ground; this being done, if the Electrical Fire be diſcharged upon the Part, as ſoon as it comes to the Non-electrick Bandage, it will be conducted by the moiſtened Packthread immediately to the Earth or Floor, without having any Action upon the Parts on the other Side the Bandage. And if two ſuch Non-electrick Ligatures are tied either round the Trunk of the Body, or any Limb, the Part between the Ligatures may have the Ethereal Fire diſcharged thereon, none of the Parts without the Bandages being affected therewith. The intended Brevity of this Paper will not permit giving a particular Detail of the moſt proper Methods, whereby the Electrical Power may be applied, and made to exert its Efficacy and Virtue to moſt Advantage upon the Body and its Parts, *&c.*

To render the Electrifying Apparatus more complete for anſwering particular Caſes, it will be neceſſary to have a cylindrical Veſſel of caſt Iron, or of Copper, of four or five feet Diameter in the Clear, and fix or ſeven feet high, that a Perſon may ſit or ſtand upright therein, having a fixed Bottom, and Cover at Top, made to open and ſhut cloſe by means of Leathers; in the Centre of the Cover is a round Hole, with a Cork fitted thereto, through which there paſſes a Wire into the Veſſel, for the Perſon to take hold of on Occaſion; D this Veſſel muſt be well lined all over with-inſide (and without-ſide, if neceſſary,) with a thick Coat of Wax or Roſin, *&c.* It is propoſed, a Veſſel thus prepared will be uſeful in many Caſes, by Reaſon a Perſon incloſed therein, may have the Ether accumulated and condenſed in a much greater Quantity upon his Body, and retain it longer, grounded upon the ſame Principles, as Electrifying a Phial of Water: And the Perſon, whilſt in the Veſſel, may breathe the external Air, by holding the End of a Pipe in his Mouth, the other End of the Pipe being ingrafted on to the Side of the Veſſel, *&c.*

It may be neceſſary to obſerve further, that the Ethereal Fire, ſo long as it is applied by a Machine to any animal or Vegetable, communicates a vibrative tremulous Motion to the Body and all its Parts, both Solids and Fluids; and as all ſuch Motions produce a comparative Expanſion and Heat in the Body, it follows, that Animals and Vegetables may be much injured, by being expoſed to cold, damp Air immediately after being Electrified; the Caſe being the ſame as if a Perſon, after great Motion or Exerciſe, or a profuſe Sweat, ſhould expoſe himſelf unguarded to the

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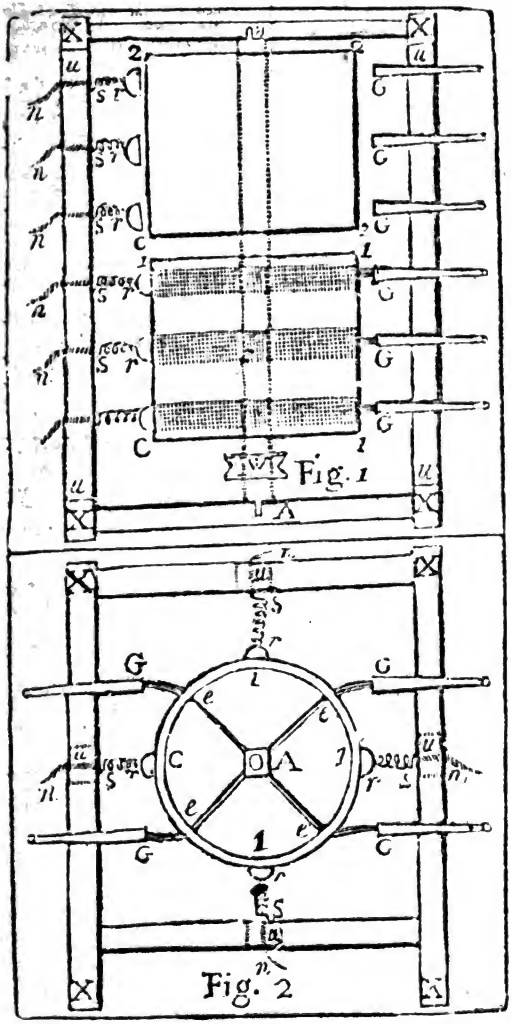

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

the Inclemencies of the Air. What gave Occaſion to this Obſervation, was the following Experiment, made jointly with Mr. *Neal* in *Leandenhall-Street*, *London*: The 2d of *June*, 1747, an equal Quantity of Muſtard and Creſs Seeds, were put in four glazed earthen Pots, filled with the ſame Kind of Earth, and equally watered each Day. Two of the Pots were Electrified four Times a Day, for a Quarter of an Hour

Hour each Time. *June* 4th, in the Morning, the Electrified Seeds appeared larger and more turnid than the other, and while they were Electrifying, the outermoſt Integument or Secundine of ſeveral burſt open, and the Gem came in view, and continued viſibly unfolding, having grown a full tenth of an Inch during that fifteen Minutes. The 6th of *June*, which ended the Experiment, upon comparing the Pots, the Electrified Seeds which did grow, were much more in Number, and ſhewed a much greater Degree of Life and Vigour, having a much more lively, freſh, green Colour, and more replete with vegetative Juice; but in regard to the Acceleration of their Growth, there was not ſo great a Difference as was expected, but this may be plainly accounted for from the preceding Obſervation, thus: The Body of the Seed, whilſt Electrifying, being ſtrongly ſaturated, agitated, and expanded, by the Ethereal Fire, which becoming diſſipated, after ceaſing to Electrify, and the cold damp Air thereupon entering the Body of the Seed, now open, and deſtitute of Ether, checks the tender naſcent Fibrillæ, and keeps them from developing, and thereby retards their Growth.

This ſhews, that to render the Operation and Effects of the Ether more ſucceſsful and efficacious upon Animals and Vegetables, its Application ought to be continued for a conſiderable Time, and much longer on Vegetables than Animals: So that had the Seeds been Electrified both Day and Night, without Intermiſſion, for the Space of two or three Days and Nights, there is no Doubt but they would have ſurpaſſed the others, as much in the Acceleration of their Growth, as they have in all other Reſpects. This Experiment was not made with all the Accuracy neceſſary, therefore it is not propoſed as an *Experimentum Crucis*, or deciſive, and is here inſerted only to induce others who have better Opportunities to try it more perfectly, and to remind them of ſuch Circumſtances as are moſt material to be attended to in the Proceſs: Obſerving, that as there is a great Analogy between the Mechaniſm of Men and Brutes, and alſo between Animals and Vegetables, ſo likewiſe in the Cauſes and Means of their Life, Health, Diſeaſes, and Methods of Cure.

A General Deſcription *of the* LOW COUNTRIES *.

THESE Provinces were known to the *Romans* under the Name of *Belgium*; thoſe of them on the South of the *Rhine*, by that of *Gallia Belgica*. At preſent they are called, ſometimes the *Low Countries*, ſometimes the *Netherlands*, and ſometimes *Lower Germany*, from their Situation on the Lower Part of the *Rhine*.

They are bounded on the South with *France*, on the Eaſt with *Germany*, and on the North and Weſt with the Ocean.

Their Extent is from 49 D. 20 M. to 53 D. 40 M. of Latitude, and from the 2d to about the 6th D. 28th M. of Eaſt Longitude from *London*. In form they are ſomewhat Triangular, being in Length, from the Northermoſt Parts of *Groningen* to the Southermoſt Parts of *Luxemburgh*, 290 Miles; and in Breadth, from the Weſt Parts of *Artois* to the Eaſt Parts of *Luxemburgh*, near 200 Miles.

They are divided into 17 Provinces, which are thus diſtinguiſhed:

Four Dutchies, *viz. Brabant*, *Limburgh*, *Luxemburgh* and *Guelderland*.

Seven Counties, *viz. Holland*, *Zealand*, *Zutphen*, *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault* and *Namur*.

One Marquiſate of the Holy Empire, or *Antwerp*.

Five Lordſhips or Baronies, *viz. Mechlin* or *Malines*, *Utrecht*, *Over-Iſſel*, *Frieſland*, and *Groningen*.

To which we may add the Archbiſhoprick of *Cambray*, and the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, which are incloſed in them.

Theſe Provinces were firſt conquered by the *Romans*; afterwards by the *French*; and then divided into ſeveral governments depending on the Crown of *France*, till the Year 1305, when they were reduced to one by *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*. Then they paſſed to the Crown of *Spain* by *Mary-Henrietta*, Heireſs of the Houſe of *Burgundy*. The Emperor *Charles* V. having got from *Francis* I. King of *France*, his Priſoner at *Madrid*, a Renunciation of the old Right the *French* had to *Flanders*, was ſole Maſter of theſe Provinces, in Right of his Mother, the Infanta *Jane*, of *Arragon* and *Caſtile*; but in the Year 1581, ſome of them openly revolted from *Philip* II. his Son, King of *Spain*, having two Years before entered into an Union at *Utrecht*, to ſecure themſelves from the Cruelties of the Duke of *Alva* their Governor. They were headed in their Revolt by the Princes of *Orange*, and ſupported by the Crowns of *England* and *France*. Since that, there are in the *Netherlands* two very different States: The one a Republick, called the *United Provinces* or *Holland*, from the Chief of them: The other is called the *Regal* or *Catholick Provinces*, or *Flanders*, from the Principal of theſe Provinces.

* *See the* Maps *in our* Magazines *for* April *and* May; *as alſo an Account of ſome of the principal Towns, ibid.*

It

It is poſſeſſed partly by the *Hollanders*, and partly by the *French*, who hold the North and South, and the Remainder, or middle Part, which, to the Year 1700, belonged to the *Spaniards*, being recovered in the ſucceeding War, from the Houſe of *Bourbon*, which had unjuſtly ſeized it upon the Death of King *Charles* II. was from the Peace of *Utrecht*, in 1713, till the preſent War, held by the Emperor *Charles* VI. and his Daughter, the preſent Empreſs-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*.

The *United Provinces* are ſeven in Number, *viz.* 1. The County of *Holland*. 2. The County of *Zealand*. 3. The Barony of *Utrecht*. 4. The Dutchy of *Guelderland* in Part, including the County of *Zutphen*. 5. The Barony of *Over-Iſſel*. 6. The Barony of *Groningen*. 7. The Barony of *Frieſland*.

From the London Gazette *Extraordinary. By the laſt Letters from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of* Cumberland, *the following Account hath been received.*

Relation of the Action at the Village of Val, *between the Left Wing of the Allied Army and the* French, *on* Sunday *the 2d of* July, *N. S.* 1747.

THE 30th Ult. the Army marched by the Left in three Columns towards *Lonaken*, and encamped that Night between that Place and *Ghenk*; at the ſame Time the different Detachments under Count *Daun* and the Prince of *Wolfenbuttle*, with the Corps of General *Baroniai*, paſſed *Bilſen*, and encamped at the Grande Commanderie; the Corps of the *Compte de Clermont* Prince, occupying ſtill the high Ground from *Tongres* to *Tongrebergh*, notwithſtanding the Approach of our Army, made it evident, that they deſigned to ſuſtain that Corps with their whole Force, and if poſſible, to gain the Camp of *Bilſen*.

This Poſition of the *French* Army made the Intercepting the Corps of *Clermont* impracticable; it was reſolved therefore by his R. H. the Duke, in Concert with M. *Bathiani* and P. *Waldeck*, (after having reconnoitred the Country towards the *Jaar* that Morning,) to take Poſſeſſion of the Camp of *Bilſen*, extending the Left to *Millen*; for which Purpoſe the whole Army had Orders to March by break of Day the 1ſt of *July*, N. S.

On the 1ſt of *July* his R. H. was on Horſeback by Day-break, in order to reconnoitre towards the Enemy; but about Four o'Clock we could perceive the Enemy's Cavalry in Motion in two Columns, ſtretching towards their Right, which we concluded was with a Deſign to gain the Heights of *Millen* and *Herdeeren*, and if they found it poſſible to fall on the Head of our Columns, which were then in March from their Camp, inclining that Way; before Six, their Irregulars which flanked the March of their Columns, were ſkirmiſhing with our advanced Huſſars and Lycanians.

The Inſtant the Columns of the Enemy appeared, his R. H. ſent Orders to Sir *John Ligonier*, to advance with the Left Wing of Cavalry as faſt as poſſible, and to the Foot to preſs their March; ordering at the ſame Time the P. of *Wolfenbuttle* to occupy the Villages of *Grote* and *Klein Spawe*, with the Infantry of the Corps de Reſerve, and to form his Cavalry on the Plain between thoſe Villages and the Grande Commanderie. Theſe Precautions being taken for maintaining our Poſt at *Bilſen*, his R. H. was deſirous of forming our Cavalry on the Heights of *Herdeeren* for the Reception of the Enemy; but before their Arrival, the Enemy had occupied thoſe Heights, and preſented three Lines of Cavalry on the Deſcent of the Hill, with their Irregulars, both Horſe and Foot, before them; this made it immediately neceſſary to alter the deſigned Poſition of the Left, ſince we were no longer Maſters of thoſe Heights; accordingly it was agreed to extend the Left to *Wirle*, the Right ſtill occupying *Bilſen*, as in the former Poſition.

As ſoon as the Left Wing of Cavalry came up, it was formed in the Plain below *Herdeeren*, in order to check the Enemy's advancing, and give our Infantry Time to come up who were behind them. This Motion was executed with great Spirit by Sir *John Ligonier*, who on the Arrival of the Infantry, countermarched by his Left, on the Right Flank of the Infantry, thro' the Plain, to take up his Ground in order of Battle near the Village of *Wirle*, covering the Flank of his March with eight Squadrons, who made always a Front to the Hill of *Herdeeren*.

This whole Day was ſpent in forming the Army to receive the Enemy's Attack, if they thought fit to bring on a General Action; in Conſequence of which Reſolution, the Villages of the Grande Commanderie and the two Spawes, were filled with the Infantry of the Corps de Reſerve, and a Part of Count *Daun*'s Detachment, whilſt the reſt made a Flank towards *Bilſen*, where there was a ſtrong Poſt with Cannon, in order to prevent the Enemy's coming round us. The Left Wing took Poſt in the Village of *Vlittinghem*, (where his R. H. poſted the Brigade of *Britiſh* Foot Guards,) and the *Hamlet of Val*. The Lines of Infantry extended behind the Villages, having the Left Line of Cavalry in a Line with the Infantry, and the *Imperial* Cavalry formed in two Lines before the *Klein Spawe*. Whilſt the Army

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Army was forming, the Enemy skirmished with the Irregulars in the Plain, and advanced more Cavalry on the Hill of *Herdeeren*; to mask the March of their Infantry, which kept moving on to our Left, under Cover of the Hill on the other Side.

The Corps of Irregulars under Gen. *Tripps*, which had covered the March of the Army from *Lier*, was now joined, and ordered to cover the Left Flank, and Watch the Enemy's Motions that Way: The *Dutch* Cavalry was ordered to be formed in the Rear of the Left of their own Infantry, and the Right of the *Hessian*, as that was judged the weakest Part of the Line of Battle.

This Evening we cannonaded the Enemy very smartly, from a Hill in the Front of the Village of *Val*, and some Shots were exchanged likewise on the Right: But it grew so late, that it was plain the Enemy did not mean to engage a general Action at that Time. His R. H. accompanied by the other Generals, after having taken all possible Measures for the Security of the Situation, ordered the Army to remain under Arms all Night.

At Day-break on the 2d, his R. H. with the Marshal and Prince *Waldeck*, visited the Lines, and made some Alteration in the former Dispositions, by advancing the Front Line of the Left, in a Line with the Village of *Val*, and bringing up the Second nearer to sustain it; the Village was occupied by the Regiments of late *Crawford's*, *Pulteney's*, *Dejean's* and *Freudeman's* Hanoverians, (with Artillery.) The Foot Guards were likewise retired from *Vlitingbem*, and made a Flank from the Right of the *Hessian* Grenadiers, towards the *Bavarians* of the Centre, fronting the Village of *Vlitingbem*, which we burnt to prevent the Enemy's making Use of it to annoy us.

The Enemy, during the Night, had brought more Squadrons upon the Hill of *Herdeeren*, and we could perceive they had thrown up some Works upon the Brow of the Hill; but the greatest Part of their Infantry, which filed off towards our Left, kept marching on the right Flank of their Cavalry. Several Batteries of Artillery were placed along our Front, in order to rake the Enemy as they should descend the Hills.

His R. H. with the Generals, being returned to the Commanderie, to concert what Measures were to be taken in case the Enemy should not chuse to advance upon us, Sir *John Ligonier* sent Lieut. Colonel *Forbes* to acquaint the Duke, that by the Motions of the Enemy they appeared to be forming to attack the Left Wing, and that he had ordered all to Arms. His R. H. immediately went thither, the Marshal and Prince *Waldeck* going at the same Time to prepare their respective Corps. No sooner were the Batteries of the Left Wing fixed for the Reception of the Enemy, than their Infantry appeared descending into the Plain, formed in a vast Column of Nine or Ten Battalions in Front, and as many deep, of their best Corps, bearing directly at the Village of *Val*, in and about which, almost the whole of the Action lay, which lasted near five Hours. Our Batteries continued firing the whole Time they were advancing, as well upon their Foot as the Squadrons of Horse, that supported the Right and Left Flanks of their Column.

At Ten o'Clock the Enemy's Cannonading began against the Village, with the Field-Pieces that they brought with their Infantry, (the second Shot of which killed his R. H. German Aid du Camp the Baron *Zigesaer*) which was immediately followed by the Attack of the first Brigade. These were soon dispersed with prodigious Loss, as were the second, third, and fourth Divisions. Overpowered by this constant Supply of fresh Troops, The Regiments in *Val* were obliged to give Way; but being sustained by the Regiments of *Wolfe*, *Charles Howard*, *Conway*, and *Hauss*, returned to the Charge, and recovered their Post. The Brigades of *Navarre*, *La Marque*, *Irish*, *Monaco*, *Royal des Vaisseaux*, and several others were entirely ruined. The Enemy kept still pouring on fresh Lines of Foot, so that the Village was lost and regained several Times. The Battalions of the *British* and *Hanoverian* Infantry entered the Village four or five different Times each, tho' the *French* but once, as they could never be rallied, and were always supplied with fresh Brigades.

The Instant that the Enemy made the first general Discharge of small Arms at the Village, his R. H. ordered one of his Aids de Camp to go to M. *Bathiani*, to inform him that the Left was attacked, that the Enemy appeared determined to make their whole Effort upon *Val*, and therefore desired he would be attentive to support him speedily and effectually. The Marshal returned for Answer, that he was doing his utmost for that Purpose, and had ordered from the Right, the nine Battalions of the Left Wing which had been detached with C. *Daun*, and the five that were with the Corps de Reserve; and would likewise support him as much further as was possible. Besides this Infantry, Part of the Squadrons of C. *Daun's* Corps were ordered to join the Left; the Part of *Daun's* Detachment arrived Time enough to go into the Village and do great Execution, but the five of the Corps de Reserve did not arrive till after, as they were posted further on the Right.

About 12 o'Clock Affairs went so well, that his R. H. ordered the whole Left Wing to advance upon the Enemy, whose Infantry

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try gave Way so fast, that they were obliged to put Cavalry behind them, and on their Flanks, to drive them on with their Swords. The Centre began likewise to advance under P. *Waldeck* (who was at the Head of his Corps the whole Day) and his R. H. desired the Marshal to advance as much as his Ground would allow, towards *Herdeeren*, and to annoy the Enemy's Flank; which he did, driving them out of the Village of *Elcht*, which was in the Front of the Hill of *Herdeeren*, where they had taken Post the Night before. The Right Wing could not however advance so fast as the Left, because, had they inclined towards the Front of the Village of *Vhtingbem*, they would have exposed their Flank to that Corps which the Enemy had on *Herdeeren*, which was very considerable, joined to a large Battery of Eighteen Pounders: and it was necessary to be very attentive to *Bilsen*, lest the Enemy should come round our Right Flank; however they kept moving on, and prevented the Enemy from detaching any more Troops from their Left to their Right.

The Enemy began now to advance more Infantry of their Reserve from *Rempst*, all inclining to *Val*, and Part of their Cavalry of the Right inclined to the Center, in order to keep up the Foot; when by the Misconduct of some Squadrons in the Center, who perceived the Foot before them prest hard upon and giving Way, instead of remedying which, by sustaining the Infantry before them, they went to the Right about, and overthrew the Corps de Reserve which were coming from the Right towards *Val*. His R. H. rode immediately to the Head of the Cavalry, and endeavoured, with the Assistance of the *Dutch* Major Gen. *Cannenberg*, (who did all that Man could do) to rally them, but in vain, the Enemy's Squadrons had already entered with them, compleated the Confusion there, and divided the Army: His R. H. with Difficulty rejoined the Left Wing, whose Right Flank and the Right Flank of the Village they sustained, were now exposed to two Fires.

Though his R. H. had desired more Infantry from the Right Wing before this, and six Battalions were in march to join him, yet this unexpected Break so disconcerted all Precautions, that it was Time to think of making good the Retreat to *Maestricht*; however, the Cavalry of the Left, and some Squadrons of the Imperialists, under the Command of Major Gen. *Bournonville*, (who distinguished themselves extreamly) which had begun to advance before, led on by Sir *John Ligonier*, were already advanced so far as to be on the Point of charging the *French* Cavalry, which they did with such Success, that they overthrew all before them, but too eager in the Pursuit, received a sharp Fire from the Foot which the Enemy had posted in a hollow Way and some Hedges to favour the Flight of their Horse, by which they suffered a good deal; they dispersed however that Foot, and some fresh Squadrons which the Enemy sent down upon them; but it was all in Vain whilst the Army was cut in two: His R. H. therefore called them off, and sent Word to the Marshal that he should retire towards *Velt-Wesel*, and *Lonaken* to favour his Retreat. This done, he retired the Left Wing slowly and in good Order, bringing off all the heavy Field Artillery, tho' they were advanced before the Village of *Val*.

The Left Wing got to *Maestricht* about Five o'Clock, and the *Dutch* and Right Wing by Seven. The Enemy seemed inclined to attack P. *Wolfenbuttle* who made the Rear Guard, but after exchanging some small Shot, found it too difficult, and retired.

It is impossible to commend too much the Behaviour of the Generals, both of Horse and Foot. Sir *John Ligonier*, (who charged at the Head of the *British* Dragoons with that Skill and Spirit, which he has shewed on so many Occasions, and in which he was so well seconded) had the Misfortune to have his Horse killed in the second Charge of the Cavalry, and was made Prisoner. Major Gen. C. *d'Yssenbourg*, who led the *Hessian* Cavalry, is wounded and taken; Major Gen. *Bland* is wounded in the Arm, but will do well.

Lord *Albemarle* did all that could be expected from an Officer, as the Behaviour of the *British* Infantry sufficiently shews: The Conduct of Major Gen. *Howard*, the Brigadiers *Price*, *Houghton* and *Mordaunt*, who were all in the Village with their Brigades, wants no Words to set it off.

Gen. *Sommerfeldt*, Lieut. Gen. *Druchbleben*, Major Gen. *Zastrow*, and the rest of the *Hanoverian* Officers, did Honour to their Corps.

The P. of *Hesse* rallied his Infantry several Times with the greatest Intrepidity and Coolness.

It would be unjust to the rest, to say that any Corps of the King's Royal or Electoral Troops did better than the others, tho' some where put to a severer Trial; in short, the Enemy must do us the Justice to own, that their Success was dearly bought.

Our Loss of killed, wounded, and missing, amounts to 4000, odd Hundred, and that of the Enemy not less than 10,000, amongst which are reckoned four Lieutenant Generals. We have taken above 60 Officers and 700 Men; amongst the Officers are Brigadier Marquis *de Blondel*, and the fourth Brother of my Lord *Dillon*, who commanded the Regiment of that Name.

We have taken five Standards, and seven Pair of Colours. We have loſt four of the former, and the *Hanoverians* one Pair of Colours.

Return of his Majeſty's Britiſh *Forces, killed, wounded, &c. in the aforeſaid Action.*

Note *k.* ſignifies killed, *w.* wounded, *m.* miſſing, and *p.* Priſoners.

General and Staff-Officers. Gen. *Ligonier p.* with two Aids du Camp, Hon. Capt. *Keppel* and Capt. *Campbell*, who is ſuppoſed dead. Maj. Gen. *Bland w.* Majors of Brigade *Liſlie* and *Wolf w.* Maj. *Scott*, Aid du Camp to his R. H. bruiſed and a Contuſion. Lieut. Gen. *Hawley's* Aid de Camp, Capt. *Pechel w.* Capt. *Heath*, Engineer, *m.* Mr. *Green*, Engineer, *w.*

CAVALRY.

Royal North Britiſh Dragoons; 1 Quarter-Maſter, 99 Rank and File, and 130 Horſes *k.* 2 Cap. 3 Lieut. 5 Cornets *w.* 46 Rank and File, 21 Horſes *m.* or *p.* Total, Officers included, *k. w.* and *m.* 156, and 151 Horſes.

Sir Robert Rich's; 4 Rank and File *k.* 1 Cornet and 8 Rank and File, and 1 Horſe *w.* 1 Cornet, 1 Quarter-Maſter, 11 Rank and File, 22 Horſes *m.* or *p.* Total, Officers included, 26, and 24 Horſes.

The Earl of Rothe's; 1 Lieut. 1 Quarter-Maſter, 40 Rank and File, and 22 Horſes *w.* 1 Lieut. 1 Cornet, 78 Rank and File, and 98 Horſes *m.* or *p.* Total, 122 Men, Officers included, and 120 Horſes.

The Queen's own Regiment; 4 Horſes *k.* 8 Rank and File, and 4 Horſes *w.* 1 Cornet, 5 Rank and File, and 10 Horſes *m.* or *p.* Total, Officers included, 14 Men and 18 Horſes.

His R. H. the Duke's; 11 Rank and File, and 30 Horſes *k.* 3 Cap. 19 Rank and File, and 2 Horſes *w.* 1 Lieut. Col. 1 Lieut. 2 Quarter-Maſters, 41 Rank and File, and 37 Horſes *m.* or *p.* Total, 78 Men and 69 Horſes, Officers included. Total of the Cavalry, 396 Men, Officers included, and 382 Horſes.

INFANTRY.

Second Battalion of the firſt Regiment of Guards; 7 Men *k.* 23 *w.* 1 Drum. and 20 Men *m.* or *p.* Total 51.

Second Battalion of the third Regiment of Guards; 1 Enſign, and 11 Men *k.* 1 Serj. and 22 Men *w.* 10 Men *m.* or *p.* Total, 45.

Howard's; 1 Capt. 1 Enſign, 3 Drum. and 45 Men *k.* 3 Cap. 2 Serj. 2 Drum. and 88 Men *w.* 19 Men *m.* or *p.* Total 164.

King's own Regiment; 1 Capt. 2 Serj. and 13 Men *k.* 1 Lieut. Col. 1 Maj. 1 Capt. 1 Lieut. 3 Enſigns, 1 Quarter-Maſter, 3 Serj. 1 Drum. and 80 Men *w.* 20 Men *m.* or *p.* Total 128.

Rudiny's; 1 Lieut. 1 Drum. and 40 Men *k.* 1 Capt. 1 Lieut. 1 Enſign, 5 Serj. 2 Drum. and 70 Men *w.* 51 Men *m.* or *p.* Total, 173.

Major General Howards; 1 Lieut. Col. 2 Serj. 1 Drum. and 32 Men *k.* 1 Major 1 Capt. 4 Lieuts. 2 Enſigns, 3 Serjs. and 103 Men *w.* 15 Men *m.* or *p.* Total 165.

Royal North Britiſh Fuzileers; 8 Men *k.* 1 Serj. and 15 Men *w.* 5 Men *m.* or *p.* Total 29.

Royal Welch Fuzileers; 1 Capt. and 1 Man *k.* 3 Capts. 5 Lieuts. 1 Enſign, 9 Serjs. 5 Drum. and 94 Men *w.* 33 Men *m.* or *p.* Total 152.

Regiment late Crawford's; 1 Lieut. 4 Serjs. 1 Drum. and 25 Men *k.* 2 Capts. 2 Lieuts. 3 Serjs. 1 Drum. and 50 Men *w.* 2 Serjs. and 36 Men *m.* or *p.* Total 127.

Douglaſs's; 1 Lieut. Col. 1 Major, and 4 Men *k.* 1 Capt. 1 Lieut. 2 Enſigns, 4 Serjs. 1 Drum. and 62 Men *w.* 10 Men *m.* Total 76.

Johnſon's; 12 Men *k.* 1 Lieut. Col. 1 Major, 2 Capts. 3 Lieuts. 3 Enſigns, 4 Serj. and 50 Men *w.* 10 Men *m.* Total 72.

Fleming's; 1 Major, 1 Lieut. 2 Serjs. 22 Men *k.* 1 Lieut. Col. 2 Capts. 1 Lieut. 4 Enſigns, 3 Serjs. 1 Drum. and 74 Men *w.* 1 Enſign, 1 Drum. and 32 Men *m.* Total 146.

Dejean's; 1 Lieut. 1 Serj. and 9 Men *k.* 1 Lieut. Col. 1 Capt. 1 Lieut. 3 Serjs. 1 Drum. and 24 Men *w.* 1 Capt. 1 Lieut. 1 Serj. and 89 Men *m.* Total 134.

Conway's; 3 Serj. 1 Drum. and 38 Men *k.* 1 Lieut. Col. 2 Capts. 2 Lieuts. 1 Enſign, 2 Serjs. 1 Drum. and 56 Men *w.* 1 Col. 1 Capt. 2 Lieuts. 2 Enſigns, 2 Serjs. and 30 Men *m.* Total 145.

Total of the *Britiſh* Infantry, *k. w.* and *m.* 1632.

ARTILLERY.

1 Corporal, 6 Men *k.* 1 Major, 5 Captains, 4 Serjeants, 14 Gunners, 6 Corporals, 1 Conductor and 30 Men *w.* 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Gunners and 9 Men *m.* Total 82.

LIST *of the* OFFICERS *of the* Britiſh *Forces killed, wounded and miſſing.*

North Britiſh Dragoons; Captains Preſton and Blair, Lieut. Herron, Cornets Ogilvy, Herrington, Ballantayne and Browne *w.* Lieutenants Wauchope and Douglas, Cornet Hunt, and Qr. Maſter Carliſle *k.* or *p.*

Rich's; Cornet Scott *w.* Cornet Sympſon and Qr. Maſter Goodwin *m.*

Rothe's; Lieut. Armſtrong and Qr. Maſter James Seaman *w.* Lieut. Gordon and Cornet Hay *k.* or *p.*

Cope's; Cornet Balmere *p.*

His R. H. the Duke's; Lord Rob. Sutton *p.* Captains Otway, Hall and Kirk *w.* and *p.* Lieut. Kirk, Q. Maſters Evans and Simpſon *p.*

Third

Third Regiment; Enſign Brown *k.*

Old Buffs; Captain Hacker and Enſign French *k.* Captains Cothy and Stoyte, and Capt. Lieut. Jocelyn *w.*

Wolf's; Capt. Meggot *k.* Lieut. Col. Martin, Maj. Lafauſille, Capt. Catherwood, Lieut. Conway, Enſigns Wilſon, Webb and Hamilton, and Qr. Maſter Walwork *w.*

Pultney's; Lieut. Haddock, *k.* Capt. Staſford, Lieut. Naylor, and Enſ. Holyday *w.*

Maj. Gen. Howard's; Lieut. Col. Williams *k.* Maj. Petitot, Capt. Maſters, Lieuts. Goddard, Brown, Martin, Philips, Enſigns Dobſon and Fuller *w.*

Welch Fuzilcers; Capt. Johnſon *k.* Capts. Forteſcue, Izard and Baldwin, Lieuts. Eyre, Rich, Gregge, Addey and Mac Lachlan, and Second Lieut. Hewit *w.*

Crauford's; Lieut. Knight, *k.* Captains Scot and Laurie, Lieuts. Stephens and Gore *w.*

Douglas's; Lieut. Col. Roſs and Maj. Roper *k.* Capt. Fuller, Lieut. Rogers, Second Lieuts. Farquhar and Roſs *w.*

Johnſon's; Lieut. Col. Lockart, Maj. Lacey, Captains Kerriel and Glaſgow, Lieuts. Edmonſtone, Gardiner, and Cope, Enſigns Francomb, Monypenny and Morris *w.*

Fleming's; Maj. Petrie and Lieut. Brodie *k.* Lieut. Col. Jackſon, Capts. Morgan and Dod, Lieut. Ackland, Enſigns Elrington, Vaughan, Strong and Porter *w.* Enſign Duncan *m.*

Dejean's; Lieut. Clements *k.* Lieut. Col. Deane, Capt. Goddard, and Lieut. Gremes *w.* Capt. Boucher and Lieut. Lort *m.*

Conway's; Lieut. Col. Stanhope, Capts. Cholmley and Douglas, Lieuts. Bowyer and M'Queen, and Enſign Crimble *w.* Col. Conway *p.* Capt. Dobſon, Lieuts. Ramſay and Ellis, Enſigns Waterhouſe and Rimple *m.*

Artillery; Maj. Michelſon, Lieutenants M'Leod, Farrington, Dexter, Stephens and Gogney *w.* Capt. Farquharſon and Lieut. Crauford *m.*

RETURN *of his Majeſty's Electoral Troops killed, wounded, &c.*

CAVALRY.

Pontpietin; 7 Men *k.* 14 *w.* 10 *m.* or *p.* 16 Horſes *k.* 7 *w.* and 16 *m.*

Wendt; 6 Men *m.* 6 Horſes *k.* 1 *w.* and 9 *m.*

Adelebſen; 2 Men *k.* 1 Lt. Col. 2 Officers and 37 Men *w.* 2 Officers and 30 Men *m.* or *p.* 20 Horſes *k.* 23 *w.* and 64 *m.*

Regiment du Corps; 1 Officer and 12 Men *k.* 1 Capt. and 32 Men *w.* 47 Horſes *k.* 15 *w.*

Schutzen; 2 Men *k.* 2 Officers and 27 Men *w.* 7 Men *m.* or *p.* 14 Horſes *k.* 5 *w.* and 54 *m.*

Hammerſtein; 2 Officers and 16 Men *k.* 2 Maj. 1 Capt. 2 Officers and 22 Men *w.* 24 Horſes *k.* and 23 *w.*

Montigni; 1 Maj. and 4 Men *w.* 3 Men *m.* 5 Horſes *w.* and 7 *m.*

Wrede; 2 Men *k.* 1 Lt. Col. 2 Officers and 19 Men *w.* 1 Capt. Lieut and 6 Men *m.* or *p.* 18 Horſes *k.* 2 *w.* and 21 *m.*

Behr; 21 Men *k.* 1 Capt. and 5 Men *w.* 32 Horſes *k.*

Hardenberg: 1 Col. 1 Officer and 1 Man *k.* 16 Men *w.* 1 Capt. and 3 Men *m.* or *p.* 15 Horſes *k.* 8 *w.* and 4 *m.*

Total of the Electoral Cavalry killed, wounded or Priſoners:

Officers and Men —— 330
Horſes —— —— 456

INFANTRY.

The firſt Battalion of Guards; 1 Officer, 5 N. C. Officers, and 32 Men *k.* 1 Lt. Col. 8 N. C. Officers and 110 Men *w.* 2 N. C. Officers and 4 Men *w.* or *p.* Total 204.

The Second Battalion of Guards; 8 Men *k.* 1 Maj. 1 Capt. 1 Officer, 3 N. C. Officers and 71 Men *w.* 1 Officer and 6 Men *m.* or *p.* Total, 92.

Sommerfeldt's; 1 N. C. Officer, and 35 Men *k.* 1 Lt. Col. 3 Officers, 6 N. C. Officers and 62 Men *w.* Total, 108.

Druchtleben's; 1 Lt. Col. 1 Capt. and 20 Men *k.* 1 Lt. Gen. 4 N. C. Officers, and 61 Men. *w.* 1 Capt. 1 N. C. Officer, and 36 Men *m.* Total, 126.

Klinkowſtrom; 1 Officer, 1 N. C. Officer and 21 Men *k.* 2 Captains, 4 Officers, 9 N. C. Officers and 86 Men *w.* 11 Men *m.* Total 135 Men.

Zaſtrow: 2 Officers, 5 N. C. Officers and 63 Men *k.* 1 Lt. Col. 4 Officers, 8 N. C. Officers and 84 Men *w.* Total, 169.

Block; 1 Capt. 3 N. C. Officers and 11 Men *k.* 1 Maj. 6 Officers, 4 N. C. Officers and 75 Men *w.* 9 Men *m.* or *p.* Total 110.

Sporcken; 1 Officer, 3 N. C. Officers and 81 Men *k.* 1 Brig. 1 Maj. 1 Officer, 7 N. C. Officers and 72 Men *w.* 1 Lt. Col. 1 Capt. and 14 Men *m.* Total 183.

Borck; 1 Capt. 1 N. C. Officer and 11 Men *k.* 1 Lt. Col. 1 Capt. 3 Officers, 7 N. C. Officers and 110 Men *w.* and 3 Men *m.* Total 138.

Freudeman; 1 Capt. and 16 Men *k.* 2 N. C. Officers and 84 Men *w.* 1 N. C. Officer and 14 Men *m.* Total, 118.

Horn's; 1 Capt. 3 N. C. Officers and 51 Men *k.* 1 Lt. Col. 1 Capt. 1 Officer, 5 N. C. Officers and 70 Men *w.* 1 Col. and 13 Men *m.* Total, 147.

Hugo's; 8 Man *k.* 2 N. C. Officers and 18 Men *w.* 4 Men *m.* Total, 32.

Oberg's; 1 Man *k.* 8 N. C. Officers and 60 Men *w.* 1 Capt. and 15 Men *m.* Total, 85.

Manchow's; 1 Officer, 2 N. C. Officers and 35 Men *k.* 1 Col. 1 Officer, 5 N. C. Officers and 67 Men *w.* 1 Capt. 1 Officer, 5 N. C. Officers and 52 Men *m.* Total, 174.

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Cheuse's; 1 Lt. Col. 1 N. C. Officer and 7 Men *k.* 2 Captains, 6 N. C. Officers and 57 Men *w.* and 7 *m.* Total, 81.

Hauss's; 10 Men *k.* 3 Captains, 2 Officers and 88 Men *w.* 7 Men *m.* Total, 110.

Total killed, wounded, missing or Prisoners, 2009.

ARTILLERY.

K. 7 Gunners and 2 Captains: 3 Officers, 20 N. C. Officers and 50 Gunners *w.* 2 N. C. Officers and 3 Gunners *m.* or *p.*

TRAIN.

K. 4. *w.* 4. *m.* 1; 36 Horses *k.* 29 *w.* 4 *m.* Lost 7 Cannon, 1 Waggon-Horse, 7 Tumbrils.

List of the General and Field-Officers of his Majesty's Electoral Infantry k. w. *and* p.

L. Gen. Druchtleben *w.* Brigad. Sporcken *w.* Col. de Horn *k.* or *p.* Col. de Munchow *w.* L. Col. de Hardenberg *w.* L. Col. de S. Stalmeister *k.* L. Col. de Polier *w.* L. Col. de Buttler *p.* L. Col. de Ledebur *w.* L. Col. de Zastrow *w.* L. Col. de Lange *k.* L. Col. de Hammerstein *w.* Maj. de Linstow *w.* Maj. de Knesebeck *w.* Maj. de Schlepegrel *w.*

The Regiment of Munchow have lost 1 Pair of Colours. The Regiment of Horn have taken one Pair of Colours. The Regiment of Oberg have taken 1 Standard. The Regiment of Van Hauss have taken one Standard.

List of his Majesty's Hanoverian *Field-Officers of Cavalry*, k. *and* w.

Col. Hardenbergh *k.* L. Col. Block *w.* L. Col. Walter *w.* Maj. Sckoln *w.* Maj. Borstel *w.*

The Regiment of *Adelebsen* have lost their first Standard, and have taken one, and the Regiment of Hammerstein have taken one.

RETURN *of the* Hessian *Troops in his Majesty's Pay, killed, wounded, &c.*

CAVALRY.

Regiment du Corps; Major de Uslar, and two Lieuts. *p.* 1 Capt. and 1 Cornet, *w.* 1 Adjutant and 6 Men *k.* and 38 *w.* 5 Horses *k.* and 25 *w.* Total *k.* and *w.* 63 Men and 59 Horses.

Regiment of Prince Maximilian; One Lieut. and 3 Men, *k.* 1 Adjutant *w.* 12 Horses *k.* 9 Men 8 Horses *w.* 2 Men *p.* and 8 Horses taken. Total *k.* and *w.* 16 Men and 25 Horses.

Regiment of Graffendorff; Major Opheimb, 2 Capt. 1 Lieut. *w.* 11 Men and 13 Horses *k.* 21 Men and 9 Horses *w.* 41 Men and Horses taken.

Regiment d'Ysenbourg; M. General Com. d'Ysenbourg *w.* 8 Horses *k.* 11 Men and 6 Horses *w.* 3 Men and 6 Horses *m.* Total of the *Hessian* Cavalry *k. w.* and *m.* 102 Men, and 170 Horses.

INFANTRY.

Guards; Lieut. General de Bosc, *w.* 7 Men *k.* 23 *w.* and 5 *m.* Total 36 *k. w.* and *m.*

Grenadiers; 4 Men *k.* 1 Capt. 1 Lieut. and 15 Men *w.* 1 Capt. *p.* 10 Men *m.* Total 32 *k. w.* and *m.*

Prince Frederick's Regiment; 2 Men *k.* L. Col. *Grossel* and 15 Men *w.* and 10 Men *m.* Total 28 *k. w.* and *m.*

Prince Maximilian's; 1 Capt. and 5 Men *w.* and 5 *m.* Total *w.* and *m.* 11

Danop's; Three Men *k.* 1 Lieut. 2 Ensigns, and 23 Men *w.* and 7 *m.* Total *k. w.* and *m.* 49.

Mansbach's; Col. Dalwig, 2 Capt. 1 Ensign, and 45 Men *w.* and 11 *m.* Total *w.* and *m.* 60. Total of the Infantry 116.

ARTILLERY.

One Lieutenant, 1 Bombardier, 1 Gunner. 5 Horses *k.* 4 Men and 1 Horse *w.* Total *k.* 3 Men and 5 Horses, *w.* 4 Men and 1 Horse, *m.* 7 Men and 6 Horses.

ABSTRACT.

	Horses	Officers and Men.
Total *British*	388	2110
Total *Hanoverian*	527	2435
Total *Hessian*	176	315
	1083	4930

Head Quarters of the Camp of Heer, *July* 6. N. S. Since the Action of the 2d, we have been employed in taking Care of our wounded, and supplying the Men with such Necessaries as are generally lost on such Occasions. Numbers of our Men have returned since the Action, who escaped from the Enemy in the great Confusion they were in. The Enemy own 6000 Men wounded; from whence it is easy to imagine what their killed must amount to. We have not yet been able to learn the Names of the Generals they have lost, but they reckon four Lieutenants General certainly dead.

General *Tripps's* Corps encamps near *Viset*, where the Pandours are posted, and General *Baroniai* at *Rechem* on the other side of the *Meuse*. The Army has Orders to be ready to march, and a Camp is marked at *Gronsfeldt*.

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To ZEPHA.

TO diſtant ſcenes, a thouſand thouſand miles!
Where *Boreas* rages, or *Zephyrus* ſmiles;
Far! even to the world's remoteſt end,
I'd fly to ſerve my valuable friend;
So ſhe approv'd my labours, and purſu'd
The faithful means concerting for her good:
But when to me, and to herſelf, unkind,
Miſtruſt prevails upon her doubting mind;
While, deep in cares and treacheries involv'd,
She's long reſolving, and yet ne'er reſolv'd;
When all's miſconſtrued that I act or do,
As baſe effects of intereſted view,
My ſoul indignant, th' imputation ſpurns,
Reſents, and pities, and forgives by turns,
And for my ſuff'ring friend ſincerely mourns.

The Twelfth ELEGY *of the Second Book of* PROPERTIUS.

Tranſlated cloſely into ENGLISH.

By the honourable Major P——.

WHO firſt drew *Cupid* a *young* boy and blind,
With ſkill, no doubt, the moral piece deſign'd:
He ſaw how lovers with fond childiſh play,
Laviſh in idle cares their hours away.
His airy *wings* the artiſt too expreſt,
Flutt'ring in wanton ſport from breaſt to breaſt;
(For ſo our hopes no conſtant meaſure know,
And tides of joy alternate ebb and flow.)
And arm'd his little hands with pointed darts,
To ſhew his tyranny o'er human hearts.
With fatal certainty he draws his *bow*,
And unobſerv'd directs the ſilent blow:
Too well I ken how each fell *arrow* ſtings;
But ſure the wanderer has loſt his *wings!*
For ſettled here, he rages in my breaſt,
And my poor wearied ſoul can find no reſt.
Ah! ceaſe a wretched ſpectre to invade!
Attack ſome blooming youth or haughty maid:
Me, thy old ſervant and thy poet ſpare;
Elſe who ſhall ſing the triumphs of thy war?
My Muſe oppreſt, now ſcarce one note can raiſe?
Reſtore my liberty, I'll ſound thy praiſe,
I will deſcribe thy *Cynthia*'s air and mein,
Thoſe eyes, that ſhape, that grace in motion ſeen.
Harmonious beauty ſhall my ſong inſpire;
And love's bright *torch* ſhall ſet the world on fire.

The OXFORD DUN.

Nil ortum tale. HOR.

INSPIRE my lays, ye ſweet celeſtial throng!
Join in my labour, and promote the ſong;
Oxonia's dun provokes the poet's pen,
A wretch deteſted both by gods and men:
Attend, ye debtors! with indulgent ear,
What ſcarce the Muſe can ſpeak without a tear,
And what, alas! poor poets moſtly fear.
Tell me no more of beaſts in foreign lands,
'Midſt *Scythia*'s ſnows, or hot *Arabia*'s ſands;
What frightful creatures haunt *Numidia*'s woods,
Or monſter-bearing *Nile*'s tumultuous floods!
Sure, breathes no fiercer monſter than a dun,
Beneath the riſing, or the ſetting ſun:
Full well I know the *Syren*'s crafty wiles,
His dark intentions, and his ghaſtly ſmiles:
Ah! me, whom want and poverty oppreſs,
He ever hunts, and adds to my diſtreſs;
Like a grim wolf, intent upon his prey,
Unaſk'd, he follows where I lead the way:
Sometimes in glomy cave the catchpole lies,
Sees me unſeen, and takes me by ſurprize;
There ever ſticks, tenacious of his hold,
As cloſe as miſers hug their idol gold.
Grimalkin ſo, with ſeeming ſleepy face,
Hangs nightly watchful o'er ſome chinky place,
Whence with ſharp fangs, and wide-extended claws,
She leaps in triumph on her captive foes.
Thus roll my tedious hours, at home confin'd,
I feed with diſmal thoughts my gloomy mind;
Sometimes in *Euclid*'s mazy circles tread,
And now the learned page of *Newton* read;
At other times more pleaſing paths I chuſe,
And court th' aſſiſtance of the tender muſe:
Meanwhile a dun his footſteps hither bends,
And to my lofty citadel aſcends,
With ſullen phiz, ſlow pace, and flowing band,
And hideous rols of paper in his hand;
Where dittoes, horrible to mortal view,
And ſcores long-lingring wound my breaſt anew;
Yet bleſt, was this the utmoſt of my pain,
Tho' evils great, yet greater ſtill remain:
He tells me ſternly he'll no longer tick,
And vows by heav'ns, he will be paid next week:
Harſh, killing words! which all my vitals chill,
And thro' each vein an icy terror thrill;
In vain to low ſubmiſſions I deſcend,
And patience in its various forms commend;
In vain ſome plauſible pretence contrive,
And feign a thouſand ſtories to deceive:
Like *Adria*'s rocks, when the loud ſurges beat,
He unrelenting ſtands, while I entreat.
Thus am I teaz'd; deſpondent of relief,
I uſe all arts in vain to ſoothe my grief.
Not joyous talk of friend, nor flowing bowl
Can raiſe the ſpirits of my drooping ſoul;
While gay deſires all other breaſts employ,
Next week, ſad thought, forbids my riſing joy;

More

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More fixt than fate, I wait my promis'd doom,
And wiſh, and hope, next week wou'd never come: [draws near,
Vain wiſh! vain hope! the deſtin'd time
When I expect the *Hydra* to appear:
He comes, he comes, my lodgings to explore,
With mangy fiſt thrice thunders at my door;
Thrice with loud accent makes my room reſound, [ſound;
I ſtart, half-dead, and curſe the well-known
Cold ſweats in clammy drops o'erſpread each part, [heart.
Quick moves my pulſe, and heavy beats my
What cou'd I do? ſurpriz'd, oppreſt with fear,
I wood-hole ſeek, and pant in ſecret there;
Wood-hole, th' aſylum of my ſafe retreat,
When duns beſiege me, or when dangers threat.
Ye debtors! hence be circumſpect, and wiſe, [eyes;
The caitiff watch with more than *Argus'*
Not with more eager care or prudence ſhun
Fiends, imps and dæmons, than a ſcurvy dun.

Oxon, June 16. *A. M.*

The JOURNEY *of* LIFE.

An ALLEGORICAL ELEGY *in the Manner of Sir* WALTER RALEIGH.

By J. C. *Eſq;*

WHILE thro' *life*'s thorny road I go,
I will not want *companions* too:
A dreary journey, and alone,
Would be, alas! too troubleſome,
But *company* that's *choice* and *good*,
Makes *trouble* hardly underſtood:
For *toil* divided, ſeems to be
No *toil*, but a *felicity*.
Therefore will I *companions* take,
As well for *eaſe*, as, *ſafety*'s ſake:
Fair *truth* ſhall ſerve me for a *guide*;
Juſtice ſhall never *leave* my *ſide*.
Integrity, my *truſty guard*,
Nor will I *caution* quite *diſcard*:
Experience ſhall my *tutor* be,
Nor will I *wiſer* ſeem than he:
Diſcretion all my *thoughts* ſhall *weigh*,
And *modeſty* my *words* convey:
Soft *innocence* protect my *ſleep*,
And *charity* my *purſe* ſhall *keep*.
Thus, thro' this *wilderneſs* I'll ſtray,
Nor ever fear to loſe my way.
The *ſages* I will ſometimes ſee,
Be ſometimes with the *muſes free*;
With *guiltleſs mirth* an *hour* beguile,
Or with *free ſpoken ſatire* ſmile;
With *meditation* often *walk*,
Or with *ſweet melancholy talk*:
With theſe *companions* dear I'll *ſport*,
Nor heed the *journey*, long or ſhort,
So *health* ſupply the *doctor*'s place,
And for a *chaplain*, I've God's *grace*.

FIRE, WATER, WOMEN.

Vander Bruin *revers'd.* *By a* LADY.

FIRE, water, women, are man's ruin,
Says that old doating *Dutchman*,
BRUIN: †
But what phlegmatic humour bred
Such frantic notions in his head?
Aſcribing thus life's baleful woes
To cauſes whence each bleſſing flows.
Fire! the bleſt genial light of day,
Pure in itſelf without allay;
Reliever of the burthen'd earth,
To pregnant nature giving birth.
Gold by its power is brighter made,
And takes freſh luſtre from its aid;
The human ſavage this improves,
And warms and ſoftens till he loves:
Who could endure the biting pain
Of tardy *Saturn*'s frigid reign,
Did this kind element not cheer,
And ſooth the rigour of the year?
But when an haughty tyrant grown
It aims to rule beyond its throne,
Its rival—Water, like a ſage,
Repels the torrent of its rage.
Thee, cryſtal flood! thee, purling ſtream!
How oft the poet's choſen theme!
You ſlake the lab'rer's parching thirſt,
When by hot *Cancer*'s influence curſt;
His glowing breaſt in you he laves,
And cools in your refreſhing waves:
Youth's goddeſs, *Hebe!* calls for thee,
Meet ſocial of her darling tea;
Compoſer too of nuptial ſtrife,
Reſtoring peace to man and wife;
Sir Knight thy bleſt effects admir'd,
And prov'd the good by thee inſpir'd. *.
For Woman next I plead, old *Van*,
Woman! thy life! thy ſoul! O man.
In *Eden* plac'd, yet wretched ſtate!
Till heav'n in pity form'd a mate;
Tho' laſt the gift, of all beſtow'd,
Thy primal, and thy chiefeſt good,
In ev'ry grace and beauty dreſt,
To win and charm a ſocial breaſt.
Then, ſage Minheer, this truth confeſs,
That hence ſprings human happineſs;
That Fire, and Water, and the Fair
Are claimants both of thanks and care:
And not by fate as evils ſent,
But life's kind aids and bleſſings meant.

BIDDY BELLAIR.

† *See* Prior's *Poems.*

* *Alluding to a Story, in the* Tatler, *of the good effects of a lady's holding cold water in her mouth.*

Occaſioned by the Cenſure of an Old Fellow viewing ſome ANTIC HABITS.

'HA! cries a cynic (with a frown)
'Whence comes this groupe of whims to town?

'At

'At what great period of her reign
'Did *Folly*, queen of all the *vain*,
'To shew the mind's extreme diſeaſe,
'Produce ſuch antic things as theſe? ——
'Or, void of ornament as uſe,
'Were they ſome taylor's wild produce,
'When *Luna* rul'd his pregnant brain,
'And *Monro* bled and purg'd in vain?'
Your cenſure ſpare, dear monſieur *Chien!*
To *Age* and *Dulneſs* vent your ſpleen;
Life was *beſtow'd* to be *enjoy'd*,
(Poor *Chien* perhaps *Intemp'rance* cloy'd)
But know, theſe habits, tho' they ſeem
Offspring uncouth of ſprightly *whim*,
When join'd by *friendſhip*, *love*, and *wine*,
Can make *delight* unclouded ſhine;
To *laughter* gay excite the *fair*,
Swell the fond ſoul, and baniſh *care*,
In one bright moment raiſe to view
More joys than *cynics* ever knew.
If this be folly, grant, ye Gods!
Wiſdom and *I* be ſtill at odds!
To me *love*, *friendſhip*, *wine*, diſpenſe,
And keep dull *apathy* from hence.
Oh! plague me not with ſtoic froſt,
Till all the pow'r of bliſs is loſt!
Till *Lucia*, *Colin*, charm no more,
And *Time* proclaims that *Jack*'s threeſcore.
Beſides, in favour of diſguiſe,
Know moſt mankind are *walking lyes*.
Muſt I example give? —— the *prieſt*,
Whoſe foibles one would hope the leaſt,
Too oft attempts, in *crape*, to hide
His darling vices, *lux'ry*, *pride*. ——
With wig ſo vaſt, and face ſo grave,
See *Galen*'s ſon, tho' bred to ſave,
Diſtreſſing others, ſelf-diſtreſs'd,
A *dance*, or *atheiſt*, when undreſs'd.
The *templar*, under ſable *gown*,
Conceals the *rake*, who ſpoils the town:
Simplicity itſelf 's a veil,
See *quakers* cheat where jeſuits fail:
And ſpecious maſks are won by *cits*,
Which int'reſt paints, and cunning fits.
Perhaps 'tis dang'rous here to ſay
What *purple* covers ev'ry day;
Or ſhew the diff'rent *knaves* and *aſſes*,
Rang'd in their due degrees and claſſes:
Why ſhou'd I break the gen'ral rule
To ſtand the butt of ev'ry fool?
Let this ſuffice,—and I admit,
Deception's charge myſelf muſt hit,
Who ſeem the wretch I diſapprove,
Of *but'neſs talk*, but *think* of *love*.

COCK-FIGHTING.

WHere * *Dudſton*'s walks with vary'd beauty ſhine,
And ſome are pleas'd with bowling, ſome with wine,
Behold a train of gen'rous Cocks repair,
To vie for glory in the toils of war;

Each hero burns to conquer or to die:
What mighty hearts in little boſoms lie!
Come, *Hogarth*, thou whoſe art can beſt declare,
What forms, what features human paſſions wear,
Come, with a painter's philoſophic fight,
Survey the circling judges of the fight.
Touch'd with the ſport of death, while ev'ry heart
Springs to the changing face, exert thy art;
Mix with the Smiles of Cruelty at pain
Whate'er looks anxious in the luſt of gain;
And ſay, can aught that's gen'rous, juſt or kind,
Beneath this aſpect, lurk within the mind?
Is luſt of blood or treaſure vice in all,
Abhorr'd alike on whomſoe'er it fall?
Are mighty ſtates, and gamblers ſtill the ſame?
And war itſelf a cock-fight, and a game?
Are ſieges, battles, triumphs, little things;
And armies only the game-cocks of kings?
Which fight, in *Freedom*'s cauſe, ſtill blindly bold,
Bye-battles only, and the *main* for *gold*?
The creſted bird, whoſe voice awakes the morn,
Whoſe plumage ſtreaks of radiant gold adorn,
Proud of his birth, on fair *Salopia*'s plain,
Stalks round, and ſcowls defiance and diſdain.
Not fiercer looks the proud *Helvetians* wear,
Tho' thunder ſlumbers in the arms they bear:
Nor *Thracia*'s fiercer ſons, a warlike race!
Diſplay more proweſs, or more martial grace.
But, lo! another comes, renown'd for might,
Renown'd for courage, and provokes the fight.
Yet what, alas! avails his furious mien,
His ruddy neck, and breaſt of varied green?
Soon thro' his brain the foe's bright weapon flies,
Eternal darkneſs ſhades his ſwimming eyes;
Proſtrate he falls, and quiv'ring ſpurns the ground,
While life indignant iſſues from the wound.
Unhappy hero, had thy humbler life
Deny'd thee fame by deeds of martial ſtrife,
Still hadſt thou crow'd, for future pleaſures ſpar'd,
Th' exulting monarch of a farmer's yard.
Like fate, alas! too ſoon the illuſtrious prove,
The great by hatred fall, the fair by love;
The wiſe, the good, can ſcarce preſerve a name,
Expung'd by envy from the rolls of fame.
Peace and oblivion ſtill thro' life ſecure,
In friendly glooms, the ſimple, homely poor.
And who would wiſh to baſk in glory's ray,
To buy with peace the laurel or the bay?
What tho' the wreath defy the light'ning's fire,
The bard and hero in the ſtorm expire.
Be reſt and innocence my humbler lot,
Scarce known thro' life, and after death forgot.

MIRA

* *A gentleman's ſeat, about a mile from Birmingham, fitted up for the reception of company, in imitation of* Vaux-hall Gardens.

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MIRA *and* COLIN. *A* SONG.

I.

THE morn was fair, the sky serene,
The face of nature smil'd,
Soft dews impearl'd the tufted plain,
And daisy-painted *wild:*
The hills were gilded by the sun,
Sweet breath'd the vernal air,
Her early hymn the *lark* begun,
To sooth the shepherd's care.

II.

When *Mira* fair, and *Colin* gay,
Both fam'd for faithful love,
Delighted with the rising day,
Together sought the grove:
And near a smooth translucent stream
That silent stole along,
Thus *Colin* to his matchless dame
Address'd the tender song.

III.

Hark! *Mira*, how from yonder tree
The feather'd warblers sing,
They tune their artless notes for thee,
For thee, more sweet than spring:
How choice a fragrance thro' the air
Those spring-born blossoms shed!
How seems that vi'let proud to rear
Its purple-tinctur'd head!

IV.

Ah! *Mira*, had the tuneful race
Thy heart-bewitching tongue,
Who would not fondly haunt the place,
Enamour'd while they sung?
Ye flow'rs, on *Mira*'s bosom prest,
Ne'er held ye place so fair,
Tho' oft ye breathe on *Venus*' breast,
And scent the *Graces* hair.

V.

Shall I to gems compare thine eyes,
Thy skin to virgin snows,
Thy balmy breath to gales that rise
From ev'ry new-blown *rose?*
Ah, nymph! so far thy charms outshine
The fairest forms we see,
We only guess at things divine
By what appears in *thee.*

VI.

'Twas thus enamour'd *Colin* sung
His love-excited lays,
The grove with tender echoes rung,
Resounding *Mira*'s praise:
And thus cries *Love*, who sported near,
And wav'd his silken wings,
What wonder, since the *nymph*'s so fair,
So fond the *shepherd* sings?

To CHLOE.

CHLOE, in vain those looks you dart,
Which your conceit discover;
Like you, I can secure my heart,
And seem the fondest lover.
A complaisance in looks and sighs,
I pay with so much ease,
As you can fancy the disguise
To be what most does please.

A PASTORAL DIALOGUE.

CÆLIA.

TOO partial, *Damon*, are thy lays,
In *Chloe*'s and *Amelia*'s praise;
See! am not I as young?
Am I less soft, less gay, less fair?
Have I not lips, and eyes, and hair?
Then, *Damon*, O the truth declare!
Why have not I been sung?

DAMON.

The nymphs you hate, the nymphs you scorn,
With rival wreaths my brows adorn:
'Tis this awakes my lyre.
They tend my lambkins, and rejoice
To see me move, to hear my voice:
Like theirs were lovely *Cælia*'s choice,
Her presence would inspire.

CÆLIA.

Suppose each morning I should twine
A garland, for no brows but thine;
Shall I be then supreme?
If I sit by thee every day,
To hear thee sing, to see thee play;
Then say, O *Damon*, pr'ythee say,
Shall *Cælia* be thy theme?

DAMON.

Amelia then, tho' heavenly bright,
Nor *Chloe*, fair as rising light,
With *Cælia* shall contend;
I'll praise thy wit, thy shape, thy mien;
Thy charms shall speak thee beauty's queen;
In thee *Diana* shall be seen,
And every nymph shall bend.

A SONG.

HAPPY pair who taste love's blessing,
Sweet delight their hours employ;
Giving still, and yet possessing,
While bestowing sharing joy.

If misfortunes e'er should grieve them,
Both support the light'ned weight;
Doubled strength and skill relieve them
From distress for one too great.

'Tis a charm to cure distresses,
But to tell them to a friend;
They to sooth, when grief oppresses,
Sympathetick pity lend.

Male and female were by nature,
In one only mass combin'd;
Halves of a divided creature
Must uneasy be till join'd.

But what raptures when uniting,
Thrill through the cemented parts;
Both delighted and delighting,
Pleasures interchange with hearts.

Intr'est all in common blending,
Ev'ry pleasure ev'ry pain;
Ev'ry wish by nature tending
Mutual happiness to gain.

Thus indulgent heaven designing,
Mortals heavenly joys should prove;
Two fond hearts in one combining,
Bid them taste it's joys in love.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

Kenſington, May 29.

THIS Day his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood of the Moſt Honourable Order of the *Bath* on Rear-Admiral *Peter Warren*. The Ceremony was performed by his Majeſty in his Cloſet, the Duke of *Montagu*, Grand Maſter, with ſeveral of the great Officers of the Court attending. The Sovereign having put on the Ribband, with the Symbol of the Order hanging to it, *Bath King of Arms*, in the Mantle of the Order, carrying on a Velvet Cuſhion the Ribband, with the Badge of the Order, introduced Rear-Admiral *Warren*, who kneeling before the Sovereign, was knighted with the Sword of State: then the Grand Maſter having received the Ribband, with the Badge of the Order, from *Bath King of Arms*, preſented the ſame to the Sovereign, who put the Ribband over the Rear-Admiral's Shoulder, he ſtill kneeling; and then he had the Honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand; which done, he roſe up, and withdrew.

The ſame Day this brave Admiral ſet out for *Portſmouth*, to take on him the Command of a ſtrong Squadron for his Majeſty's Service, which ſoon ſailed with a fair Wind.

On the 30th was celebrated the Birth-Day of the Princeſſes *Amelia* and *Caroline*, when the former enter'd into the 37th and the latter into the 35th Year of her Age.

FRIDAY, 5.

Came on, at the Court of *Common-Pleas*, a great Cauſe, wherein Miſs *Davids*, of *Caſtle-Yard*, *Holborn*, was Plaintiff, and the Rev. Dr. *Wilſon*, Prebendary of *Worceſter*, Canon of *Lincoln*, and Vicar of *Newark upon Trent*, Defendant. The Action was laid for 10,000*l.* for Breach of a Promiſe of Marriage, when, after a Trial which laſted almoſt all the Day, the Jury gave a Verdict for the Plaintiff, and 7000*l.* Damages. *It was proved by ſeveral Witneſſes and Letters, that the Doctor had frequently promiſed to marry her, and prevailed on her to promiſe him: That they had both declared the ſame publickly in a ſolemn Manner: And that he afterwards having deny'd his making ſuch Promiſe, and the Lady having refuſed the Addreſſes of a Gentleman on account of her Engagement, and being liable to the Law, if ſhe married another, this Action was brought to juſtify her Reputation.*

Alſo came on, in the Court of *King's-Bench*, a Cauſe wherein *John Stephen White-*

June 1747

aker, was Plaintiff, and *Thomas Paulin*, Defendant, for Satisfaction to the Plaintiff for his Trouble in collecting the Mobility of *St. Giles*'s together, to go in Proceſſion thro' *Weſtminſter* with Counſellor *Morgan*'s Ghoſt, *&c.* The Jury brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff, and Ten Guineas Damages.

The Seſſions ended at the *Old Baily*, when the five following Malefactors received Sentence of Death, *viz. John Cooke*, for robbing a Woman of a Shilling, and another of Three-halfpence, on the Highway near *Horneſey*: *Samual Hurlock*, for the Murder of *John Pitts*, his Bedfellow, while in Bed: *Richard Aſhcraft*, for Smuggling, being the firſt convicted on the late Act: *Eliz. Dennis* and *John Riley*, for a Street-Robbery.

MONDAY, 15.

Archibald Stewart, Eſq; late Lord Proveſt of *Edinburgh*, appeared upon his Recognizance before the Juſticiary Court there, when a Bill for Criminal Letters againſt him was preſented by the Lord Advocate, and the ſame being paſt, the Trial was put off till *July* 3.

Being the Anniverſary of the Proclamation of his Majeſty's Acceſſion was obſerved as a high Feſtival at *Kenſington*.

Came an Account that 555 Highlanders had ſurrender'd with their Arms to the Governor of *Fort William*, and voluntarily taken the Oaths to his Majeſty.

WEDNESDAY, 17.

His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and put an End to the Seſſion with a moſt gracious Speech; which ſee, p. 209.

The following Malefactors, condemned at ſeveral Seſſions at the *Old Baily*, were this Day executed at *Tyburn*, *viz. John Pidgeon*, commonly called *Sir John Pidgeon*, *John Exelby*, *Henry Simms*, commonly called *Gentleman Harry*, *John Hudſon*, and *Mary Allen*. The reſt were reprieved for Tranſportation.

THURSDAY, 18.

By the King, A PROCLAMATION.

For diſſolving this preſent Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE R.

WHereas we have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our privy Council, to diſſolve this preſent Parliament, which now ſtands prorogued to *Thurſday* the 9th day of *July* next; we do for that end publiſh this our Royal Proclamation; and do thereby diſſolve the ſaid Parliament accordingly: And the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes, and the

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Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are discharged from their Meeting and Attendance on *Thursday* the said 9th Day of *July* next. And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our People, and have their Advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving Subjects, our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a new Parliament; and do hereby further declare, that, with the Advice of our privy Council, we have this Day given Order to our Chancellor of *Great Britain*, to issue our Writs in due Form, for calling a new Parliament; which Writs are to bear Teste on *Monday* the 22d Day of this instant *June*, and to be returnable on *Thursday* the 13th Day of *August* next.

Given at our Court at *Kensington*, the 18th Day of *June*, 1747, in the 21st Year of our Reign.

GOD save the KING.

His Majesty in Council was pleased to order the Convocation of the Clergy to be dissolved, and new Writs to be issued for electing another, to bear Date *June* 26, and be returned *August* 19.

A Proclamation was also issued, commanding all the Peers of *Scotland* to assemble at *Holy-rood-house, Edinburgh*, on *Aug.* 1. next, to choose 16 Peers to serve in the ensuing Parliament.

MONDAY, 22.

One *Harvey*, a noted Smuggler of *Suffolk*, was tried at the *King's-Bench*, for Felony without Benefit of Clergy, upon an Outlawry in not surrendering himself to take his Trial for Smuggling pursuant to his Majesty's Order of Council. The Trial lasted above 5 Hours, and the Affair was very learnedly argued by the Attorney and Solicitor-General, Sir *John Strange*, Mr. *Ford*, &c. Mr. *Purcas* opened the Indictment; and the Information before Mr. *Burdus*, his certifying it under his Hand and Seal to the Duke of *Newcastle*, his Grace's laying it before his Majesty in Privy Council, his Majesty's issuing his Order of Council thereupon, its being printed in the *Gazette*, and Copies having been sent to the Sheriff of the County, having been fully proved, the Jury found those Facts for the King; but the Sheriff not having proclaimed and stuck up the said Order of Council in two Market Towns near the Place where the Offence was committed, on two Market Days, pursuant to the late Act against Smuggling, the Jury found that Fact, which quashed all the rest, for the Prisoner; upon which the Court ordered that the Prisoner should be taken back to *Newgate*, and there detained in order to take his Trial for Smuggling.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

Crisp Gascoyne, Esq; Alderman of *Vintry Ward*, and *Edward Davis*, Esq; Alderman of *Queenhithe Ward*, were chosen Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* for the Year ensuing.

Was held a general Court of the *East-India* Company, in which the Chairman acquainted them with what Advice the Court of Directors had received relating to the taking of *Fort St. George* by the *French*; and that the Loss the Company had sustained thereby amounted to 180,000*l. Sterling*; and that they were ignorant as to the said Fort being ransomed by their Governor, any otherwise than by what was written from *France*: Upon which the Court resolved that no Ransom for that, or any other Place which the Enemy might take from the Company, should be ratified, without the previous Approbation of a General Court.

The Act of Parliament for prohibiting the Importing and Wearing of *French* Cambricks, commenced on this Day.

To EDWARD VERNON, *Esq*;

GO, last of *Britons*, who has dar'd be free,
Terror of *Spain*, assertor of the sea.
'Tis true thy hand is of the triden rest,
And nothing but thy native worth is left:
That still will be illustriously priz'd,
Tho' thou to Smugglers hast been sacrific'd;
Yet, grieve not, *Briton*, honour's still thy own.
Tho' ne'er a coronet thy brow has known.

There has lately been a smart Action in Nova Scotia *in* America, *of which the* French *have given the following Account.*

A Party of *Canadians*, who had penetrated last Year as far as *Acadia*, having taken Measures to pass the Winter there, their Commanding Officer was informed in *January* last, that the *English* had destined a Body of Troops to come and beat up his Quarters; upon which Advice he detached 250 *Frenchmen*, with 50 *Indians*, to meet that Corps and fight them. This Detachment, commanded by M. *Coulon de Villiers*, a Captain in the Troops of *Canada*, marched 18 Days thro' Snow and Woods; and tho' the Captain heard that the Enemy were not less than 540, distributed and posted in 24 Houses, he did not hesitate to march up to them, and disposed his Men so as to attack 10 of these Houses at once. The Attack was made on *Feb.* 17, in the Morning; and the *Canadians* went to it so furiously, that in less than 3 Quarters of an Hour all the Men in these 10 Houses were either killed or taken Prisoners. While this was doing, the rest of the Enemy rallied, and threw themselves into a large House, before which they planted two Pieces of Can-

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Cannon, ſix Pounders, and 4 Patareroes. The *Canadians* followed them thither, and after an Attack which laſted till 11 the next Morning, the Enemy deſired a Capitulation, tho' they were ſtill 300 in Number, which was granted upon this Condition, among others, that they ſhould not bear Arms for ſix Months, within a certain Extent of Territory ſpecified in the Capitulation. The Number of the Slain amounts to 140; among whom is Colonel *Noble*, Commandant of the Detachment, with one of his Brothers, and 3 other Officers. They had about 30 wounded, and we made 7 Officers and 46 private Men Priſoners. We alſo took their Artillery, with 4 Colours, and 2 Veſſels that ſerved to carry their Baggage. On our Side, 2 *Indians* and 5 *Canadians* were killed, and 14 of the latter wounded. M. *Coulon de Villiers* received a Muſket-Shot in the Arm.

There has ſince appeared a particular Account of this Affair, from a *New England* Gentleman who was in the Engagement, which we are obliged to defer to our next; and are ſorry to ſay, that for Subſtance, except as to Numbers, it is too much a Confirmation of the above *French* Account,

The following eighty-ſix Perſons are excepted by Name out of the Act for a General Pardon.

EARL of Traquair.—Earl of Kellie.—Robert Maccarty, the pretended Earl of Clancarty. — Sir James Steuart of Good Trees, — Sir John Douglas, — Sir James Harrington,—Sir James Campbell of Auchinbreck,—Sir William Dunbar of Durn,—Sir Alexander Bannerman of Elſick, Barts. — Archibald Steuart, late Provoſt of Edinburgh. — Peter Barry, M. D. — Thomas Blair of Glaſelune.—Alexander Blair, Writer in Edinburgh.—Peter Byars of Tonlay, — James Carnegie of Boyſack. — Charles Cumming of Kinnimond.—William Cumming, jun. of Pitully.—Roderick Shiſholm of Comar. — Alexander Cameron of Dungallon.—William Drummond of Bahaldie. William Drummond of Calendar.— James Fraſer of Foyers.—Simon Fraſer of Avouchnacloy. — John Fraſer. — M'Gelipick. — Hugh Fraſer, Son to Alexander Fraſer of Leat Clan.—James Farquharſon of Balmurral.—John Fullerton of Dudwick, jun. — John Dow Fraſer of Little Garth. — John Fraſer of Browich, late Steward to Lord Lovat. — Thomas Fraſer of Gortuleg. — Alexander Garioch of Margie. — Arthur Gordon of Carnouſie. — George Gordon of Hawhead. — John Gordon of Abachie.—James Gordon of Gobardie.—Francis Gordon of Mill of Kincardine. — Robert Gordon of Logie, jun. — James Gordon of Glaſterum.—Robert Graham of Garrick.—Patrick Grant of Glenmorriſon.—John Graham of Kilmardinny. —Daaid Hunter of Burntſide.—John Halden of Lanrick.—Alexander Halden, his Son.—Andrew Hay, jun. of Ranus.—Alexander Irvine of Drum.—George Kelly.—James Leviſtonne, late Poſtmaſter of Falkirk.—Cole M'Donald of Bariſdale.—Gregor M'Gregor.—Malcolm M'Leod of Raſa.—Archibald Menzies of Seyan.—Gilbert Menzies, jun. of Pitfoddles.—Thomas Mercer, Merchant in Aberdeen.—William Moir of Lonemay.—James Moir of Stonywood.—Angus M'Donald, late Banker at Paris.—James M'Donald, Brother to M'Donald of Kinloch Moidart.—John Murray, late Clerk of the Cuſtoms at Alloa

tinghamſhire, who repreſented that County in four Parliaments, and the Borough of *Retford* in three.—Rev. Dr. *Foules*, Canon of *Chriſt-church*, *Oxford*, and of *Exeter* Cathedral.—Capt. *Charles Windham*, Brother to *William Windham*, Eſq; Receiver General to the Duke of *Cumberland*.—Mr. *Peter Hemet*, Operator of the Teeth to his Majeſty.—Sir *Walter Riddel*, Bart. in *Scotland*.—Rev. Mr. *James Haddo*, Principal of the New College of *St. Andrews*.—Rt. Hon. *John* Earl of *Stair*, Field-Marſhal of his Majeſty's Forces, General of the Marines, Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, and Governor of *Minorca*; aged 77. An able and conſummate Stateſman, as his Embaſſies declar'd, and a wiſe and experienc'd General. He died in *Scotland* without Iſſue, ſo that the Title devolves to his Nephew, Son to his Brother the late Col. *Dalrymple*.—*Richard Mullins*, Eſq; many Years Marſhal of the *King's-Bench* Priſon.—*Borlace Warren*, Eſq; Memb. of Parl. for *Nottingham*.—*James Hallyburton*, of *Pircurr*, Eſq; Father of Capt. *Hallyburton*, Memb. of Parl. for *Orkney* and *Zetland*.—Right Hon. the Counteſs of *Marchmont*.—*Haſtings Ingram*, Eſq; of *Warwickſhire*.—Sir *John Langham*, of *Cotteſbrooke* in *Northamptonſhire*, Bart. He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *James*, now Sir *James Langham*, Bart.—*James Reynolds*, Eſq; one of the Barons of the Exchequer.—Rt. Hon. *Charles* Earl of *Wigtoun*, who dying a Batchelor, the Title is extinct.—Mrs. *Keeling*, an eminent Brewer in *Clerkenwell*.—Mr. *Henry Woodfall*, ſen. an eminent Printer, near *Temple-Bar*.—*John Caſamajor*, Eſq; an eminent Merchant.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

WILLIAM *Pendlebury*, M. A. preſented to the Rectory of *Burythorpe* in *Yorkſhire*.—Mr. *Chapel Berrow*, to the Rectory of *Fenningley* in *Nottinghamſhire*.—Mr. *James Hinckes*, to the Vicarage of *Stone* in *Staffordſhire*.—Mr. *Thomas Ward*, to the *Mother of all Saints*, in *Suffolk*, worth 600 *l. per Ann.* by Mrs. *Rebecca Gibſon*, with this Reſtriction, that no one ſhould officiate for him, nor he for any other.—Mr. *John Meaſe*, to the Vicarage of *Elmeſton Hardwick* in *Glouceſterſhire*.—Mr. *Mills*, Son-in-Law to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, made Præcentor and Canon of *Exeter* Cathedral, in the Room of Dr. *Foulkes*, deceaſed.—*James Oſbaldiſton*, M. A. preſented to the Rectory of *Venning* in *Cornwall*.—Mr. *Comyns*, to the Rectory of *Goddalſton* in *Lancaſhire*.—Mr. *Hill*, to the Rectory of *Cudworth*, in *Staffordſhire*.—Mr. *Foreſter*, made Canon of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxon*, in the Room of the late Dr. *Foulkes*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

THE Hon. Major-General *Huſk*, made Commander in Chief of the *Britiſh* Forces in *Zealand*.—Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs *Amelia*, made Keeper and Paler of the Houſe-Park at *Hampton-Court*.—*George Craigie*, Eſq; made one of the Lords of Seſſion in *Scotland*.—*Solomon Dayrolle*, Eſq; appointed his Majeſty's Reſident to their High Mightineſſes, the States-General of the *United Provinces*.—*Edward Milbank*, Eſq; made Captain of a Troop in General *Wade*'s Horſe.—*John Aſhton*, Eſq; made Marſhal of the *King-Bench*, in the Room of *Richard Mullins*, Eſq; deceaſed.—Captain *Scott*, made Commander of the *Defiance*, in the Room of the brave Capt. *Grenville*, who was kill'd in the late Engagement.—Earl of *Cranford*, made Col. of the Royal Reg. of *North-Britiſh* Dragoons, in the Room of the late Earl of *Stair*.—*George Auguſtus Elliott*, Eſq; Lieut. and Lieut. Col. to the ſecond Troop of Horſe Grenadier Guards.—*Studholm Hodgſon*, Eſq; Capt. of a Company in the Firſt Reg. of Foot Guards; and *John Parſlow*, Eſq; Capt. Lieut. in his Room.

Perſons declared BANKRUPTS.

ELIZABETH *Wood*, of *Blackman-Street*, *Surry*, Widow, Chapwoman, and Dealer in Horſes.—*Paul Creſpin*, of *St. Anne's*, *Soho*, Silver-ſmith.—*John Living* the younger, late of *Egham Hythe*, in *Surrey*, Brewer.—*William Holmes*, now or late of *Stamford*, in *Shropſhire*, Ironmonger.—*William Brett*, of *St. John's*, *Wapping*, Cooper.—*Lomax Lewis*, of *Ainſworth*, *Lancaſhire*, Chapman.—*John Everard*, of *Colcheſter*, Bricklayer.—*Duncan Campbell*, of *Swanzey*, in *Glamorganſhire*, Shopkeeper and Dealer.—*Robert Bell* of *Braintree*, in *Eſſex*, Clothier.—*Samuel Biſhop*, now or late of *Cirenceſter*, Mercer.—*John Biſhop*, now or late of *Cirenceſter*, Woolſtapler.—*Richard Biſhop*, now or late of *Cirenceſter*, Seedſman.—*Richard Fleet*, of *Biſhopſgate-Street*, Baker.—*John Graves*, of *London*, Merchant.—*Robert Thexton*, of *Sexlingham*, in *Norfolk*, Chapman and Dealer in Coals.—*Francis Holmes*, of *St. John's*, *Wapping*, Ironmonger.—*Francis Hawkeſley*, of *Wapping*, Diſtiller.—*William Purdy*, of *Norwich*, Dyer.—*Stephen Peters*, of *St. Bartholomew the Great*, Broker.—*Thomas Wilſon*, of *King's Lynn*, in *Norfolk*, Joiner.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS, *in* June.

CHARLES *Pepys*, of *Impington*, in *Cambridgeſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Speiman*, —Rev.

--Rev. Dr. *Harriſon*, of St. *John's College, Cambridge*, to Mrs. *Ryatt*.--*Thomas Gordon*, Eſq; a Commiſſioner of the Wine-Licences, to Mrs. *Trenchard*, a Fortune of 1000 *l. per Ann.* Widow of the famous Mr. *Trenchard*, who was concern'd with Mr. *Gordon* in the *Independent Whig* and *Cato's Letters*.--*John Whiſhaw*, Eſq; an eminent Practitioner of the Law, to Mrs. *Eliz. Raingo*, of *Hamſtead*.--*Thomas Edwards*, Eſq; of *Oxfordſhire*, to Miſs *Green*, of *Whitney*.--Capt. *Barker*, of Lord *Henry Beauclerk's* Regiment, to Miſs *Letitia Lawrence*.--*Euſebius Carleton*, Eſq; of *Hampſhire*, to Miſs *Anne Bruges*, an Heireſs.--*Philip Gough*, Eſq; of *Surry*, to Miſs *Anne Griffith*, of *Farnham*.--Mr. *Watſon*, Son of *Thomas Watſon*, Eſq; an eminent *Black-well Factor*, to Miſs *Yerbury*.--The Wife of Mr. *Thomas Harvey*, in *Hart-ſtreet*, *Groſvenor-ſquare*, deliver'd of 3 Children.

DEATHS.

THOMAS Whitby, Eſq; in the Commiſſion of the Peace for *Staffordſhire*, in the preſent and two laſt Reigns.--*May* 29, *Francis Dickins*, Eſq; upwards of 40 Years Steward of all the Manors within the Biſhoprick of *London*, in which Office he is ſucceeded by *George Gibſon*, Eſq; a Son of the Biſhop of *London*.--Dr. *Iſaac Lawſon*, Phyſician to the *Britiſh* Forces in *Flanders*.--Mr. *Jonathan Siſſon*, Mathematical-Inſtrument-Maker to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*.--(17.) *John Freeman*, Eſq; who had changed his Name from *Edwards* by Act of Parliament, and was lately come to the Poſſeſſion of an Eſtate of 3000 *l. per Ann.* left him by an Uncle: He fell from his Horſe in *Enfield Chace*, fractured his Skull, and died in a few Hours.--Lord *Charles Scott*, Son to the Duke of *Buccleugh*.--(23) *Thomas Jones*, Eſq; near 40 Years in the Commiſſion of the Peace for the County of *Middleſex*.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

MR. *John Nichols*, to the Rectory of *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*.--Mr. *Ainſworth*, to the Living of *Soome* in *Hampſhire*.--Mr. *Thacker*, to the Rectory of *Endwell*, in the Diocеſe of *Cheſter*.--*Iſaac Oldfield*, M. A. to the Rectory of *Stratton* in *Derbyſhire*.--Mr. *Peter Dawſon*, Fellow of *Oriel* Col. *Oxford*, to the Rectory of *St. Magdalen* in the City of *Cheſter*.--*Paul Foreſter*, D. D. to a Canonry or Prebend in *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxon*.--*Steward Carnwarth*, M. A. to the Living of *Newcomb* in *Lincolnſhire*.--Mr. *Walter Sedgwick*, to the Rectory of *Sitton Beach* in *Oxfordſhire*.--Mr. *Richard Meers*, to the Vicarage of *Eaſtling* in *Surry*.--*James Butler*, M. A. Fellow of *Corpus Chriſti* Col. to the Rectory of *Melton* in *Hampſhire*.

Perſons declared BANKRUPTS.

JOHN STRETCH, of *Henrietta-Street*, *St. Paul's*, *Covent-Garden*, Linen-Draper.--*Edward Horſeman*, now or late of *Wolverhampton*, Baker and Maltſter.--*Tho. Prubin* of *Birmingham*, Gunſmith.--*James M'Karr*, of *Bow*, *Middleſex*, Dealer.--*Roger Johnſon*, of *Dunſtable*, Draper.--*Samuel Woodcock*, late of *Horton*, in *Northamptonſhire*, Dealer.--*William Lodge*, late of *Briſtol*, Merchant and Dealer.--*William Harveſt*, of *Chiſwick*, Brewer.--*George Heath*, of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, Brazier, and Victualler.--*Thomas Hutchinſon*, late of *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, Merchant.--*Robert Avis* the younger, late of *London*, Factor and Dealer.--*Francis Cooper*, of *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*, Hoſier.

BILL *of Mortality from* May 26. *to* June 23.

Chriſtened	Males 532, Females 488		1020
Buried	Males 804, Females 846		1650
Died under 2 Years old			538
Between	2 and 5		143
	5 and 10		78
	10 and 20		51
	20 and 30		138
	30 and 40		175
	40 and 50		183
	50 and 60		140
	60 and 70		99
	70 and 80		68
	80 and 90		28
	90 and 100		9
			1650
Buried	Within the Walls		128
	Without the Walls		337
	In *Mid.* and *Surry*		771
	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		414
			1650
Weekly *June* 2.			368
9.			428
16.			447
23.			407
			1650

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1*s.* 8*d.*
Wheat 27*s.* to 28*s.* *p.* Quar.

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NOtwithſtanding the *French* King's Arrival at his Army in *Brabant*, as mentioned in our laſt, both that and the Allied Army remained in the ſame Poſition till the 12th Inſtant, when the *French* Army moved to a Camp between *Louvain* and *Tirlemont*, and their two Detachments under the Count *de Clermont* and the Count *d'Etrées* having joined, being then about 40,000 Men, marched to *Tongres*, with a Deſign, as 'twas thought, to inveſt *Maeſtricht*. Upon this the Allied Army marched on the 13th, in four Columns, by the Left, and encamped with their Left to the Wood of *Everbode*, and their Right beyond *Zoerle*; from whence they continued their March next Day, and encamped with their Right on the Heights above *Dieſt*, and their Left at *Meldert*. On the 15th they halted, but under Orders to march at the ſhorteſt Warning; and upon their Approach, the ſaid *French* Detachments, under the Counts *Clermont* and *d'Eſtrées*, retreated from *Tongres* towards *St. Tron*.

Whilſt the two Armies lay quiet in their reſpective Camps upon the *Nethe* and the *Dyle*, the *French* employed theirs in cutting a Canal 24 Feet wide, and 16 deep, from *Louvain* directly to *Mechlin*; and as the two Armies lay near each other, there were daily Skirmiſhes between the out Parties, in the moſt conſiderable of which the *French* loſt about 200 Men killed, and among the Officers a Colonel of the *Swiſs*, beſides a Lieutenant, a Voluntier, a Serjeant, Corporal, and 20 Men made Priſoners. On the ſide of the Allies, 7 Men were killed, and 20 wounded, a Captain of the *Pandours*, and one of the *Lycanians*, and an Aid de Camp of General *Trips* killed, and one Captain wounded.

The *French* Army under Marſhal *Belleiſle*, having recovered Poſſeſſion of the Iſlands of *Honorat* and St. *Marguerite*, near *Antibes*, they began to paſs the *Var* on the 22d ult. and by the 25th the whole Army had paſſed over without any Oppoſition from the *Auſtrian* and *Sardinian* Troops, who retired on their Approach: and in a few Days after the *French* made themſelves Maſters of *Nice*, *Montalban*, and *Villafranca*, but it is thought they will meet with a ſtout Reſiſtance at *Ventimiglia*, the Enemy's Troops that were upon the *Var* having all retired thither, and ſeeming reſolved to defend that Paſs to the utmoſt.

About the ſame Time, it ſeems, the *Neapolitan* Troops began to advance on the other Side towards the Relief of *Genoa*; for by the laſt Letters from *Rome*, it was ſaid, that the firſt Column were already arrived at *Monte Rotondo*, near the *Tiber*. And to give a Diverſion to the King of *Sardinia*'s Troops, the *French* and *Spaniards* are preparing to invade him with an Army of 25,000 Men from *Grenoble*.

Beſides theſe Preparations for the Relief of *Genoa*, the *French* and *Spaniards* have, by Accounts ſince our laſt, found Means to throw 4 or 5000 Men into that City by Sea; and yet, if our laſt Advices from *Turin* be true, it ſeems in Danger of being reduced, before any Relief can get up to it. Theſe Advices are, That in the Night between the 13th and 14th Inſtant, N. S. Count *Schulemburg* marched with a Body of 15,000 Men, and attacked the Suburb of *Biſagno*, which, notwithſtanding its being covered with 15 Redoubts, lately raiſed for that Purpoſe, he made himſelf Maſter of, with very little Loſs, and has thereby cut off the *Genoeſe* from all Supplies, on the Eaſtern Side, by Land, beſides rendering it ſafe for the *Britiſh* Ships to anchor ſo near the Harbour as to cut off all Supplies by Sea.

From *Madrid* we have the following melancholy Account, dated *May* 29, N. S. *viz.* A Merchant Ship is arrived at *Vigo*, in *Galicia*, with Diſpatches to the King from the Governor of *Vera Cruz*, informing his Majeſty of the Diſaſter that has happened to the City of *Lima*, Capital of *Peru*. That rich and ſuperb Place is now no more, having been deſtroyed by an Earthquake on the 17th of *October* laſt, at Half an Hour after 10 at Night. So horrible was the Deſtruction, that no Remains are to be ſeen of Palace, Church, College, Houſe, or any other Edifice, and all the Treaſures of that magnificent City are buried in its Ruins. Above 1500 Perſons were already computed to have periſhed, as no News can be heard of them. Beſides the ſumptuous Palaces and private Houſes, 74 Churches, 13 Monaſteries, and 14 or 15 Hoſpitals are reduced to nothing on this Occaſion; and, we are aſſured, that the Gold and Silver Furniture, and the Jewels that are loſt, are inеſtimable.

At the Inſtant of this terrible Blow at *Lima*, the Town and Port of *Callao*, two Leagues diſtant, where the King's Tribunal for the *Indies* was kept, was ſwallowed up by the Sea; and the Hurricane accompanying it was ſo frightful, that a great many Ships, which rode in the Port, were thrown ſome Leagues upon the dry Land; ſo that nothing is now to be ſeen of the beſt Port in *Peru*, the Sea having overwhelmed at once Buildings and Inhabitants, which are computed at between 6 and 7000 Souls, except about 200 Sailors and Fiſhermen, who were thrown on Shore much bruiſed by the Tempeſt.

This Account has ſince been confirmed by a Letter from the Vice-Roy of *Mexico*, who makes the Damage amount to a great many Millions.

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The Remainder of the monthly CATALOGUE *for* May.

46. MEmoirs of a Man of Honour, from the *French*, price 2*s*. 6*d*. ſewed. *Nourſe*.

47. A Review of the two late Rebellions, with Reflections moral and political. In two Parts. Part 1, price 1*s*. *R. Baldwin*, jun.

48. A compleat and authentic Hiſtory of the late Rebellion, price 1*s*. *Cooper*.

49. An hiſtorical View of the Tranſactions of *Europe* from the preſent War to the late Rebellion. Vol. I. By *S. Boyſe*, A. M. price 5*s*. *Robinſon*.

50. Philoſophical Tranſactions from 1732 to 1744, abridg'd and diſpos'd under general Heads. By *John Martyn*, F. R. S. In 2 Vols. 4to. The *Latin* Papers being tranſlated into *Engliſh*, price 1*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*.

51. De Borace nativa. A. D. Modell, price 1*s*. *Davis*.

52. The young Gentleman and Lady inſtructed in the Principles of Politeneſs, Prudence, and Virtue. In 2 Vols. 8vo, price 10*s*. *Wickſteed*.

53. A general Syſtem of moral Truths and Natural Religion. By *R. Murray*, A. M. In 2 Vols. 12mo, price 4*s*. ſew'd. *Oſborne*.

54. Ranelagh-Houſe, price 6*d*. *Owen*.

55. The Ladies vindicated with regard to the Power of Imagination. By *J. H. Maubert*, M. D. price 1*s*. *Cooper*.

56. An Eſſay upon *Engliſh* Tragedy. By *W. Guthrie*, Eſq; price 1*s*. *Waller*.

57. Advice to a Nephew, pr. 1*s*. *Owen*.

58. Dean *Swift*'s Legacy, 6*d*. *Roberts*.

59. *Æneas* and his two ſons, 1*s*. *Oldcaſtle*.

60. An Eſſay on the Sublime. By the late Dr. *Baillie*, price 1*s*. *Dodſley*.

61. The private Character of Admiral *Anſon*. By a Lady, price 6*d*. *Oldcaſtle*.

62. Entertaining Fables for the Inſtruction of little Maſters and Miſſes, adorn'd with 20 Copper Plates, price 4*d*. bound and gilt. *R. Baldwin*, jun.

LAW, POLITICAL.

63. An Enquiry into the Exerciſe of ſome Parts of Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction. In 3 Letters to the Biſhop of *Cheſter*, price 1*s*. *Longman*.

64. Arguments reſpecting Inſolvency, price 6*d*. *Cooper*.

65. An Eſſay on Liberty and Independency, price 6*d*. *Webb*.

66. A candid and impartial Account of Lord *Lovat*'s Behaviour, from the Time his Death Warrant was delivered, to his Death, price 6*d*. *Newberry*.

67. A curſory View of the antient and preſent State of Fiefs and Tenures in *Great Britain*. By *P. Turnbull*, price 1*s*. *Cooper*.

68. An ample Diſquiſition into the Nature of Regalities, *&c.* in *Scotland*, price 1*s*. *Cooper*.

69. An Anſwer to the candid and impartial Account of Lord *Lovat*'s Behaviour, price 1*s*. *Corbet*.

70. A Letter to the Duke of *Newcaſtle* on the Dangers ariſing from Popery and Diſaffection, price 6*d*. *Robinſon*.

71. A Propoſal for encreaſing the Strength of the *Britiſh* Navy. By *Benj. Robins*, price 1*s*. *Nourſe*.

72. Obſervations on the Courſe of proceeding in Admiralty Courts in Prize Cauſes, price 6*d*. *Say*.

PLAYS *and* POETRY.

73. The married Coquet. By the late *J. Baillie*, M. D. price 1*s*. 6*d*. *Dodſley*.

74. Judas Macchabeus. A ſacred Drama, price 1*s*. *Wats*.

75. The Reſurrection. a Poem. By *W. Douglas*, M. D. price 1*s*. *Strahan*.

76. A poetical Repreſentation of the Paſſion of our Bleſſed Saviour, price 6*d*. *Corbet*.

77. A Poem to the King, pr. 6*d*. *Cooper*.

78. Stinchcomb-Hill. A Poem. By the Rev. Mr. *E. P. Rich*, M. A. 1*s*. *Bathurſt*.

79. The Pleaſures of Melancholly, price 1*s*. *Dodſley*.

80. The Pantheon. A Viſion, 1*s*. *Dodſley*.

81. Muſæus. A Monody to the Memory of Mr. *Pope*, price 1*s*. *Dodſley*.

82. Fortune's Tricks in Forty-ſix, price 1*s*. *Cooper*.

83. The Works of *Shakeſpear*. In 8 Vols. 8vo. By Mr. *Pope* and Mr. *Warburton*, 2*l*. 8*s*.

84. *Amyntor* and *Theodora*; or, the Hermit. In 3 Cantos, price 3*s*. 6*d*. *Vaillant*.

SERMONS.

85. Three Sermons before the Univerſity of *Oxford*. By *R. Browne*, B. D. *Rivington*.

86. A Sermon preach'd at a Viſitation at *Taunton*. By *J. Hurly*, B. A. *Birt*.

87. A Sermon on the Faſt. By *Edw. Lewis*, M. A. *Oſwald*.

The monthly CATALOGUE *for* June.

HISTORICAL *and* MISCELLANEOUS.

1. THE Hiſtory of the five *Indian* Nations of *Canada*. By *Cadw. Colden*, Eſq; 8vo, price 6*s*. *Oſborne*.

2. Univerſal Hiſtory. Vol. 6, 8vo. pr. 5*s*.

3. The Hiſtory of the Wars of *Alexander the Great*. Tranſlated from *Q. Curtius*. By *J. Digby*, Eſq; Edit. 3. In 2 Vols. 12mo, price 6*s*. *Millar*.

4. A Review of the two late Rebellions. Part 2 and laſt, price 1*s*. *Baldwyn*.

5. The true private Character of *Æneas* and his two Sons, price 2*s*. *Oldcaſtle*.

6. Hydroſtatical and Pneumatical Experiments. By *Roger Cotes*. Edit. 2. *Cambridge*, price 6*s*. *Thurlbourne* and *Beecroft*.

7. A new Dictionary of Heraldry; with 196 Devices on Copper, price 5*s*. *Ward* and *Buckland*.

8. The

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8. The Motions of Fluids, natural and artificial. By *M. Clare*, A. M. Edit. 3. price 5s. 6d.

9. An Eſſay on the Agreement betwixt antient and modern Phyſicians in relation to acute Diſeaſes. By *J. Barker*, M. D. price 4s. *Hawkins.*

10. An Eſſay on the Small Pox. By *Ob. Perry*, M. D. price 1s. *Shuckburgh.*

11. Euclidis Elementorum Libri priores ſex, &c. Ex Verſione F. Commandini. Edit. 5ta, Oxon, price 5s. Clements, Knapton, Birt and Rivington.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

The *Monthly Chronologer* for IRELAND.

(*June* 25) A Seizure was made at the Cuſtom-Houſe of 12 Hogſheads of *Spaniſh* Wine, concealed in Caſks of Madder, on board a *Dutch* Ship.

(26) Three Men and a Woman were committed to Newgate for coining Halfpence; three or four Hundred Weight of which were found in their Cuſtody.

Lectures upon the Church Catechiſm, purſuant to the Will of Dr. *John Stearne*, late Lord Biſhop of *Clogher*, will be continued every *Friday* Evening in St. *Werburgh's* Church till *Michaelmas*, by the Rev. Dr. *Blachford.*

MARRIAGES, &c.

(9) *James Colthurſt*, Eſq; Sheriff of the County of *Cork*, to Miſs *Roſſell* of *Cork*.—Mr. *Andrew Neſbit*, to Miſs *Hamilton* of *Fintra* in the Co. of *Donegal*.—(11) *Packington Edgeworth* of *Longwood*, Eſq; to Miſs *Molly Moore* of *Martin's-town* in the Co. of *Kildare*.—(15) *Francis*, Son and Heir of *Roger Palmer*, Eſq; to *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Echlin*, Bart.—(16) *George*, Son of Col. *John Martin*, and Nephew to *George Martin*, Eſq; M. D. to *Alice*, Siſter of *Samuel Campbell*, of *Mount-Campbell* in the Co. of *Leitrim*, Eſq;—(17) *Sexton Bayly* of *Lougbgar* in the Co. of *Leitrim*, Eſq; to Miſs *Weigbt*.—(17) Counteſs of *Antrim* delivered of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

(2) Rev. *Thomas Ryder*, A. M. Rector of *Mitchelſtown* and Prebendary of *Cloyne*.—(8) In *England*, the Rt. Hon. *Alan*, Lord Viſcount *Middleton*.—In *Wales*, *Richard LeHunte*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Eniſcorthy*.—*Grizel*, Wife of Dr. *Hugh Baillie*, Judge of the Admiralty-Court.—Rev. *John Hoyſted*, A. M. of *Foxbill* near *Athy*.—(22) Mrs. *Arbuckle*, Widow of the late *James Arbuckle*, Eſq; M. D.—(26) *Robert Ford*, Eſq;—(28) *Benjamin Bunbury* of *Killerick* in the C. of *Carlow*, Eſq;—(28) Mr. *John Gale*, only Son to Mr. *Benjamin Gale*, Uſher of the Exchequer.

PROMOTIONS.

(4) *William Briſtowe*, Eſq; made a Commiſſioner of his Majeſty's Revenue.—A Faculty paſſed the Seals, to enable the Rev. *Andrew Blackball* to hold the Rectory of *Ballyneſcreen*, with *that* of *Killrea*, both in the Dioceſe of *Derry*.—Promotions in the Army: *Wentworth's*, *Henry Maret La Rive*, Gent. to be Cornet in the room of *Edward Conyers*, Gent. made Lieutenant in the room of *Francis Burton*, made Captain-Lieutenant in the room of *Richard Reynell*, Eſq; made Captain in the room of *Folliot Ponſonby*, Eſq; deceaſed.—*Bowles's*; *Daniel Chenevix*, Gent. to be Cornet in the room of *Richard Bowles*, Gent. made Lieutenant in the room of *John Scottowe*, Gent. made Captain-Lieutenant in the room of *Walter Wilſon*, Eſq; made Captain in the room of *Arthur Sheffington*, Eſq; deceaſed.—*Ligonier's*; *William Lovet*, Gent. to be Cornet in the room of *William Conyngham*, Gent. made Lieutenant in the room of *Henry Stuart*, Eſq; made Captain in the room of *Robert Armiger*, Eſq; promoted.—*Moleſworth's*; *John Rutter*, Eſq; to be Captain in the room of *Thomas Kynard*, Eſq; deceaſed.—*Otway's*; *Stanhope Otway*, Gent. to be an Enſign in the room of *George Manſargh*, Eſq; deceaſed.—*Ebenezer Warren*, Gent. to be an Enſign in the room of *James Belcher*, Gent. made Second Lieutenant in the room of *Francis Legge*, Gent. made Firſt Lieutenant in the room of *Edward Goldſmith*, Gent. made Captain-Lieutenant in the room of *James Hay*, Eſq; made Captain in the room of *Pat. Gentleman*, Eſq; deceaſed.—*Folliot's*; *William Sandys*, Gent. to be an Enſign in the room of *Robert Drew*, Gent. made a Second Lieutenant in the room of *Leathes Johnſton*, Gent. made a Firſt-Lieutenant in the room of *John Vaughan*, Gent. made Captain-Lieutenant in the room of *Chriſtopher Barbutt*, Eſq; made Captain in the room of *John Worge*, Eſq; made Second Major in the room of *William Markham*, Eſq; made Firſt Major in the room of *George Lucy*, Eſq; deceaſed.—(15) Mr. *Andrews*, A. B. elected Fellow of the Univerſity of *Dublin*.—Ald. *George Ribton* choſen Lord Mayor for the enſuing Year in the room of Ald. *Edward Hunt*, who fined to excuſe himſelf from ſerving.—Rev. *John Jaumard* preſented to the Living of *Rinageragh* in the Dioceſe of *Liſmore*.—(29) *Robert Marſhall*, Eſq; Second Serjeant at Law, choſen a Governor of the Work-houſe in the room of *Richard Warburton*, Eſq; deceaſed.

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The Trial of Archibald Stuart, *Esq; late Lord Provoſt of* Edinburgh, *before the Lords of Juſticiary in* Scotland.

The LIBEL *(Bill of Indictment.)*

GEORGE by the Grace of God, of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland* King, Defender of the Faith; To Our Lovits, (Loving Subjects)

Macers of our Court of Juſticiary, Meſſengers at Arms, Our Sheriffs in that Part, conjunctly and ſeverally, ſpecially conſtitute, Greeting: FORASMUCH AS it is humbly meant and ſhewn to Us by Our Right Truſty *William Grant of Preſtongrange*, Eſq; Our Advocate, for Our Intereſt, againſt *Archibald Stuart*, of the City of *Edinburgh*, Merchant, and late Lord Provoſt of the ſaid City: THAT WHEREAS, by the Laws of this and all other well governed Realms, *all Neglects of Duty*, and *Miſbehaviours* of Perſons employed in Offices and Places of publick Truſt: and all Violations of the Truſt and Duty of ſuch Officers *are Crimes* of a high Nature, and ſeverely puniſhable; and the publick Juſtice of the Realm requireth a vigorous Proſecution of ſuch Offenders, *eſpecially* when ſuch *Neglects* of Duty and *Miſbehaviours* are incurred by the *chief Magiſtrate* of any *great* or conſiderable *City*, in a *Time* of *publick Danger* and *open Rebellion*; *and particularly* by an Act made in the 14th Parliament of King *James* II. of *Scotland*, Chap. 76, intituled, *The Punition* (Puniſhment) *of negligent Officiars*, "*It is Ordained and Determined*, That if any of the "King's Officiars or Sheriffs, Mayors, Baillies, Crowners, Serjeants, *Provoſts of* "*Burghs*, and their Miniſters both to Land "and to Burgh, be found *faulty* or *negligent* "in the *Execution of their Offices*, and it "may be *lawfully proved* on him, or no-"*tourly kend* (known); if the ſaid Office "pertains to him in Fee and Heritage, he "ſhall tyne (loſe) his Office, and the Profit "thereof for an Year and a Day, and to be "puniſhed by the King in his Perſon and "Goods after the Quantity of his Treſpaſs; "and if his Office pertains to him not in "Fee and Heritage, he ſhall tyne his Office "for all the Times he has it, and to be "puniſhed in his Perſon, after the Quantity "of ſick (ſuch) Treſpaſs, at the King's "Will." YET TRUE IT IS, AND OF VERITY, That the ſaid *Archibald Stuart* of the City of *Edinburgh*, Merchant, and late Provoſt of the ſaid City, is Guilty, Actor, or Art and Part of the ſaid Crimes, or one or other of them, aggravated as aforeſaid; IN SO FAR AS HE being Lord Provoſt of the City of *Edinburgh* in the Year 1745, *when* a moſt bold, deſperate, wicked and unprovoked Rebellion was raiſed and carried on *June* 1747, againſt Us within this Realm, by a large Body of armed Traitors, headed by the Eldeſt Son of the Pretender to Our Crown, and aſſiſted with Troops and Money from our Enemies abroad, and at ſuch a Juncture, it being his Duty, as the chief Magiſtrate of the ſaid City, and our Lieutenant therein, having Authority to command the military Force of whatever Kind within the City, to have exerted himſelf with Fidelity, Vigilance and Zeal, for oppoſing the Progreſs of the Rebellion, by all lawful Methods in his Power, and particularly for preſerving the City intruſted to his Care from falling under the Power of the Rebels, or becoming a Prey to them, He the ſaid *Archibald Stuart* was groſly faulty or negligent in the Execution of his ſaid Office and Duty on ſo important an Occaſion, in manifeſt Violation of the Truſt and Duty of his Office: and *particularly* was thus *Guilty* on the 15th and 16th Days of *September*, in the Year of Our Lord 1745, and upon ſeveral other Days and Times in the ſaid Month of *September*, and the Month of *Auguſt* preceding, within the ſaid City of *Edinburgh*, where he was Reſident for the Time. AND MOREOVER, the ſaid *Archibald Stuart* was not only *faulty* or *negligent* in the Execution of his Office, and notoriouſly known to have been ſuch, but was guilty of Malverſations and counteracting the Duty of his Office in ſuch an Exigency, in many Inſtances, and particularly amongſt others, in theſe following; *Firſt*, That whereas the Preſervation of the City of *Edinburgh* from falling into the Hands of the Rebels was of great Importance to that City itſelf, and to Us and the Kingdom in general, and the Care of it eſpecially incumbent on the Lord Provoſt for the Time being, and ought to have been looked after with the utmoſt Attention, Zeal and Vigour in ſuch an Exigency, as when the Rebels got to the Southward of the Body of our Troops under the Command of Sir *John Cope*, of which Advices came to *Edinburgh* in the latter End of *Auguſt* 1745, from which there was Reaſon to fear that the taking of that City would be attempted by the Rebels, and to hope that our Army might ſoon after come to its Relief: Yet in theſe Circumſtances, he the ſaid *Archibald Stuart*, then chief Magiſtrate, and ſole military Governor of that City, did nothing of his own accord towards providing effectually for the Defence thereof; and on the contrary, every Meaſure for that Purpoſe propoſed and preſt by the honeſt Zeal of others of the then Magiſtrates and Council, and of many of the Citizens and Inhabitants, inſtead of being heartily encouraged and promoted by him the Provoſt, were by him thwarted and retarded, or elſe abſolutely refuſed or declined; and in this Manner it was that he received a Propoſition made to him

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him in the latter End of *Auguſt* 1745, for raiſing a *Regiment* of 1000 Men by voluntary Subſcription, for Defence of the City; againſt which he formed Objections on account of the Expence, and affected Doubts concerning the Legality thereof. And *Secondly*, he treated in like Manner another Application made to him in the Beginning of *September* 1745, by a Number of Gentlemen or Citizens, for Leave to aſſociate themſelves under his chief Command, as *Volunteers* for the Defence of the City, and Service of Our Government; and after his Objections to the Legality of that Meaſure were over-ruled, he would not ſuffer it to be publiſhed or given out that he *heartily approved*, but barely that he *acquieſced* in that Meaſure; and yet his Reluctancy or Averſion to it, or Uneaſineſs under it, continued to diſcover itſelf on frequent Occaſions, and particularly by the cold, if not the rude Manner in which he behaved towards thoſe *Volunteers*, conſiſting of a Number of very reſpectable Gentlemen and Burgeſſes, when he went to a publick Meeting of them in the New Church Iſle of *Edinburgh* to name their Captains. *Thirdly*, That in like manner, through the Miſbehaviour of the ſaid *Archibald Stuart*, when certain Repairs of the *City Walls*, and other works for making it defenſible for ſome Time, againſt an Enemy who had no Artillery, and were very unſkilful in making Sieges, had been propoſed and adviſed; amongſt others, by the now deceaſt and famous Mr. *Colin Maclaurin*, and were ordered by the Council of the City of *Edinburgh* to be made, the Execution whereof was chiefly incumbent on the Lord Provoſt for the Time being, yet the ſame was carried on very ſlowly and imperfectly, notwithſtanding frequent Remonſtrances and Complaints made by divers of the faithful and zealous Inhabitants: and as late as *Sunday* the 15th of *September* 1745, when the Rebels were marching to, and were come within a few Miles of the City of *Edinburgh*, he the ſaid *Archibald Stuart* refuſed to give Orders for loading the Cannon planted upon the City Walls, and about the ſame Time he refuſed to apply for ſome of the Sailors from on board one of Our Ships of War, for managing of thoſe Cannon, when he could not otherwiſe be provided with fit Perſons to act as Gunners. *Fourthly*, That about the ſame Time, he the ſaid *Archibald Stuart* refuſed to liſten to, or to follow ſeveral ſalutary Propoſitions that were made and preſſed by well affected Inhabitants, for the greater Safety and better Defence of the City, ſuch as, that the *Trained Bands*, conſiſting of a promiſcuous Number of Burgeſſes, whereof many were known to be diſaffected, ſhould be laid aſide, as had been practiſed during the Rebellion in the Year 1715, and that Arms ſhould only be truſted in the Hands of ſuch as were known to be well affected, and that a general Search for *Arms* ſhould be made within the City, and that a Number of the ableſt bodied Men of the Tradeſmen's Servants ſhould be employed and armed for aſſiſting to defend the City when it ſhould be attacked, upon the Encouragement of a Guinea to be given to each of them; towards defraying which Expence, an Offer was made to the ſaid *Archibald Stuart*, on the Part of the Volunteers, to have raiſed or advanced the Sum of 500 *l. ſterl. Fifthly*, That the ſaid *Archibald Stuart* miſbehaving himſelf in like manner, in reſpect of the *Succours* that were brought at the Time aforeſaid from the Country in the Neighbourhood of *Edinburgh*, conſiſting of Numbers of well affected and zealous Subjects, under the Conduct of Gentlemen of known Loyalty and good Affection, who came and voluntarily offered their Service to aſſiſt in defending the City of *Edinburgh* without any Fee or Reward, upon that dangerous and preſſing Occaſion, the Approach of the Rebels to that City; but theſe very ſeaſonable and laudable Offers were by the ſaid *Archibald Stuart* very coldly received and ill treated: For Inſtance, he propoſed to Sir *Robert Dickſon* of *Inverereſt*, who came to *Edinburgh* upon *Sunday* the 15th Day of *September*, 1745, from *Muſſelburgh*, with about 150 Volunteers, to offer their Services for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, that theſe Men ſhould enliſt themſelves for three Months as Soldiers in the *Edinburgh* Regiment; a Propoſition which, inſtead of being calculated ſincerely to provide for the better Defence of the City, could be no otherwiſe received by thoſe Volunteers, than as an Inſult and Diſcouragement to their Zeal, who being Tradeſmen or Huſbandmen, did not mean to leave their Occupations, and enliſt themſelves as Soldiers for Hire, but had bravely offered to ſerve *gratis*, in the then preſent Exigency, which could not laſt above a few Days, before the End of which the City of *Edinburgh* muſt either have been relieved or ſurrendered. *Sixthly*, That on the Morning of *Monday* the 16th of *Sept.* 1745, the ſaid *Archibald Stuart* received a *Meſſage* from the Camp of the Rebels by *Andrew Alves* Writer to the Signet, importing that the City of *Edinburgh* would be ill treated by them, unleſs it ſhould be readily or ſpeedily ſurrendered, being a Meſſage to the ſame Effect with that contained in a Letter from the Pretender's Son, bearing Date from his Camp that ſame Day, addreſſed, *To the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh*, and which Letter was thereafter that ſame Day delivered; and yet he the ſaid *Archibald Stuart*, did not immediately commit the ſaid *Andrew Alves*

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Alves to Prison, for bringing or delivering to him such Message, neither did he give Notice to any of Our Officers Civil or Military that he had received such Message. *Seventhly*, That upon the same *Monday*, the 16th of *September* 1745, about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, he received a *Petition* from certain of the Inhabitants of the City, who opposed the Defence thereof, and insisted to have a *General Meeting* called of all the principal Inhabitants to consult what was proper to be done, and he accordingly held and presided in a Meeting in the New Church Isle in the Afternoon of that same Day, upon the ringing of the Fire-Bell, which was the appointed Signal for the Volunteers to repair to their Alarm-Post, the Consequence of which was, that few or none of those Volunteers, who consisted of a Number of the most substantial and best affected Burgesses, were or could be present at that General Meeting: In which Meeting, as every one who had a Mind got Access, there were Numbers of Persons present of known Disaffection to our Government; and thus by ill Design upon their Part, and by the Timidity of others who were thus assembled in a tumultuous Manner, and a very improper Council with which to take Measures in a Time of immediate and pressing Danger, the general Cry was given for surrendering the City, and giving up all thoughts of making a Defence: And the said *Archibald Stuart* thus held and took the Sense of this Meeting, notwithstanding that before he went to it, it was very well known that the Rebels were *ill armed*, and that an Offer had been made to him, in Aid of the other Forces with which the City was provided, to send one hundred out of two Regiments of Dragoons in Our Service, or as many of the Dragoons of those Regiments as he should desire to assist in defending the City; but he refused to give his Consent or Authority for receiving any of these *Dragoons*, though he had requested such Party of Dragoons, about an Hour or two before in that same Day, by a *Writing* under his *Hand*, addressed to Lieutenant General *Joshua Guest*, then in the Castle of *Edinburgh*. AND MOREOVER, at this Meeting, there was brought in and delivered to the said *Archibald Stuart*, the *Letter* above-mentioned from the Pretender's Son; immediately, or soon after the receiving whereof, that Meeting was dismissed, and he, with others of the Magistrates and Council, withdrew to the Council-Chamber, where *(which is the eighth Article* hereby charged upon him the said *Archibald Stuart)* he caused or suffered the said *Letter from the Pretender's Son* to be publickly read, and moved or agreed that an Answer should be given to it, which was accordingly sent, first by one, and then by another Deputation from the Council: All which *Intercourse* was in him the said *Archibald Stuart*, then Lord Provost, the more criminal, that any Danger or Necessity that might be alledged, in order to avoid the same, being punishable as HIGH TREASON, was owing in great measure to his own Backwardness to discharge his Duty, by taking all the proper Precautions against such Danger, with that Fidelity and Vigour which he owed, by his Allegiance and his Station to the City of *Edinburgh*, and to Us and the Kingdom. *Ninthly*, That all this while he the said *Archibald Stewart* refused or neglected, tho' frequently applied to for that Purpose, to give any Orders to the *Volunteers* of the City of *Edinburgh*, who had been long standing upon the Street under Arms, how or in what Manner they should dispose of themselves, and employ these Arms, or how they should dispose of the *Arms*, if they were not to be used or employed for the Defence of the City, for which they had been first taken up; and upon such his Refusal or Neglect, the said Volunteers took and executed the Resolution to carry back their Arms to Our Magazine in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, in order to prevent the same from falling into the Hands of the Rebels. *Tenthly*, That on the Evening of the same *Monday* the 16th of *September*, 1745, he the said *Archibald Stuart* refused or declined to give his Licence or Authority for a Party sent by the said Lieutenant-General *Guest*, or by Lieutenant-General *George Preston* Governor of the Castle of *Edinburgh*, to remove or spike up the *Cannon* that were then planted upon the City-walls; and about the same time he the said *Archibald Stuart* gave Orders to *Thomas Dalziel*, one of the Captains of the City-guard of *Edinburgh*, whose Turn it was to be on Duty that Night, to keep *Guard* with the usual Compliment in peaceable Times, of one Third of the City-guard, or Company, and no more; and about the same Time he the said *Archibald Stuart* gave Orders to the Parties of the *Train'd-Bands* of the City of *Edinburgh*, who had been upon Guard at the several Gates of the City, to quit their Posts, and to dispose of their *Arms* in such Places, where they must be exposed to fall into the Hands of the Rebels, as soon as they should enter or become Masters of the City. And *Eleventhly*, In the same Evening of the 16th of *September*, 1745, it was proposed and urged in Council, where the said *Archibald Stuart* was present and presided, That the *whole City Arms*, being in Number about *Twelve hundred Firelocks and Bayonets*, should be lodged and secured within the Castle of *Edinburgh*, in order to prevent their falling into the Hands of the Rebels; but he the said *Archibald Stuart*

refuſed or *declined* to give any *Order* for that Purpoſe, neither in Fact were the City-arms ſo lodged and ſecured, but were ſeized by the Rebels upon their entering the City the Day following, who came to *Edinburgh* ſo *imperfectly armed*, that the *Supply of Arms* which they *thus received*, appears to have been *one principal Cauſe* of the Diſaſter that befel our Forces near *Preſtonpans*, on the 21ſt Day of the ſame Month of *September*, 1745. And *laſtly*, By Occaſion or Means of the ſeveral Inſtances above recited, and other Inſtances during the Time above mentioned, upon one or other of the Days of the Months of *Auguſt* or *September*, 1745, of the *Miſbehaviour* of the ſaid *Archibald Stuart* within the City of *Edinburgh*, of which he was then Lord Provoſt, it came to be very notoriouſly known, that he was *highly faulty and negligent* in the *Execution* of *his Office*, and to be further violently ſuſpected and believed, amongſt our faithful Subjects in that City, that he the ſaid *Archibald Stuart* was *ſecretly* in the *Intereſt* of the *Pretender*, by reaſon of the Uniformity of his Behaviour from the Beginning to the End of theſe Tranſactions, diſcovering a conſtant Unwillingneſs or Backwardneſs to provide for, or heartily proſecute the Meaſures that were in a Manner forced upon him, in order to the Defence of that City, at a Time when, if he had obſerved a contrary Conduct, there was at leaſt a high Probability that the City might have been preſerved from falling into the Hands of the Rebels: And in Fact the ſame did fall into their Hands, in a very ſtrange and ſuſpicious Manner, by a Party of the Rebels entring the City at the *Netherbow* Port, early in the Morning of *Tueſday* the 17th of *September* 1745, when the Port was guarded with nothing more than a Serjeant's Command of the City-guard, and was opened to ſuffer a Hackney-coach to go out, which had juſt returned from bringing back the ſecond Deputation ſent by the ſaid *Archibald Stuart*, and other Magiſtrates and Counſellors of *Edinburgh*, to the Pretender's Son. ALL WHICH MISFORTUNES were in great Meaſure owing to the Miſconduct of the ſaid *Archibald Stuart*, and ſerved to bring a heavy Calamity on the City of *Edinburgh*, and the Kingdom in general; AT LEAST, at the Time and Place foreſaid, he the ſaid *Archibald Stuart*, being Lord Provoſt of the City of *Edinburgh*, was highly faulty or negligent in the Execution of his Office, at a Time of publick Danger and open Rebellion againſt Us. AND for proving that the ſaid *Archibald Stuart* was guilty as aforeſaid, there will be produced againſt him by way of Evidence, beſides very credible Witneſſes, certain Documents in Writing, which ſhall be lodged in the Hands of the Clerks to the Court of Juſticiary, that he may ſee the ſame, and whereof a Liſt ſhall be delivered to him alongſt with the Liſt of Witneſſes to be adduced againſt him. ALL WHICH enormous Neglects of Duty and Miſbehaviours, or Part thereof, or his being Art and Part of the ſame, being found proven againſt the ſaid *Archibald Stuart* by the Verdict of an Aſſize, before our Lords Juſtice-General, Juſtice-Clerk, and Commiſſioners of Juſticiary, he the ſaid *Archibald Stuart* ought to be puniſhed with the Pains of Law, to the Terror of others to be guilty of the like in Time coming. OUR WILL IS, *&c.* According to Juſtice, *&c.* Given under Our Signet at *Edinburgh* the 15th day of *June* in the twenty firſt Year of Our Reign. 1747.

Ex deliberatione Dominorum Commiſſionariorum Juſticiarii.

Signet 17th *June* 1747.

ROBERT LEITH.

[*To be continued.*]

An exact ACCOUNT *of the meaſure of the great ſtatue of the* Sphinx *in* Egypt. *In a letter to the Author.*

SIR,

I Could not have believed the complaints you authors make, of the diſingenuity and malice of the people you rack your brains to entertain; had not my commencing a Sort of author ſome months ago, in giving relation of what I ſaw in the famous grotto of *Antiparos* convinc'd me of it. My friends and acquaintance have all been upon my back about it, and as we traders in the city are afraid of nothing ſo much, as giving too large credit; it has been the attempt of almoſt every one of my friends here, to ſhew his diſcernment, by declaring, what I relate there falſe, fabulous and impoſſible. I need not attempt to juſtify myſelf to the more judicious, by averring that I deſcrib'd nothing there but what I ſaw, nor at all exaggerated the leaſt circumſtance. The learned, I find, have no ſuch ill opinion of my veracity, they do me credit for relating the plain truth, in a more correct manner than it has been delivered before, and are pleaſed to ſay, I have done a ſingular ſervice to the world in ſetting right a point, which perhaps no body will be able to ſpeak experimentally of again this age or two: For I am apt to believe, and ſo would any body be who ſaw the place, that of all who have talk'd of it, few have been down to its bottom.

If it may be of any uſe to the curious, I here ſend you another account not leſs amaſing, of a work not of nature but of art, which alſo may ſerve no leſs to make my acquaintance ſtare, but as I took the admeaſurements

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furements myſelf upon the ſpot, may be not leſs acceptable for the certainty and exactneſs of them, to the learned and judicious, than my former relation. This I find among my notes of what I ſaw moſt miſerable in my travels thro' *Egypt*. It is my admeaſurement of the great half buried ſphynx, and tho' as punctually and exactly true as the former, I believe it will appear to ſome people, at leaſt, as extraordinary that art ſhould attempt a work of this kind, as that nature ſhould perfect the other.

Strait before the ſecond great pyramid, ſtands half buried in the earth, that amazing ſtatue the great ſphynx; it is nearly half a mile diſtant from the pyramid, and ſtands on much lower ground.

The ſtone all about that part of the country is of a prodigious hardneſs and yet it has been dug away for more than forty yards all about this monſtrous figure; ſome ſuppoſe it was taken away to build the pyramids, but this does not ſeem to me to have been the caſe, ſince the ſtone here, as alſo that of the ſtatue itſelf, is a mix'd red and white in ſmall blotches, and that of all the nearer pyramids is of a whitiſh uniform ſtone, not unlike our Portland ſtone, only full of ſmall round ſpecks as big as peas.

It is not likely that they would carry the ſtone they took hence, to the moſt diſtant pyramids, and build theſe that were nearer of another kind, and I am firmly of opinion that the ſtone is only cut away here, to make the ſtatue ſtand the more free and bold, and has been carried off and buried in ſome adjoining cavern; which will appear the more probable to any one who examines the place, ſince at about two hundred yards to the weſtward, there are vaſt maſſes of the ſame ſtone, that have plainly been cut and broken. Theſe are not in their natural form, and are buried in the ſand.

The ſtatue itſelf is made of a blotch'd or ſpotted pale red and white marble, with a great many ſhining ſpangles like ſilver in it, and has long ſtreaks of white in ſome places which are ſofter than the reſt, and are ſuppoſed by ſome to be the places where the joinings of different ſtones are, of which it is made; but any curious obſerver will find this to be a miſtaken opinion, for theſe ſtreaks no where join with one another, and are in reality only ſo many fine white veins in the ſtone. The Statue is without queſtion all of one piece, and has been cut out of the ſolid rock. It is a lyon's body with a woman's face, and two great wings, as it were, behind the neck; it is for the moſt part buried in the ſand, but the head, neck and back are above ground: Its length from head to tail is one hundred and thirteen feet; that part of it which is above ground, is twenty four feet nine inches high, and counting what muſt be under ground, it cannot have been, according to the rules of proportion, leſs than threeſcore feet high; the breaſt which is the part fronting one next the ground, is thirty four feet all but two inches and a half wide; from the fore-part of the breaſt to the back, is nineteen feet and a half. It has two large holes, one on the crown of the head, and the other on the back; that on the head is large enough for a man to crawl into, that on the back much larger; threeſcore men may ſit on the back, between the neck and this hole; and from the neck to the joining of the tail is thirteen feet.

The whole ſtatue is very ſmooth and gloſſy, and looks as if poliſh'd by the ableſt hand now living, tho' ſomething impair'd by time; and tho' it looks as if it were but ſoft, yet the hardeſt blow of a large hammer could make no impreſſion on it, ſo that unleſs the thing is hardened ſince it was placed there, it is wonderful to think what muſt have been the tools they uſed in the working it. There is a report that this was the monument of one of the King's of the country, but I don't know how people know any ſuch thing; no remains of any thing like bones or a coffin are to be ſeen in it, nor have been for many ages, as I am told, the whole cavity being fill'd up with the ſand of the place.

The curious may depend on the meaſures here, being as accurate as thoſe of the Grotto, being all taken as well as thoſe, with my own hand, and I cannot help thinking this as great a curioſity of art, as the other of nature. I aſſure you it gave me more ſurprize than all the pyramids.

I am, Sir,
your very humble Servant,
C. Saunders.

We cannot but obſerve, that tho' ſome late travellers have, by their accounts, made the meaſures of this famous ſtatue, given by the antients, appear erroneous; yet this would make one think, that *Pliny* and this gentleman, were the only two people who ever meaſur'd it.

A LETTER *from a Lady, on the faſhionable Vice of Gaming.*

SIR,

I Think myſelf happy that I have it in my power to add one ſtory to the many excellent ones you have given us; and that, if not ſo elegantly told as many of them, at leaſt as intereſting as any of them can be. Be pleaſed to take my relation without farther apology, and be aſſur'd that what it wants in ornament, it has in truth.

Six

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Six years since, Sir, I married a gentleman, whom I can with great sincerity affirm, that tho' I then thought him the most valuable of his sex, so long an acquaintance has only taught me to know to be much more so than I even then could guess, for Princes could not be happier than we for the first two years; a young family, however, beginning now to come upon us, and soon increasing to three in number, with the expence of an additional servant to attend them, were too much for our finances: a great deal of sorrow and uneasiness did we feel on this occasion, till I taking courage to unbosom myself to one of my nearest relations, he bad me be comforted, for that he had no children, and should provide for mine.

He soon after proposed to my husband to purchase an honourable employment for life, by sinking a large sum. My husband, a true father to his children, would not have consented to this, but on an assurance that they would want nothing from him, but on this consideration, and to make me happier, he gladly embraced the offer; his own fortune however, was all he would employ on the occasion; mine no entreaties could prevail with him to touch. In a few days he established himself in his post, and sat down at an easy income. He is of a temper that must endear him to all the world; and his *principal* in the office, a person of very high rank, and eminently known to the political world, soon became his profess'd friend, and intimate acquaintance. He often did us the honour of a visit, and we were ever studious to oblige him. Three weeks ago he invited my husband to spend a fortnight with him at his country house. He invited both of us indeed, but my little ones would not suffer me to stir. My husband, at my entreaties, accepted the invitation: It was a greater pain, Sir, than you will easily conceive for us to part, tho' for so short a time; the sense of its being greatly to his interest to continue well with his great friend was the only motive that could have induced either of us to have agreed to it. We did not part without many true tears. I dream'd of him as often as I clos'd my eyes; and my days were spent in tatling to my young ones about him, and in returning thanks to heaven for the blessing of a now easy fortune. The third day after his leaving me, while his biggest boy was prattling something in his childish way about him to me, he entered the room. I might have read the occasion of his hasty return in his face, but joy drowned my eyes in tears; I flew into his arms, and was giving him a thousand welcomes, when he trembling pushed me from him, and seating himself in the window, burst into tears, and said, Receive me not with all this tenderness, my dear! I am a villain, worse than a thief or murtherer — to give eternal misery is worse than to give death at once; the robber plunders strangers only, I have rob'd and ruin'd my best friend, and all that can be dear to me. I am a beggar, and I have ruin'd thee and these. You whom I left in ease and affluence I now return to tell, that I have made a beggar and a wretch. I would not but for your sake, continued he, believe me, have seen the anguish I now suffer. I had, instead of returning hither, put an end to my own life, but that I thought I had no right to add yet more to those afflictions I have brought on you.

I need not tell you, Sir, what was my amazement and distraction on hearing this: few entreaties prevailed with him to give the whole relation of the horrid scene that had undone us.

His principal, the morning after his arrival, had proposed to divert themselves at Roulet, the game of black and white, as people usually call it. My husband has too much sense, too much goodness, and too much value for his family, to be in any danger of loving so scandalous a vice: to oblige his friend, however, he had complaisance enough to sit down to play for shillings. A surprizing run of luck gave him in an hour or two at this trifling play, no less success than the winning twenty guineas. His principal, to whom twenty times twenty guineas are a thing of no sort of consequence, told him, he was mighty glad he had won, and added, Come, Sir, as you are in great luck to-day, and don't do these things often, I won't baulk it: There's nothing to be done, said he, at this pidling play; set your winnings at once, here's twenty guineas at them. My husband was gentleman enough to be glad of an opportunity to give his friend a chance of getting his money again: He has told me since, with all his usual and unquestionable sincerity, that it was a pain to him to have won so much from a friend; and that when he set this, his only fear was that he should not lose. He now lost, however, as he wish'd, and was then for giving over as they were even: but no; his friend insisted on his setting such another sum. Come, come, says he, tho' I have won once, I know you will recover it; my unhappy husband, on this, with a very unwilling compliance pull'd out his purse: before he could take out a sum, Come, come, never count it, says his friend, here's at it, be it what it will; a moment won this from him too, 'twas counted out, and contained 25 guineas. Come, said his friend, go on, you shall recover it, here's double or quit: This is a sort of gaming soon determined, and before my husband could have time to think, whether he should agree to venture it, another was

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was won too. My husband told him he could now play no more, that he had brought down no more money with him, and was ſhocked to find that he had not only loſt twice as much as he had about him, but much more than his fortune could allow him to loſe. But his friend urged him to double it again; that loſt made it an hundred pounds. Well, well, continued he, you're a man of honour, I'll play on, and you ſhall win it back yet; four more throws, doubling the ſum each time, made my unhappy and innocent husband, who now loſt every throw, no leſs than ſixteen hundred pounds the loſer. I can believe the anguiſh he deſcribes to me on his ſetting the two laſt throws, when, as he tells me ſince, he thought he ſaw me and his children tearing our hair; and entreating him to deſiſt, but what could he do, he could not afford to loſe 400 *l.* and 'twas better, he thought, therefore to riſque any thing than give up that: the ſame motive now made him bid his friend throw to double this too. But here what was his amazement and diſtraction to ſee this friend draw up his bore open brow, and ſay, No, *Charles*, you cannot anſwer 3000 *l.* You'll ſell your place, when you go to town, for 800 *l.* And that and your wife's fortune will pay me this. But you muſt not ſuppoſe I can venture 1600 *l.* for a chance that can bring me nothing more if I win. No, no, we muſt give over play now, unleſs you'll ſtake the remainder of your wife's fortune; but no more hazards of what I've won, without an equal ballance on your ſide.

You know human nature too well, Sir, to need a deſcription of the heart of an honeſt and good man, a moſt tender husband and an affectionate father thus reduced, with all that was dear to him, from eaſe and affluence to beggary in an inſtant. His anguiſh was more than I can deſcribe to you, nay, more, infinitely more than even you can conceive. His *great friend* however bid him be cheary; and when nothing cou'd prevail with him to make the laſt poor ſtake, deſired him not to ſhorten his viſit however, but wear it off before he went to town; 'twas but the fortune of play, he told him, and a thouſand people had ſhar'd the ſame fate before him, and a thouſand wou'd again hereafter: and ſince my husband arriv'd, he has followed him, and not ſuppoſing I knew the affair, has viſited us twice to preſs him to haſten the ſale of his employment.

Let me appeal to you, Sir, when you review the whole of this moſt melancholy, but moſt punctually and exactly true ſtory, is it too harſh a cenſure to believe this *friend* this *great man*, this egregious villain, a common cheat, and a ſharper? You may eaſily gueſs the diſtraction of our houſe. My husband preſs'd to ſell his place; while I cou'd not believe it poſſible a man cou'd aſk a friend to make a friendly viſit, and in his own houſe ſtrip him of all, and reduce him to beggary and ruin, nay, and an innocent family with him. I determin'd in ſhort, to go to him myſelf, and unknown to my huſband did ſo.

Tears and entreaties were my firſt method with him; I told him the deſtruction he wou'd bring on us, if he inſiſted on this cruel demand, and repreſented to him my own, and my poor children's ruin: but when this failed, I fell to loud reproaches; to theſe he was as inflexible, as to intreaties. At length, Madam, ſaid he, be ſeated; when your paſſion will give you leave to hear me, I'll anſwer you. Can you think it a reaſonable requeſt, continu'd he, that I ſhould give you, a ſtranger, ſixteen hundred pounds; your huſband is a man of honour, I knowhe'll pay it me, and 'tis now as much a part of my eſtate as the houſe in which I won it; but I have one thing to ſubmit yet to your conſideration: Madam, I have long admir'd you, and tho' I cannot conſent to give away ſo large a ſum for aſking, 'tis in your power to pay me a much eaſier way, and ſave yourſelf, your husband, and your children from this deſtruction: I know you have prudence, and won't be the deſtruction of all that is dear to you, and of yourſelf beſide, by refuſing that; the granting which can make you no poorer, nor your husband the leaſt the unhappier, unleſs you chooſe to tell of it.

Think of my diſtraction, Sir, on this deliberate villany. I burſt out of the room, flew to my husband, and falling on my knees, confeſs'd where I had been, and told him all the ſtory. Ere I had done, the arch-villain had conſidered what was his proper courſe, as he had no room to doubt my telling all to my husband, and while I was finiſhing the ſtory we received the following letter from him.

Dear CHARLES,

I have now been guilty of a greater folly than you. I am ſenſible of it: I have been conſidering the caſe, and I would have you conſider too. You, as well as I, are in a deſperate dilemma. I know what I muſt expect from you, were the caſe any other, but as it is; but when I conſider that the world knows one part of our ſtory, and not the other; and reflect if that you ſucceed againſt me they will ſay that you murdered me to avoid paying me, I am apt to hope your good ſenſe will accept what I have to propoſe to you. I can eaſily imagine that we muſt not meet hereafter. I'll put in a deputy to do your buſineſs, and remit you the profits of your place; and as we have yet received no real injury on either ſide, let my voluntarily giving up a demand for what I have

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have not yet taken from you, give you satisfaction for the intention of an injury which I am now sensible no one can ever do you.

I am, &c.

A flood of tears of joy, Sir, burst from my eyes on this, I had no easy task indeed to perswade my raging husband to acquiesce in it; but his real goodness has at length prevail'd over his passion, and the happiness of me and his children has been of that weight with him, that we go next week to live, I hope, for the remainder of our days in the country.

What a change, Sir, has there been in my affairs in a few moments. I am now happy; and may this history serve as a dreadful warning from such deceivers, and preserve many others so.

I am, SIR,

your constant reader,

MELINDA.

Translation of a LETTER, *which M.* Malbran de la Noue, *Minister from* FRANCE, *addressed to the Ministers of the* Electors, Princes, *and* States *of the* EMPIRE, *at the Diet of* Ratisbon.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Reports which the Enemies of *France* affect to spread abroad, on Occasion of the entering of the Troops of the King into *Dutch Flanders*, and of the Operations which have been the Consequence thereof, their sinister Insinuations upon the Designs which they readily attribute to his Majesty, and the Distrust which they endeavour to excite in *Germany*, as if the Peace of the Empire was in Danger; this being industriously spread abroad, would not permit me to keep Silence, especially when it is so easy to dissipate these false Reports and unjust Insinuations.

All *Europe* is sensible of the Moderation of his Majesty from his forwarding the Work of a general Pacification. Every body knows, that he has suspended the Progress of his Arms in the Midst of his great Successes, in Circumstances which might cause him to hope every Thing from the Superiority of his Forces; and that he has prefer'd conciliating Methods to every Enterprize, capable of confirming his Conquests, or of procuring him fresh ones.

As Friend of a Republick, indebted to his Crown for its Establishment and Preservation, the King designed by this Method of Proceeding, to keep it not only from the Misfortunes of the War, but to cause it to participate of the Glory of re-establishing a Peace.

These Truths, Gentlemen, manifestly shew themselves in the Memorial deliver'd on the Part of his Majesty to the States General. Therein may also be perceived, that he was not desirous of taking Advantage of his Successes, nor to abridge them of their Possessions or their Power, but solely to oblige his Enemies to put an End to a War, the Consequence whereof could not but be equally fatal to all *Europe*, as it would particularly be to the Constitution of the Government of that Republick, and to its Commerce, which is the principal Source of its Strength.

In vain the Prejudices of an unjust Partiality attempt to sully a Conduct so uniform as that of his Majesty's constant Attention for the publick Welfare. The Princes of the Empire certainly will not suffer themselves to be imposed on; still guided by the Love of their common Country, and by Justice, they will surely lose nothing of their Confidence in the solemn Assurances so often repeated in the Name of the King, as well to the *Germanick* Body in general, as to the anterior Circles in particular.

If the Memorial, delivered to the Elector of *Mentz* in *October* last, had been carried to the publick Dictature, as indeed his Majesty had Reason to expect, he would now again have renewed, by that Canal, the same Assurances of the constant Resolution he was in of maintaining with the Empire Peace, Neutrality, and good Neighbourhood; but that Way being, as it were, shut to him, to the great Prejudice of the Right of the Princes and States of the *Germanick* Body, I can no other Way supply it, than in addressing myself to their respective Ambassadors and Ministers, in order to represent to them, that his Majesty has not changed, nor will ever change his Principles; and that whatever Advantage his Army may gain, he shall only be more strongly confirmed thereby in the Resolution of drawing closer and closer the Bands of Peace which subsist between his Crown and the Empire, and to concur in the Means of rendering it to all *Europe*.

As Guaranty of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, the King has nothing more at heart than to eternize the Execution of it. And it is to a View so greatly interesting to the *Germanick* Nation, that his Majesty will be constantly attached; not being able to give more eminent Marks of his Friendship, and at the same Time his earnest Desire to contribute to its Advantage and Happiness. I intreat your Excellencies to acquaint your respective Courts with this, and to be persuaded that I have the Honour of being, &c.

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For JULY, 1747.

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IV. Relation of a brave Action in *America*.

V. Curious Obſervations on *May Flies*.

VI. Deſcription of *Bergen-op-Zoom* and *Maeſtricht*.

VII. A Dialogue on Matrimony between Mrs. *Snap* and Mrs. *Eaſy*.

VIII. Deſcription of the *Catholick Provinces* in the *Low Countries*.

IX. Improvement of the new Electrical Machine, with a Draught of it, and its Uſes.

X. Eſſay on Moral Poetry.

XI. *St. Domingo* Ships taken by our Men of War, with a Liſt of them, and their Lading.

XII. Adventures of *Hygia*.

XIII. The Cat and her young one. A Fable.

XIV. Receipts for a Tragedy and Comedy.

XV. Promotion of Flag Officers.

XVI. Memorial of the *Dutch* Miniſter to the Diet of *Ratiſbon*.

XVII. POETRY: Specimen of Moral Poetry; Grand Queſtion debated; to the Memory of Capt. *Grenville*; Life an Ode; the Difference between To-day and To-morrow; Song by a young Lady; Song, *&c.*

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CONTENTS.

DESCRIPTION of the Marquiſate, Town, and Fortreſs of *Bergen-op-Zoom* 263
Deſcription of *Maeſtricht* 264
Victory over the *French*, by the *Piedmonteſe* and *Auſtrians*, near *Exilles* 265
Account of *Exilles*, and great Importance of this Victory 266
Relation of a brave Action in *America* ib. B
Obſervations on the curious little Animals, called *May Flies* 268
A Dialogue on Matrimony between Mrs. *Snap* and Mrs. *Eaſy* 269
A further Account of the Action in *Nova Scotia*, in a Letter from a Gentleman who was in that Engagement 276
Extract of the *Eaſt-India* Company's Advices from the Governor and Council of *Bombay* 277
French Attempt upon *Fort St. David* defeated 278
Memorial of the *Dutch* Miniſter to the Diet of *Ratisbon* ib.
Advices from the Army 279
Deſcription of the *Catholic Provinces* of the *Low Countries* ib.
Of the Rivers *Maeſe* and *Scheld* 280
Accounts of the *French* homeward-bound *St. Domingo* Ships taken by our Men of War ib.
Liſt of the *French St. Domingo* Ships taken by his Majeſty's Ships 281
Adventures of *Hygia*, an Allegoric Hiſtory 282
The *Cat* and her young one. A Fable 284
Receipt for a Tragedy ib.
Receipt for a Comedy ib.
Improvement of the new Electrical Machine, with a Draught of it ib.

POETRY.

A Song 288
Grand Queſtion debated, Whether a young *Gentleman* ſhould be ſent to an Univerſity or to travel 289
Obſervations on Moral Poetry, with a Specimen ib.
Parſon *Goldney*'s Journal to *Horſfield* 290
Epigram 291
Life an Ode ib.
To the Memory of Captain *Grenville* 292
Song by a young Lady ib.
The Difference between To-day and To-morrow ib.

The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 293
General Meeting of the *Foundling Hoſpital* ibid.
Court at *St. Margaret's-Hill* ib.
Colours and Standards taken in the Action of *Val* ib.
Loſs of the *Maidſtone* 294
Priſoners eſcape out of *Newgate* 293, 294
Account of the City Election 294
Rebels diſcharged by the late Act of Grace ibid.
Promotion of Flag Officers ib.
Seſſions at the *Old Baily* 295
General Court of the *South-Sea* Company ibid.
Malefactors executed ib.
Marriages and Births ib.
Deaths ib.
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 296
Promotions civil and military ib.
Monthly Bill of Mortality ib.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. 297
Siege of *Bergen-op-Zoom* ib.
Siege of *Genoa* raiſed 298
Hague Account of the Battle near *Exilles* ibid.
Catalogue of Books 299
Monthly Chronologer for *Ireland* 300

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THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1747.

A DESCRIPTION *of the* MARQUISATE, TOWN, *and* FORTRESS *of* BERGEN-OP-ZOOM. *(See p. 177.)*

THE Name, *Bergen-op-Zoom*, ſignifies literally *the Hill upon the Zoom*; but it is not ſo eaſy a Matter to know what this *Zoom* is. Such as are ſatisfied with the firſt Anſwer given them, will tell you, that there is a little River adjacent, which falls into the *Scheld*, that this River is the *Zoom*, ſo that *Bergen-op-Zoom* is like *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, or *Kingſton upon Hull*, which at firſt ſight is very plauſible. Yet when we conſider two Things, viz. That this River is rather a Canal, and that the Place had its Name before there was ſuch Canal; to which it may be added, that the Canal really received its Name from the Town; we are quite at a Loſs again. But not to carry the Reader into a Wood, and leave him there, we ſhall obſerve, that the *Dutch* Word *Zoom* ſignifies a Hem, or Seam, and metaphorically a Border, a Boundary, or March; and as this Place lies on the Frontiers between *Zealand* and *Brabant*, *Bergen-op-Zoom* may very properly ſignify *the Hill on the Borders*, and it is very likely that the Canal was drawn on the Confines of the two Provinces, and thence received its Name of *Zoom*.

The Marquiſate of *Bergen-op-Zoom* had anciently only the Title of a Lordſhip, and was taken out of that of *Breda*, in 1287. It extends in Length from North to South about 30 Miles, and its greateſt Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt is about 18. On the North it is bounded by *Holland*'s *Dieps*, on the Eaſt partly by the Barony of *Breda*, partly by the Diſtrict of *Ryen*; on the South by *Sandvliet* and its Territory, and on the Weſt by *Zealand*, from which it is parted by the Eaſt Branch of the *Scheld*, and by the River of *Eendracht*, the Juriſdiction of the Marquis extending to the Middle of both Rivers. The Marquiſate is divided into four Quarters, Eaſt, Weſt, North and South. It may be conſider'd as making a Part of the Territories of the Elector Palatine, who is in ſome Sort Sovereign of it, but holds it as a moving Fief of the Duchy of *Brabant*, and therefore does Homage for it to the Supreme Council of *Brabant*, which is held at the *Hague*. This, tho' it may appear ſtrange to us, is not at all ſingular in that Part of the World, where ſuch kind of Tenures are very common; and even in reſpect to this, as the Elector Palatine, in Quality of Marquis of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, holds of the Supreme Council of *Brabant*, ſo, on the other hand, there are about 30 leſſer Fiefs which are held under the Marquis, and two of theſe if I miſtake not, belong to his Serene Highneſs, the Prince of *Orange* and *Naſſau*, Stadtholder of the Union.

The Prerogatives of the Marquis are very great; all Kind of Juſtice is adminiſtered in his Name; no capital Sentence can be

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given without his Approbation, or executed without his Conſent, and it is in his Power only to pardon. All Officers, judicial and civil, are in his Diſpoſal; to him belong all Confiſcations and Eſcheats. An Appeal lies in the Civil Cauſes which ariſe in any Part of the Marquiſate to his Council of Fiefs, but an Appeal alſo lies from thence to the Council of *Brabant*, by Way of Reviſion. The Revenue which this Country yields to the Elector Palatine is very conſiderable, and is thought, upon a moderate Computation to amount to between 80 and 90,000 Florins *per Annum*; but the Intereſt of the Mortgages made by his Predeceſſors, the Taxes and Salaries of Officers, run away with Two-thirds at leaſt. The States-General, in Right of their ſuperior Sovereignty, have a Gariſon in *Bergen-op-Zoom*, appoint a Governor, who commands in the Town and all the Forts round about it, but he has nothing to do with the Civil Juriſdiction at all. The States are alſo in Poſſeſſion of all the Lands that, while the Popiſh Religion prevail'd here, belonged to Eccleſiaſticks, and out of their Revenue they maintain the Proteſtant Clergy, who, tho' they have not large, enjoy ſufficient Appointments to enable them to live ſuitable to their Character and Profeſſion. Thus much for the Marquiſate, and its Maſters.

The Town of *Bergen-op-Zoom* is not very large, and very far from being ſo conſiderable as it was in Times paſt, when it enjoyed a very great Trade, had an Exchange and a Hall or Staple for Cloth, a Quarter for the *Engliſh* Merchants, which is ſtill called the *Engliſh-Street*, and another publick Building for the Merchants of the *Hanſe*. In its preſent Condition, that is, before the *French* came before it, it had a very fine and large Church, dedicated to *St. Gertrude*, all of hewn Stone, and eſteemed to be a very magnificent Structure, about 20 good Streets, in which were about 1100 Houſes, five Squares, in two of which were held three Markets in the Week, on *Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays*, and *Saturdays*, a Fair of a Week, held on the third *Monday* after *Eaſter*, and a free Market, which laſts ſix Weeks, at the Autumn. As to the Number of the Inhabitants, they have been computed at about 7000, out of which were raiſed four Companies of Burghers, each commanded by a Captain and proper Officers. This Town declared early for the Confederates, and was one of the firſt that ſigned the Union of *Utrecht*, on which Score they formerly ſent Deputies to the Aſſembly of the States, but left it off, as ſome of our Boroughs did ſending Members to Parliament, to ſave Charges, and repented of their Oeconomy when too late. *Zergen-op-Zoom* was beſieged in 1588 by the Prince of *Parma*, one of the beſt Generals of that Age, but the Inhabitants obliged him to retire. In 1622, it was beſieged by Marquis *Spinola*, who was alſo obliged to riſe from before it, with the Loſs of upwards of 10,000 Men. It is ſaid that *Lewis* XIV. had ſome Thoughts of beſieging it in 1672, but upon mature Deliberation he laid that Deſign aſide, ſo that hitherto the Inhabitants of *Bergen-op-Zoom* have boaſted, that they never were reduced, and it is to be hoped they never will.

The States-General, however, conſidering the great Importance of this Place, cauſed it to be fortified in 1699 and 1700, by the famous *Coehorn*, Engineer-General to the Republick, in ſuch a Manner, that as it was eſteemed his Maſter-Piece, ſo it has been hitherto conſidered as impregnable. On the Side of *Antwerp* there is a large Half-Moon, which joins a fortified Line, called *Kyk en de Pot*, ſtrengthened by four good Redoubts, well furniſhed with Cannon. On the Side of the *Scheld* there are two Canals, one called the *Old*, the other the *New Harbour*, by which, at every Tide, Proviſions and Supplies may be carried into the Town in ſpite of the Beſiegers. At the Entrance of the *Old Harbour*, there was a Fort called the *Noord Schants*, which is now ruined. The Entrance of the *New Harbour* is covered on the Right by a regular Fort of five Baſtions, called *Zuyd Schants*, or *Water Schants*, which is ſo ſituated, as to defend both Entrances. On the Side of *Steenbergen*, there are the Forts of *Moermont*, *Pinſen*, and *Rover*, with a well fortified Line, which was raiſed in 1727; and which extended quite to the laſt-mentioned Fort, beyond which there is an Inundation that reaches to *Steenbergen*. They have alſo Sluices, by Means of which, a great Part of the Country round the Town may be laid under Water. On the Eaſt there is another Inundation formed by the Waters of the *Scheld*, and of the *Zoom*, which renders the Country on that Side marſhy and inacceſſible. The Body of the Place is defended by a Rampart, about a League in Circumference, flanked by ten Baſtions, which are covered by five Horn-Works.

We ſhall here add the following Account of MAESTRICHT. (*See p.* 177.)

MAESTRICHT, tho' not properly in *Brabant*, but in the Dutchy of *Limburg*, is commonly reckoned in that Diviſion of the *Dutch* Territories. It ſtands upon the Weſtern Bank of the *Maeſe*, which has here a beautiful Stone Bridge over it, conſiſting of nine Arches, from whence the Town has its Name, ſignifying the

Paſſage

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Paſſage over the Maeſe. On the Eaſtern Bank lies the *Wick*, which is a Suburb to the City. The Biſhops of *Liege* and the Dukes of *Brabant* heretofore divided the Juriſdiction of this City between them; but it was finally in the Hands of the latter, and with that Dutchy paſſed to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, who enjoyed it till 1632, when it was taken by the *Hollanders*, who kept it by the Treaty of *Munſter*. The *French* took it, after a ſharp Siege, in 1673. The *Hollanders* endeavoured the Reduction of it in 1676, but without Succeſs. They recovered it, however, by the 8th Article of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, in 1678, and have kept it ever ſince. The private Houſes here are generally covered with a black Slate, or Ardoiſe, but are otherwiſe not very beautiful. The Town-Houſe is a very fair Structure, ſeated in one of the Piazzas, built of white Stone, and very well painted in the Inſide. In another Piazza is a Fountain, a Row of Trees, and a great Church. This Town is very ſtrong, tho' its Wall be old, the Out-works being very conſiderable. Towards the South-Eaſt lies a Hill, which riſes gently and overlooks the Town: Under this Hill is one of the nobleſt Quarries of Stones in the World. To ſecure the Town from the Diſadvantages it might receive from this Hill, there was formerly a Fort built upon it; but it was long ago ſlighted, and a Horn-work cut within Muſket-ſhot of it, and the Baſtion anſwering to it made very high to cover the Town. The *Wick*, on the other Side of the River, is very well fortified alſo, and rather ſtronger than *Maeſtricht*; into which the People may retire, if the Town ſhould be taken by Storm. All about the *Wick* the Country is flat. There are here many Inhabitants, about 20 Monaſteries, three *Dutch* Churches, one common to the *Engliſh* and *French*, and a handſome Glaſs-houſe. *Maeſtricht* is about four Miles in Circumference. The Stadthouſe is built after the Model of *Amſterdam*. It ſtands 50 Miles Eaſt of *Bruſſels*, and 14 N. of *Liege*.

From the LONDON GAZETTE *extraordinary.*

Whitehall, July 21, 1747.

Laſt Night arrived a Courier, diſpatched from Turin *to the Chevalier* Oſſorio, *his* Sardinian *Majeſty's Miniſter at this Court, with the following Account of a Signal Victory gained over the* French *at* Exilles.

Turin, July 21, N. S.

THE Chevalier *Paneſſera*, Major of the Regiment of *Caſal*, who arrived here Yeſterday Morning, brought the News to the King, of the Victory over the *French*, which was gained the 19th Inſtant, by the *Piedmonteſe* and *Imperial* Troops, at the Intrenchments upon the Heights of *Exilles*. The Particulars whereof are as follows:

On the 19th Inſtant, at Two in the Morning, the Count *de Briqueras*, having had Advice that the Enemies were approaching the Heights of *Aſſette*, cauſed his Battalions to enter the Intrenchments, where they remained till Seven in the Morning; but as they ſuffered very much by the Cold, and the Enemy made no Motion towards attacking us, they were brought back into the Camp. Some Hours after the Enemy began to move, which obliged our Battalions to return into the Intrenchments, which were immediately attacked by the *French*, to the Number of forty Battalions, in three Columns, with nine Pieces of Cannon, four Pounders, ſupported by a Reſerve of eight other Battalions. Our Intrenchments were not yet furniſhed with Cannon, becauſe it was neceſſary, in order to bring it up, to cut a Way out through the Rocks, and there had not been Time to finiſh it; whereas on the other Hand, the Enemy could bring up theirs, without Difficulty, by the Way which they came. The Attack was very briſk, and the *French* advanced, by Sap, quite up to the Foot of our Intrenchment, to beat it down, returning to the Charge four Times, but were conſtantly repulſed with Loſs. The Fire laſted from Eleven in the Morning till the Evening, when the Enemy retreated towards *Seſtrieres*, purſued by ſome Companies of Grenadies, who charged them Sword in Hand upon the Deſcent of the Mountain.

Of fourteen Battalions which we had with us, *viz.* ten *Piedmonteſe* and four *Auſtrian*, there were but eight of the former, and two of the latter, who could, by their Situation, have any Share in the Action.

Thoſe who were engaged, diſtinguiſhed themſelves with extraordinary Valour, and the Count *de Briqueras* commends particularly the Generals *Alciat* and *Collioredo*, and the Brigadier Count *Martineago*. Our Loſs amounts in all to 120 Men, amongſt which there are two Captains of the Regiment of Guards, one Captain of the *Swiſs* Regiment *Meyer*, two Lieutenants, one *Imperial*, and the other *Piedmonteſe*, of the Regiment of *Caſal*, wounded; and a *Swiſs* Captain killed.

The Enemy's Loſs amounts to at leaſt 5000 Men, amongſt which the Lieutenant-General Chevalier *de Belleiſle* killed, as likewiſe the Majors-General *Arnaud* and *de Larnage*. M. *de Bergard*, Brigadier, wounded and Priſoner.

It is reckoned that they have loſt above 300 Officers, and we have taken ſix of their

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their Colours. They left at *Sceau* 600 Wounded, who were not in a Condition to be carried off.

An *Auſtrian* Officer who came in here this Morning in his Way to *Milan*, and was preſent at the Action, has confirmed the above Relation, and makes the Loſs of the Enemy ſtill greater. We have likewiſe from him the following particular Circumſtance relating to the Chevalier *de Belleiſle*, viz. That finding his principal Attack did not ſucceed, he put himſelf at the Head of the Troops, and having taken a Pair of Colours from one of their Officers, went forward himſelf to place it upon the Intrenchment, where he was wounded in the Arm by a Thruſt of a Bayonet from one of our Grenadiers, and at the ſame Time received two Muſket-ſhots, one in the Head, and the other in the Body, which determined the Enemy to retreat.

We have learned alſo this Morning, that the Enemy decamped the ſame Night, and moved off in two Colomns, one towards *Oulx*, and the other behind the *Col de Seſtrieres*, and that the Battalions which were left at *Saliberſtrand*, were retired likewiſe to *Oulx*.

It appears by ſome of their Colours taken, that there muſt have been *Spaniſh* Troops amongſt the *French*.

Exilles, near which this Battle was fought, is the *Key* of the Valleys upon the River *Doria*, which runs by *Suſa* and *Avigliano*, or *Veilane*, to *Turin*, the Capital of the King of *Sardinia*'s Dominions. It was formerly ſubject to the *French* King, but taken by the Duke of *Savoy* in 1708, and confirm'd to him by the Treaty of *Utrecht*. By having Poſſeſſion of this Place, the *French* took *Suſa*, in 1690, and by holding *Pignerol* alſo in the Valley of *Cluſon*, they had two Ways open into the Heart of *Piedmont*, out of *Dauphiny*, and kept the Houſe of *Savoy* in continual Awe.

The great Conſequence of being Maſter of theſe Paſſes, to his *Sardinian* Majeſty, is therefore evident; as is, of Courſe, the Importance of this Victory: For Marſhal *Belleiſle* having formed a Project to invade him from the County of *Nice*, by the Valley of the *Stura*, at the ſame Time that his Brother made this Irruption from *Dauphiny*, it is eaſy to ſee what Difficulties our *brave* and *faithful Ally* would have been expoſed to, if this double Scheme had ſucceeded.—But now, in all Probability, the Blow given to the *Chevalier* will cauſe the *Marſhal* to retire, if poſſible, without fighting, and remove the Seat of War once more out of *Italy*.

The Chevalier *de Belleiſle*'s particular Loſs is very conſiderable to the *French* King, as he was eſteemed one of the *greateſt Engineers* of his Age, and the *Soul* that animated all the *Councils* and *Actions* of the enterprizing Marſhal his Brother.

Mr. *Thomas Rowel*, the Meſſenger who brought the News of this Victory, was attack'd, at Night, between *Ilford* and *Stratford*, by two Highwaymen, who robb'd him of his Watch and about 70 *l.* in Ducats, Moidores, *&c.* and ſoon after put up at the *Bull Inn* in *Whitechapel*, where the Poſt-Chaiſe came with the Meſſenger: The Boy who drove the Chaiſe, upon going into the Stable, knew the Horſes, and call'd to the People of the Houſe, which being overheard by one of the Highwaymen, he immediately ran out of the Inn-Yard and got clear off; but the other was ſeiz'd and carry'd to the *Compter*, and being next Day examin'd by the Lord Mayor, was by him committed to *Newgate*.

The following brave Action in America *deſerves to be recorded.*

BOSTON, *April* 30.

A LETTER *from Capt.* PHINEAS STEVENS, *Commander of the Fort at* N. 4, 40 *Miles above* Northfield, *dated* April 7, 1747.

OUR Dogs being very much diſturbed, which gave us Reaſon to think, that the Enemy were about, occaſioned us not to open the Gate at the uſual Time; but one of our Men being deſirous to know the Certainty, ventured out privately to ſet on the Dogs, about Nine o'Clock in the Morning, and went about 20 Rods from the Port, firing off his Gun, and ſaying *Chabey* to the Dogs. On which the Enemy, being within a few Rods, immediately aroſe from behind a Log and fired, but thro' the Goodneſs of God the Man got into the Fort with only a ſlight Wound: The Enemy then being diſcovered, immediately aroſe from all their Ambuſhments, and attack'd us on all Sides; the Wind being very high, and every Thing exceeding dry, they ſet Fire to all the old Fences, and alſo to a Log-houſe at about 40 Rods Diſtance from the Fort to the Weſtward, ſo that within a few Minutes we were entirely ſurrounded with Fire. All which was performed with the moſt hideous Shouting and Firing from all Quarters, which they continued in a very terrible Manner until the next Day at Eleven o'Clock at Night without Intermiſſion, during which Time we had no Opportunity either to eat or ſleep: But notwithſtanding all their Shoutings and Threatnings, our Men ſeemed not to be in the leaſt daunted, but

but fought with great Reſolution; which doubtleſs gave the Enemy Reaſon to think we had determined to ſtand it out to the laſt Degree. The Enemy had provided themſelves with a Sort of Fortification, which they had determined to puſh before them, and ſo bring Fuel to the Side of the Fort in order to burn it down, but inſtead A of performing what they threatened, and ſeemed to be immediately going to undertake, they called to us, and demanded a Ceſſation of Arms until Sun-riſe the next Morning (which was granted) at which Time they ſaid they could come to a Parley. Accordingly the *French* General *Debelina* came, with about fifty or ſixty of his Men with a Flag of Truce, and ſtruck it down within B about 20 Rods of the Fort, in plain Sight of the ſame, and ſaid, 'If we would ſend 'three Men to him, he would ſend as 'many to us;' to which we complied. The General ſent in a *French* Lieutenant with a *French* Soldier and an *Indian*. Upon our Men's going to the Monſieur, he made the following Propoſal, *viz.* 'That in C 'Caſe we would immediately reſign up 'the Fort, we ſhould all have our Lives, 'and Liberty to put on all the Cloaths we 'had, and alſo take a ſufficient Quantity of 'Proviſions to carry us to *Montreal*, and 'bind up Proviſions and Blankets, lay down 'our Arms, and march out of the Fort.' Upon our Men's returning he deſired, 'That 'the Captain of the Fort would meet him D 'half Way, and give an Anſwer to the 'above Propoſal,' which I did; and upon my meeting the Monſieur, he did not wait for me to give an Anſwer, but went on in the following Manner, *viz.* 'That what 'he had promiſed he was ready to per-'form, but upon our Refuſal, he would 'immediately ſet the Fort on Fire, or run 'over the Top; for he had 700 Men with E 'him, and if we made any farther Reſiſt-'ance, and ſhould happen to kill one *In-'dian*, we might expect to be all put to 'the Sword. The Fort, ſaid he, I am re-'ſolved to have or die; now do what you 'pleaſe, for I am as eaſy to have you fight 'as to give it up.' I told the General, 'That in Caſe of Extremity his Propoſal 'would do, but inaſmuch as I was ſent F 'here by my Maſter the Captain-General 'to defend this Fort, it would not be con-'ſiſtent with my Orders to give it up, 'unleſs I was better ſatisfied that he was 'able to perform what he threatened;' and furthermore I told him, 'That it was but 'poor Encouragement to reſign into the 'Hands of an Enemy, that upon one of G 'them being killed, would put all to 'the Sword, when it was very probable 'we had killed ſome of them already.' 'Well, ſaid he, go into the Fort, and ſee 'whether your Men dare fight any more 'or not, and give an Anſwer quick, for 'my Men want to be fighting.' Where-upon I came into the Fort, and called the Men all together, and informed them what the General had ſaid; and then put it to the Vote which they choſe, either to fight or reſign; and they voted to a Man to ſtand it out, as long as they had Life; upon this I return'd the Anſwer, 'That we 'were determined to ſtand it out;' upon which they gave a Shout and then fired, and ſo continued firing and ſhouting, until Day-light next Morning, (it being now about Noon) when they called to us, and ſaid, *Good Morning*, and deſired a Ceſſa-tion of Arms for two Hours, that they might come to a Parley, which was granted. The General did not come himſelf, but ſent two *Indians*, who came within about eight Rods of the Fort, and ſtuck down their Flag, and deſired that I would ſend out two Men to them, which I did; and the *Indians* made the following Propoſal, *viz.* 'That in Caſe I would ſell them Proviſion, 'they would leave us, and not fight any 'more; and deſired my Anſwer,' which was, 'That ſelling them Proviſion for Mo-'ney was contrary to the Law of the Na-'tion; but if they would ſend in a Captive 'for every five Buſhels of Corn, I would 'ſupply them.' Upon the *Indians* returning, the General this Anſwer, four or five Guns were fired againſt the Fort, and then they withdrew, as we ſuppoſe, for we heard no more of them.

In all this Time we had ſcarce Opportu-nity to eat or ſleep; the Ceſſation of Arms gave us no great Matter of Reſt; for we ſuſpected they did it to obtain an Advan-tage againſt us: I believe Men were never known to hold out with better Reſolution; for they did not ſeem to deſire to ſit or lie ſtill one Minute.—There were but 30 Men in the Fort, and altho' we had ſome Thou-ſands of Guns fired at us, there were but two Men ſlightly wounded, *viz. John Brown*, jun. and *Joſeph Ealy*.

By the above Account you may form ſome Idea of the diſtreſſed Circumſtances we were under, to have ſuch an Army of ſtarved Creatures around us, whoſe Neceſ-ſity obliged them to be the more earneſt. They ſeem'd every Minute as tho' they were going to ſwallow us up, uſing all the threatning Language they poſſibly could in-vent, with ſhouting and firing as if the Heavens and Earth were coming together; but notwithſtanding all this our Courage held out to the laſt.

A very beautiful Silver-hilted Sword has been purchaſed by Order, and at the Ex-pence of the Hon. Commodore *Knowles*, to be preſented to Capt. *Stevens*, for his Bravery in the Defence of the Fort above-mention'd.

Some

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Some Obſervations *on a Sort of* LIBELLA *or* EPHEMERON, *by Mr.* PETER COLLINSON, *F. R. S.*

AS I walk'd by the River's Side at *Winchester*, I was told, that now was the Time of Year that the *May Flies*, a Species of *Libella*, came up out of the Waters, and were ſeen for a few Days, and then diſappear'd. A

May 26, 1744, I was firſt ſhewn it by the Name of *May Fly*, on account of its annual Appearance in that Month. It lies all the Year (but a few Days) in the Bottom or Sides of the River, near the Likeneſs of the Nymph of the ſmall common *Libella*'s; but when it is mature, it riſes up to the Surface of the Water, and ſplits open its Caſe; then, with great Agility, up ſprings the new Animal, with a ſlender Body, with 4 blackiſh-vein'd, tranſparent, ſhinning Wings, with 4 black Spots in the upper Wings; the under Wings much ſmaller than the upper ones; with 3 long Hairs in its Tail. B C

The Huſks or *Exuviæ* that it leaves behind float innumerable on the Water. It ſeems to me a Species of *Ephemeron*; and I imagined it was the ſame Inſect deſcribed by *Goedart* and *Swammerdam*; but a few Days convinced me otherwiſe, for I ſoon found theſe had a longer Duration than theirs.

The next Buſineſs (after this Creature is diſengaged from the Water) is flying about to find a proper Place to fix on (as Trees, Buſhes, *&c.*) to wait for its approaching Change, which is effected in 2 or 3 Days. D

The firſt Hint I received of this wonderful Operation was ſeeing their *Exuviæ* hanging on a Hedge. I then collected a great many, and put them in Boxes; and, by ſtrictly obſerving them, I could tell when they were ready to put off their old Cloaths, tho' ſo lately put on. E

I had the Pleaſure to ſhew my Friends one that I held on my Finger all the while it performed this great Work: It was ſurpriſing to ſee how eaſily the back part of the Fly ſplit open, and produced the new Birth, which I could not perceive partakes of any Thing from its Parent, but leaves Head, Body, Wings, Legs, and even its three-hair'd Tail behind, or the Caſes of them. After it has repoſed itſelf a-while, it flies with great Briſkneſs to ſeek its Mate.

In the new Fly a remarkable Difference is ſeen in their Sexes, which I did not ſo eaſily perceive in their firſt State being then, Male and Female, much of a Size; but now the Male was much the ſmalleſt, and the Hairs in their Tail much the longeſt. F G

I was very careful to ſee if I could find them ingendring; But all that I could diſcover was, that the Males ſeparated, and kept under Cover of the Trees, remote from the River. Hither the Females reſorted, and mix'd with them in their Flight (great Numbers together) with a very briſk Motion of darting or ſtriking at one another when they met, with great Vigour, like as Houſe-Flies will do in a ſunny Room. This they continued to do for many Hours, and this ſeem'd to me their Way of Coition; which muſt be quick and ſoon performed, as they are of ſo ſhort Duration.

When the Females were impregnated, they ſoon left the Company of the Males, and ſought the Rivers, and kept conſtantly playing up and down on the Waters. It was very plainly ſeen, every Time they darted down, they ejected a Cluſter of Eggs, which ſeemed a pale bluiſh Speck, like a ſmall Drop of Milk, as they were ſinking to the Bottom of the River; and then, by the Elaſticity of their Tails, they ſpring up again, and then dart down again. Thus they continue, until they have exhauſted their Stock of Eggs, and ſpent their Strength, being ſo weak that they can riſe no more, but fall a Prey to the Fiſh.

But by much the greateſt Numbers periſh on the Waters, which are covered with them. This is the End of the Females; but the Males never reſort to the River that I could perceive; but, after they have done their Office, drop down, languiſh, and die, under the Trees and Buſhes.

I obſerved this Species of the *Libella* abounded moſt with Females; which was very neceſſary, conſidering the many Enemies they have in their ſhort Appearance; for both Birds and Fiſh are very fond of them, and, no doubt, under the Water they are a Food for ſmall aquatick Inſects.

What is further remarkable in this ſurpriſing Creature is, that, in a Life of three or four Days, it eats nothing, ſeems to have no *Apparatus* for that Purpoſe, but brings up with it out of the Water ſufficient Support to enable it to ſhed its Skin, and perform the principal Ends of Life with great Vivacity.

They appear at Six o'Clock in the Evening. On the 26th of *May* I perceived a few; but the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, it was a Sight very ſurpriſing and entertaining, to ſee the Rivers teeming with innumerable pretty nimble flying Animals, and almoſt every Thing near covered with them; when I looked up, the Air was full of them, as high as I could diſcern; and ſeemed ſo thick, and always in Motion, as when one looks up and ſees the Snow coming down: And yet this wonderful Appearance, in three or four Days after the laſt of *May* totally diſappeared.

MATRI.

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MATRIMONY.

A DIALOGUE.

Tranſlated from *ERASMUS.*

Mrs. Snap *and Mrs.* Eaſy.

Mrs. Eaſy. GOOD Morrow to you, good Mrs. *Snap.*

Mrs. Snap. And to you, my Dear: Why you look prettier than uſual, this Morning!

E. What, do you begin with your Jeers already?

S. No, upon my word; I really think you do.

E. Perhaps then, 'tis my new Gown that ſets me off a little.

S. That may very well be; for I never ſaw a prettier thing in my life. What, 'tis *Engliſh* Cloth, is it not?

E. The Wool was from *England*; but 'twas dyed at *Venice.*

S. Lord, it feels ſofter than any Silk! and what a genteel pleaſing Scarlet 'tis of! Pray, who made you this fine Preſent?

E. He that beſt ſhould do it; my Huſband.

S. How happy are you, to have met with ſuch a Huſband! but as for mine, ——— I would rather have been marry'd to a Poſt.

E. For God's ſake, what was that you was ſaying? have you had any differences then already?

S. How is it poſſible not to differ with ſuch a Wretch, as I have got? —— You ſee, how ragged he keeps me. —— I'll be hang'd if I am not quite aſhamed to ſtir out of Doors; when I ſee every Day how well other People go dreſt, whoſe Huſbands can't afford it half ſo well as mine.

E. Ah, my dear Friend! the beſt Dreſs for a Woman, (as our Doctor ſaid t'other Day in the Pulpit) is not the Dreſs of her Body, but her Virtue, and the Ornaments of her mind. Looſe Women muſt dreſs out, to take the Eyes of People; but an honeſt Woman is ſufficiently ſet off, if ſhe looks well in the Eyes of her Huſband.

S. And yet my good Man, that is ſo exceeding frugal to his Wife, can fling away the large Fortune he received with me, with both his Hands, for other Things!

E. For what other Things, pray?

S. Why, for juſt what he pleaſes; —— his Wine, — and Women, — and Dice —

E. Lord, my dear, why do you ſpeak ſo loud?

S. 'Tis but the Truth, and I don't care who hears it. And, at Night, when I have been laying and expecting him, God knows how long; in reels he, as drunk as *David's* Sow; flounces down by my Side; ſnores all Night long; neglects me, ſpoils all my Sheets, &c. ——

E. St! conſider that you diſgrace yourſelf, when you are diſparaging your Huſband.

S. Let me die, if I would not rather lie with a Hog, than with ſuch a Beaſt of a Huſband, as he is!

E. And don't you rattle him for all this?

S. Yes, I give him his own: I let him know, that I have a Tongue in my Head, I'll warrant you.

E. And how does he take it?

S. Why, at firſt he us'd to endeavour to raiſe his Voice to as high a Pitch as mine, and imagined, like a Fool as he was, to out-ſcold me.

E. And did theſe Quarrels of yours never come to ſomething worſe?

S. We were once exceedingly near it.

E. Lord preſerve you!

S. He ſhook his Cudgel at me, roar'd like a great Ox, and threaten'd ———

E. And was not you frighten'd out of your Wits?

S. No, marry was not I: I ran immediately, and caught up the Cricket; and if he had touch'd me with one of his Fingers, I would certainly have broke his Head for him.

E. What a Shield you was forc'd to make uſe of! ———

S. I don't believe but what I'm as ſtrong as he.

E. Ah, my Dear, this is not right!

S. Not right! Sure if he won't uſe me like a Chriſtian, I ſhould be glad to uſe him like a Dog.

E. But don't you conſider, that we are taught to ſubmit ourſelves to our Huſbands, and to look upon them as our Lords and Maſters?

S. That may be: But then they ought to love and cheriſh us. Let him but remember to do his Duty, and I warrant you I'll do mine.

E. But when Things are come to that paſs, that one muſt give way to the other, certainly 'tis proper that the Wife ſhould yield to her Huſband.

S. But how can I call him a Huſband, who uſes me only like a Servant?

E. Well, but pray tell me — Did this Behaviour of yours make him leave off threatening you?

S. Yes, that it did; and 'twas well for him, that it did ſo: for otherwiſe I ſhould have comb'd his Head for him.

E. But you did not leave off your ſcolding at him, for all that?

S. Nor will, while I live.

E. And what does he do while you are ſcolding?

S. He! why, ſometimes he falls aſleep; ſometimes he will look round, and laugh at me; and ſometimes he will take up an old Kit that he has got, with ſcarce three Strings to it, and fall a ſcraping upon it, as loud as ever he can, to drown my Voice.

E. And does not that provoke you a good deal?

S. O, more than I can expreſs to you! —— I could be glad to ſcratch his eyes out.

E. My dear Friend, will you give me leave to open my Mind to you freely? ——

S. With all my Heart.

E. I ſhall be always glad, if you will uſe the ſame Freedom with me; and indeed who ſhould uſe this Openneſs to one another, if we ſhould not, who have been acquainted ſo intimately, quite from our Cradles?

S. That we have; and of all my Acquaintance, there never was any one that I loved ſo dearly as I do you.

E. Why then, — in the firſt Place, for God's ſake conſider, that whatever ſort of Man your Huſband may be, there is no getting rid of him, at preſent. Formerly, when married Couples diſagreed, they could be divorced. There was that Remedy at leaſt, when Things could not be made up. But now even that is taken away; and he muſt be your Huſband, and you muſt be his Wife, as long as you are both in the Land of the Living.

S. A Miſchief take thoſe, who took that Remedy away from us.

E. Take care what you ſay! 'twas our Saviour himſelf that did it.

S. I can hardly believe that.

E. It certainly was. And the only thing now left us, to reſtore the Marriage Union, is by conforming ourſelves to each other's Temper and Manners, as much as we can.

S. What! would you have me new-mould my Fellow entirely?

E. Depend upon it, Huſbands are, in a great meaſure, whatever their Wives have a mind to make them.

S. Why, pray now, how do you and your Huſband agree?

E. Extremely well,—at preſent.

S. It has not been always ſo well, then?

E. It has never been quite bad with us. Now and then ſome little Differences have ariſen; which might have grown to a Quarrel, had it not been prevented by a mutual Compliance of Tempers. Each Perſon has his particular Inclinations, Humours, and Faults; theſe, in Matrimony in particular, we ought to get acquainted with, without being fretted with them, if poſſible.

S. True.

E. Now it often happens in Matrimony, that the Parties loſe their mutual Complaiſance, at firſt, for want of being acquainted with each other's Tempers: And this is a Fault that ſhould be guarded againſt at the firſt ſetting out. For after they have once taken a Diſlike to one another, 'tis very difficult to reconcile them; eſpecially if it has run to high Words, and ſevere Reproaches. When you have mended a Piece of China, you muſt take great care of it at firſt; for then the leaſt Accident will break it; but give it Time to dry, and it will ſtand a good Shock. In the ſame manner, one muſt uſe one's utmoſt Endeavours at firſt, that the Friendſhip begun between a new-married Couple ſhould grow ſtronger and firmer; and that is beſt done by conforming to one another's Tempers: For that Love which is founded only on Beauty, is of a very ſhort Continuance.

S. But pray tell me, by what Arts did you bring your Huſband to conform himſelf to your Temper?

E. I'll tell you, that you may do the ſame.

S. Ay, if that's poſſible!

E. Nothing is more eaſy, if you have a mind to it: For he is young, and ſo are you; and, I think, you have not been married a full Year yet.

S. Not quite.

E. I'll tell you then;— but you muſt promiſe never to ſpeak of it.

S. That I do, moſt heartily.

E. My firſt Care was, to make myſelf as agreeable to my Huſband in every thing as I could, and to do nothing that could give him any Pain. I ſtudied his Inclinations and Taſte; the very Times and Seaſons of his doing Things; what was apt to pleaſe him, and what to fret him; as much as thoſe do, who tame Elephants and Lions, or any other ſavage Creatures, which are not to be ſubdued by Force.

S. Juſt ſuch a ſort of Beaſt is that which I have got at home!

E. Thoſe who manage Elephants, never go in to them in white Cloaths; and thoſe who manage wild Bulls, never go in to them in red; becauſe theſe are the Colours which are apt to put thoſe Creatures in a Paſſion: Like your Tigers, which will be driven into ſuch a Fury at the Sound of a Drum, that they will even tear their own Fleſh for Rage. You ſee, that even thoſe who manage Horſes, have their Words and Sounds, and their patting and ſtroaking them upon the Neck, to mollify and tame them. How much more ought a Woman to ſtudy all the Arts of taming her Man; when they are obliged to live always in the

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the ſame Houſe, and to lie in the very ſame Bed together?

S. Pray go on with the Methods you made uſe of.

E. When I had thoroughly ſtudied his Inclinations and Taſte, I took care to avoid doing any thing that ſhould offend him.

S. How could you manage that?

E. In the firſt Place, in the Management of all Houſhold Affairs, which belongs, you know, more particularly to the Wife, I took great care not only that nothing ſhould be wanting, but that every thing ſhould agree with his Taſte even to the ſmalleſt Trifles.

S. As how?

E. Why, ſuppoſe my Huſband liked one ſort of Meat more than another; or loved ſuch a Thing roaſt, rather than boiled; or choſe to have his Bed made in ſuch a particular manner ——

S. But what could you have done to oblige a Man, that is either always from home, or as drunk as a Beaſt when he comes home?

E. Stay a little; I ſhall to that by and by. If my Huſband was in a graver fit than ordinary, and ſeem'd thoughtful; I did not uſe to fall a tittering and fondling of him, as many Women are too apt to do, but put on a grave and thoughtful Air myſelf. For as a Looking-glaſs, if 'tis good, always gives you the very Face and Air of the Perſon who regards it, ſo ſhould a good Wife reflect the Temper of her Huſband; and not be gay when he is ſad, nor chearful when he ſeems to be in Pain. If ever he happen'd to be angry with me for any thing, I either ſoftned him by my mild Anſwers, or yielded to his Paſſion, in Silence, till that began to go off; and ſo gave me the time either of excuſing myſelf, or tenderly admoniſhing him. I uſed to do much the ſame whenever he came home any thing fluſh'd with Liquor: I took care then to ſay nothing to him, but what was gay and lively; and to uſe no other Method to get him to Bed, but my Affection and my Careſſes.

S. But how wretched muſt the Condition of us Wives be, to be obliged thus to comply with all the Paſſions and Follies of our Huſbands!

E. Don't you think then that this Compliance muſt be mutual, and that they are obliged to bear as much from our Humours, as we are from them? There are ſome Things too, in which a Woman may be obliged to adviſe her Huſband; but that ſhould never be, but on weighty Affairs; for as to Trifles, 'tis better to let them paſs, as if you had not ſeen or obſerved any thing of them.

S. And how then?

E. When you ſee he is quite at Leiſure, and quite in a good Humour, in one of his cleareſt and calmeſt Hours, take an Opportunity, when you are alone together, to adviſe him, or rather to entreat him, to have a little more Regard in ſuch and ſuch an Affair, to his Circumſtances, his Reputation, or his Health; and even this kind Sort of Advice ſhould be intermix'd and ſoften'd with ſome enlivening Turn and gentle Endearments. Sometimes I begin with him to promiſe me not to be angry with me for what I am going to ſay to him; that I am but a weak Woman, and am perhaps but too much concern'd for any thing that I think may affect him ſo nearly. As ſoon as ever I have told him what I wanted to ſay, I always turn away the Diſcourſe to ſomething elſe, and as much as I can to ſomething that may be diverting. For the great and moſt general Fault of us Women is, that when once we have began to talk of any thing, we don't know how to leave off.

S. Yes, yes, we are told of that often enough.

E. One thing I always took particular Care of, never to differ with my Huſband before Company; nor ever to ſay any thing of our Difference out of the Houſe. A Quarrel is much more eaſily made up when it has went no farther than yourſelves. But if any thing ſhould happen of ſuch a Nature, that it can neither be borne, nor can be cured by private Admonitions, if we muſt complain to ſome Body elſe, in order to get it amended; in all ſuch Caſes, 'tis more proper to ſpeak of it to your Huſband's Relations than to your own; and to temper your Complaint in ſuch a Manner, that they may ſee it is not your Huſband, but his Fault that you are angry with; and don't lay it out ſo fully as it might bear, that when it comes to be talk'd over, your Huſband himſelf may ſee that you have ſpared him, and find himſelf in Part oblig'd to you, even in your Complaints.

S. Why, one muſt be a downright Philoſopher to be able to do all this.

E. By this means you will oblige him to uſe you as tenderly, if there ſhould be any Occaſion.

S. But there are People, I can tell you, that 'tis impoſſible to oblige.

E. I don't think ſo; but ſuppoſe there was, the firſt thing to be conſider'd is, that let our Huſbands Tempers be ever ſo bad, there is no Help for us, we muſt bear with them: 'tis therefore better to try to ſoften them by all the good-natur'd Methods we can think of, than to aggravate them, and make them every Day worſe and worſe, by our Oppoſition. But what if I could give you Inſtances of Huſbands that have got the better of their Wives ill Temper by good Uſage? And are we not obliged to try the ſame Methods to get the better of theirs?

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S. I am ſure, if you want any ſuch Inſtance, you muſt not go to our Houſe for it.

E. There is a certain Gentleman that I am very well acquainted with, that will help me to one. He is a Scholar, a Man of particular good Senſe, and great Knowledge of the World. He married a young Lady that was but Seventeen, and who had had no Education but that which was to be got in the old Manſion-Houſe of her Father, who was a meer Country Gentleman, and a great Fox-hunter. My Friend did not make any Objection to this, becauſe he thought that he could the better form her to his own Mind; and ſo after they were married, he began to teach her to Read, and to play upon the Harpſichord, and in ſhort, endeavour'd to inſtruct her in every thing that might make her fit to appear in the World. She, who had never been uſed to learn any thing in her Life, and who had paſſed all her time in nothing but ſauntering, and romping with the Servants, cou'd not bear this Alteration; ſhe abominated every thing that he wanted to teach her, grew ſtubborn, and when he endeavour'd to talk her out of her ill Humour, wou'd burſt out into endleſs Fits of crying and ſobbing, and ſometimes went ſo far, as to fling herſelf down upon the Ground, and beat her Head againſt the Floor, as if ſhe had a Mind to deſtroy herſelf. As my Friend found there was no Likelihood of his getting the better of this Stubbornneſs of her Temper, he put the beſt Face upon the Matter that he cou'd, and deſir'd her to take an Airing with him to her Father's, to divert her a little. That Propoſal his Wife join'd in with very readily. When they came there, he left my young Lady with her Mother and Siſters, and took a Ride out himſelf with her Father, who was mounting for his uſual Sport. Whilſt they were out, he took an Opportunity of ſeparating him from the reſt of the Company, and when they were alone together, told him, "That he had hop'd to have met with an amiable Companion for Life in his Daughter; but that on the contrary, ſhe did nothing but cry, and vex herſelf; that every thing he could ſay to her had proved ineffectual; and that he therefore begg'd his Aſſiſtance toward getting the better of her Obſtinacy and ill Humours." The old Gentleman reply'd, that he had given his Daughter up to him, and that if ſhe did not mind what he ſaid to her, the Power was in his own Hand, and he might Horſewhip her into good Temper if he had a Mind to it. My Friend ſaid, that he was ſenſible that was in his Power; but that he was unwilling to apply the laſt Remedy, if a Cure cou'd be brought about by any other Means; and that he hop'd it might be done by the Aſſiſtance of his Advice and Authority. On this, the old Gentleman promiſed to try what he cou'd do with her; and a Day or two after, when only he and his Daughter were ſitting in the Garden together, he put on a very ſevere Look, and began with her in the following Manner. "You can't but know, child, thet you are a very plain Girl, and that you are full as ill-natur'd as you are ugly. With theſe Qualifications I did not think it would ever have been in my Power to get any Body to marry you; however, after beating about a great deal of Ground, I did at laſt ſpring this Gentleman for you, and a worthy Gentleman he is as any in the Country, one that many of your Betters, I can tell you, wou'd lick their Lips at; and yet you, like a perverſe Thing as you are, never conſider what Pains your Father has been at to ſettle you ſo well; nor what a Treaſure you enjoy in ſuch a Huſband, but muſt be rebelling againſt him"—and then he ſwore a great Oath. The reſt of his Speech was ſo often intermixt with the ſame Figure of Oratory, that I can't well repeat it to you; and in ſhort, concluded with his threat'ning to break every Bone in her Skin, if ſhe did not mend her Manners, and uſe her Huſband as ſhe ought to do. Upon this, poor Miſs, ſtruck with the Truth of what he ſaid, and the Menaces he uſed, fell down upon her Knees, begg'd him to forgive her what was paſſed, and promiſed him to behave herſelf as ſhe ſhould do for the future. The old Gentleman told her, that ſhe ſhould take Care to be as good as her Word; and that if ſhe would be a good Girl, ſhe ſhould find that he would be a good Father to her.

S. And what Effects had this?

E. When ſhe left her Father, ſhe retir'd into her Chamber, where ſhe happen'd to find her Huſband, and as ſoon as ſhe ſaw him, ſhe knelt down at his Feet, and ſaid, "My dear Huſband, hitherto I have neither known myſelf nor you; for the future you ſhall find me quite another Creature, only I beg you to forgive and forget my paſt Behaviour." Her Huſband took her up in his Arms, and embraced her tenderly, and promiſed her that nothing ſhould be wanting to make her happy on his Side, if ſhe did but keep to her Reſolution.

S. And did ſhe keep to it?

E. To the very laſt Day of her Life; nor was there any thing ever that ſhe did not ſubmit her ſelf to with Pleaſure, if ſhe thought 'twould pleaſe her Husband; ſo great was the Love that from that time ſprung up and grew between them. Several Years after this, ſhe uſed frequently to bleſs herſelf for having met with ſuch a Husband, who uſed this Method of reclaiming her, with-

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without which (as she own'd) she must have been the most good for nothing Creature in the Universe.

S. Ay, such Husbands are as rarely to be met with as a white Crow.

E. If 'twould not be too tiresome to you, I cou'd tell you another Story of a Man that was reclaim'd by the good Nature of his Wife, that happen'd but lately, and in our own Town here.

S. I have nothing in the World to do, and am never tir'd with your Conversation.

E. The Man is of as good a Family as any in the Place, and gives up the greatest Part of his Time (as most of our Gentry do) to Hunting. One Day when he was upon his Sports, he met with a young Girl, whose Mother liv'd in a poor Cottage in the Neighbourhood. He fell exceedingly in Love with her, tho' he was pretty far advanc'd in Years, and used to pass a great many of his Nights with her. Tho' he used to pretend Visits to some of his Brother Sportsmen, his Wife, (who was an exceeding good Woman) began to suspect the Truth of the Case, and upon Enquiry found out the Intrigue; and pretending one Day to make a Visit somewhere else, went to this old Woman's House, where she soon fish'd out the whole Affair; which Room they lay in, whence they got their Wine, and in what Manner they used to junket together. There was scarce any Furniture in the whole House, and the very walls were naked. On this the Lady goes Home, and return'd the next Day with a whole Cart-load of Furniture. There was a very pretty Chintz Bed, Chairs and Hangings of the same; a Set of Plate for the Sideboard, and several other things that might be convenient. Beside all which she left a Purse of Guineas with the old Woman, and desir'd her that whenever the Gentleman came again, they wou'd treat him more handsomely than they had been used to do; and all the while did not say a word of being his Wife, but pretended that she was his Sister. The next time her Husband stole thither, he was surpriz'd to see his Apartment so well set out, and his Entertainment so much mended. Whence, for God's Sake, is all this Finery? says he. Why, they said, there was a Gentlewoman had called there, a Relation of his; that she had brought all those things with her, and had given Orders for his Reception in a better Manner than they could have afforded without her Assistance. He immediately suspected that it was his Wife who had done this; and on his Return Home, ask'd her whether she had been there? She did not deny it. And why did you send all those good Things there? Why, my Dear, says she, you have been always used to live in a much better manner; I found that you must be at great Inconveniency there, and I thought it my Duty, since you must go there, to prevent your suffering, as much as I cou'd.

S. How monstrously good the poor Woman was! What, and send them a Bed too? Had I been in her Place, I wou'd rather have made a Bed of Brambles and stinging Nettles for them.

E. Only hear the End of it. The Gentleman was so struck with the Goodness and Sweetness of his Wife's Temper, that he broke off his Intrigue directly, kept constant to his Wife, and by doing so, soon began to find more Happiness with her than ever he had done Abroad. —— I believe you know *Will Holland?*

S. Very well.

E. You know then, that he was young when he married his good old Woman.

S. Ay, he did not marry her, so much as her Fortune.

E. That's very true, he dislik'd her very much, and used to keep Company with a common Woman in the Neighbourhood, and very seldom din'd or supp'd at Home. What wou'd you have done now in this Case?

S. Done! Why I wou'd have flown to his Jilt and scratch'd her Eyes out, and when he was going out to sot with her, I wou'd have emptied the Chamber-pot upon his Head; he shou'd not have wanted for Liquor, I warrant him.

E. But how much more prudently did his Wife behave? She invited his Mistress to come and live in the House with them, and always treated her with a great deal of Civility. By this Means she kept her Husband from being so perpetually abroad, and if ever he did happen to sup out with her, she used to send them some pretty Dish or other, dress'd in as elegant a Manner as possible, with her Compliments and Wishes that they might pass their Time agreeably.

S. Well, for my Part, I had rather be in my Grave, than to play the Bawd for my own Husband.

E. However, consider the Effects a little. Was not this better than to have confirm'd her Husband's Hatred to her, and to have been always at Daggers-drawing together?

S. It may be better, but I could never have brought myself to do so.

E. I'll give you one Instance more, and have done. Our good Neighbour here, at the next Door, who is a very worthy Man, but too apt to be in a Passion, beat his Wife some time ago, tho' she is one of the best Wives in the World. She, poor Woman! retired into her Closet; and there sat venting her Grief in nothing but Sighs and Tears. Sometime after, her Husband happened to go in there for something that he wanted, and found his Wife in that melancholy

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choly Situation, "Hey dey! cry'd he, "what have you kept crying and ſobbing "here for all this while, like a Child?" 'And what would you have me do?' (re-'plied ſhe) is it not better for me to lament 'your ill Uſage of me here, in Secret, than 'to have bawled it all over the Neighbour-'hood, in half this Time, as a great many 'Wives would have done?' This mild Anſwer of hers quite diſarmed his Paſſion, and convinced him of her Tenderneſs for his Reputation: the Thought of which made him aſhamed of himſelf. In ſhort, it ended in his taking her kindly by the Hand, and promiſing her that he would never ſuffer himſelf to be ſo far tranſported again as to ſtrike her; and he has kept his Word ever ſince very faithfully.

S. I have brought mine to the ſame paſs, though by a different Way.

E. But though you don't fight, you are quarrelling eternally.

S. And what can I do to help it?

E. Firſt of all, you muſt paſs over any ill Uſage from him in Silence; and ſecondly, you muſt endeavour to win his Heart by Mildneſs, Civilities, and Endearments. By theſe Means you muſt conquer him in the End; or, at the leaſt, you will make him more civil to you than he is at preſent.

S. He's of too obſtinate a Temper to be tam'd by any thing I can ſay to him.

E. Ah! my Dear, don't think ſo. There is not any Beaſt ſo fierce, but that it may be tam'd by good Uſage; and therefore, doubtleſs, any Man may. Only try a few Months, and if you don't ſucceed, I will own myſelf to be in the wrong. There are ſome Faults too, which you muſt not ſee. But above all things, I beg you would be careful of this, not to fall into any Diſputes with your Husband in your Chamber, or when you are in Bed. Every thing there ſhould be pleaſing and agreeable; for if that Place, which is dedicated to the making Peace, and blotting out Offences, ſhould be profan'd by Ill-humours, and hard Words, then adieu to all Hopes of Reconciliation! And yet there are ſome Wives ſo exceſſively ill-temper'd, that they will fall a quarrelling, or complaining even in their ſofteſt Moments; and ſo embitter that very Pleaſure, which is ſo naturally adapted to take off any Remains of diſlike that might ſtick upon their Husbands Minds, from former Quarrels, or Diſagreements; that they diſappoint the End of it, and turn their very Remedies into Poiſons.

S. Ay, that has happen'd to me a hundred times.

E. Though a Wife is to endeavour at all times not to give any Uneaſineſs, that is the time in which ſhe is to be moſt careful of being entirely agreeable to her Husband.

S. Husband! why, I tell you, mine is a Beaſt.

E. Leave off thus ſpeaking ill of him: If our Husbands are bad, 'tis generally our own Faults. But to go on with the Subject that I was upon: Thoſe who deal in the Stories of the old Poets, tell us, that *Venus* (their Goddeſs of Matrimony) had a wonderful Girdle with all the Ingredients to procure Love incloſed in the Inſide of it; and this, they ſay, ſhe always put on when ever ſhe was going to Bed to her Husband.

S. That's an old Fable.

E. But 'tis not a Fable without a Moral. The Meaning of it is, that a Woman, on thoſe Occaſions, ſhou'd do every thing ſhe can to endear herſelf more to her Husband, or to recover his good will if ſhe had loſt it.

S. But where ſhall we get this magic Girdle?

E. There's no need of Magic in the Caſe. To live as we ought to do, and to be always obliging, is the ſtrongeſt and ſureſt Method of winning the Heart of a Husband.

S. But I cannot bring my ſelf to flatter, and careſs ſuch a Husband as mine is.

E. 'Tis your own Intereſt then, to make him otherwiſe than he is. If by conſulting the Cunning-man, you could get your Huſband transformed into a Hog, or a Bear, would you do it?

S. I can't tell.

E. No! what would you rather have a Hog to lie with you than a Man?

S. No; I would rather have a Man for my Bedfellow.

E. Well, and if by the Help of the Cunning-Man, you could make a Huſband that was a Sot quite ſober, or one that was extravagant careful, or one that was indifferent fond, wou'd not you do it?

S. Undoubtedly: But what are the Arts that can work ſuch Miracles?

E. Thoſe Arts are in your own Hands, if you will but exert them. Your Huſband you can't get rid of, but you may make him better if you pleaſe; and the better you make him, the more do you conſult your own Intereſt. At preſent you keep your Eyes fixt upon his Faults only, and that increaſes your Diſlike to him continually: Every thing has a right and a wrong Side; you take your Huſband always on the bad Side, and therefore hate him: uſe yourſelf to view him on the good, and you'll ſoon come to love him. Before you was married to him, then was the Time of Enquiry into his Faults. In chuſing a Huſband, one can't be too careful; for when once one is married, 'tis too late for Complaints; and if one diſcovers Faults

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then, all we have to do is to endeavour to mend them. Before one marries, one ſhould not truſt one's own Eyes; for they may lead one to marry only a beautiful Outſide: one ſhould ſtudy the Temper of a Man, learn what his moſt intimate Acquaintance ſay of him, and not neglect even what common Report ſays of him: one can't enquire too much into his Faults then; but afterwards—

S. Your Advice, my Dear, is very right; but it comes a little too late.

E. But 'tis not too late to try to mend your Huſband. Have you any Child by him?

S. Yes.

E. How long ſince?

S. Some time ago.

E. What! ſome Months ago?

S. About ſeven Months.

E. Hey dey! Why you have as good Luck as the Woman, who boaſted of her having a full-grown Child in three Months Time.

S. No; mine was a little more Time than that.

E. Not if you reckon from your Wedding-day.

S. Ay! but I had ſeen my Huſband ſometime before we were married.

E. And can you breed at Sight then?

S. I don't know how 'twas; but one Day as we were ſitting together on a Couch, he began playing with me, and found I was very ticklish; and upon that, he tickled me ſo much, and made me laugh to ſuch a Degree, that I ſunk backward upon the Couch; and he followed me, and kiſs'd me into ſuch a Fit of Tittering, that, I vow I don't know what happened after; only, that ſometime after I began to find that my Stays ſate too tight about me.

E. After this, deſpiſe your Huſband if you can. Why, if he can get Children in Jeſt, what muſt he do when he comes to be in Earneſt?

S. Nay, for that Matter, I believe I am breeding again.

E. That's what one may very well expect; when the Soil is good, and is well cultivated.

S. Oh! as for Cultivation, he gives me rather too much of that.

E. That's a very uncommon Complaint among us Wives. But had he promiſed you Marriage before this Incident of the Couch.

S. Yes, he had.

E. So much the better. And is it a Boy?

S. Yes.

E. That may help greatly towards your Reconciliation, if you would but incline to it as you ſhould do. What ſort of a Character has your Huſband, among his Friends and Acquaintance?

S. They all ſay he's a good-natur'd, honeſt, friendly Man, as ever lived.

E. Then we ſhall certainly bring him to what we want.

S. He's ill-humour'd to no body but me.

E. Do you be good-humour'd to him in every thing; and, my Life for't, he will be good-humour'd to you. You muſt conſider too, that he is yet but a young Man, ſcarce four and twenty, I think; he has not yet learnt how to behave as a Maſter of a Family, and in a domeſtick Way: You muſt teach him by Degrees. I hope, you have never had any Thoughts of being divorc'd?

S. That I have many and many a time.

E. If that Thought ſhould ever come into your Head again, conſider with yourſelf, what a deſpicable Figure it is, that a Woman makes when ſhe is ſeparated from her Huſband. The greateſt Honour that a married Woman can have, is that of being well with her Huſband. Such is the Will of Nature, and of Heaven, who has made us to be dependent upon them. Conſider the true State of your Caſe; that you have a Huſband already, and cannot have a ſecond. Conſider your little Boy, that Tye of Love and Friendſhip between you. What muſt be done with that poor little Creature? Would you take him with you, and ſo rob your Huſband of his Right in him? or would you leave him with your Huſband, and rob yourſelf of all that Delight and Pleaſure you have in ſeeing him?— Beſides, have you any particular Enemies that wiſh Ill to you.

S. Yes, my own Mother-in-law, and my Huſband's Mother.

E. And do they wiſh extremely ill to you?

S. I dare ſay, they would be glad to have me under-ground.

E. Conſider then what a Pleaſure it muſt give them, to ſee you ſeparated from your Huſband: A Widow before your Time, nay, one of the worſt ſort of Widows, thoſe who can have no hopes of a ſecond Huſband.

S. I do think your Advice right, but dread the Pains I muſt take in purſuing it.

E. And did it not coſt you a great deal of Pains only to teach that Parrot there, to talk ſo well as he does?

S. A vaſt deal, that's certain.

E. And wou'd you be ſparing of your Pains in reforming your Huſband, to make all the reſt of your Life happy? How much Labour do ſome People go through to break a young Horſe, and make him fit for their Uſe? and ſhall we grudge any Labour, that may make us happy with our Huſbands?

S. What can I do?

E. Juſt what I have told you already. Take Care that every thing is neat and handſome about your Houſe; and that nothing appear therein, which may be diſagreeable to your Huſband, that he may love to be at Home. Do you always ſpeak in an obliging manner to him, without forgetting that Reſpect which is due from a Wife to her Huſband.

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band. Never appear ſullen to him; and yet take Care of being too pert. Dreſs neat and clean, but not too gay. Keep a handſome Table, and be ſure to order thoſe Things in their Seaſon, which you know your Huſband is moſt fond of. Be always eaſy and obliging to his Friends, and invite them yourſelf to dine with you, oftener than your own. At Table, behave chearfully, and endeavour to enliven the Converſation as much as you can. And if he ſhould take up his Fiddle to divert himſelf after Dinner, do you ſing the Tune that he is playing; and accompany him in his Diverſions. By theſe Means, you'll have more of his Company at Home, and prevent Expences abroad; for he will be apt to ſay to himſelf, "Sure "'tis an egregious Folly in me, to ſpoil my "Reputation, and ſpend my Money with "Miſtreſſes without Doors, when I have a "Wife at Home, that is more agreeable "than they, and that loves more ſincerely; "and where I have every thing handſomer, "and better about me, than I have with "them."

S. Do you think that would be the Effect of it?

E. As ſure as I am alive.—Well, I muſt go Home, and the next Time I come it ſhall be to pay your Huſband a Viſit, and to put him in Mind of his Duty and Intereſt, as I have you.

S. That's very well judg'd; but for God's Sake, don't let him find out what I have been ſaying to you; for he would tear the Houſe down, if he ſhould.

E. Never fear. I'll bring the Matter about ſo, that I will lead him to open his Complaints to me; and then will talk to him in ſo friendly and tender a manner, that I hope may ſoften and prepare him to take the Impreſſion we both wiſh. But I ſhall be obliged, my Dear, to tell two or three great Lies for you; for I muſt ſay how fondly and lovingly I have heard you talk of him.

S. Heaven ſend us Succeſs in our Attempt!

E. There's no Doubt of Succeſs, if you can but bring yourſelf to act as I have told you.

A Letter *lately received from a Gentleman who was in the Engagement in* Nova Scotia, *which we promiſed in our laſt, p.* 249. *It is dated from* Annapolis Royal, Feb. 10.

After the Diſaſter that befel *D'Anville*'s Squadron laſt Year, the *French* Troops that had been collected from *Canada*, *St. John*'s, and ſuch of the Inhabitants of *Nova Scotia*, as had revolted and joined them, with about 200 *Indians*, retreated from the Siege of *Annapolis-Royal* to *Minas*.

This being the Place of their general Rendezvous, is very commodious for their Purpoſe, as it is in the Center of the Settlements in the Province, is very populous and fruitful, containing about 1000 Families, and has always afforded a very large Supply of Proviſions to the *French* at *Louiſbourg*, before its Reduction, and ſince the Commencement of the War, has ſeldom been without a Body of armed *French* and *Indians*, who have been always plentifully ſubſiſted by the Inhabitants: There being no *Engliſh* Gariſon within 30 Leagues of it, the Enemy have always commanded the Country to our great Prejudice, free from any Apprehenſions of Danger, the Navigation of its River being too hazardous to admit Ships of Force very near the Town, by Reaſon of the Tide's ebbing near 60 Feet perpendicular in moſt of its Branches; and the Communication by Land to *Annapolis-Royal* is ſo difficult, as to make it impracticable to march a Number of Forces there without the Enemies getting timely Intelligence for their Retreat. In this Place of Security they remained after their Diſappointment, in Hopes of ſucceeding better in their Attempts another Year.

While they were in this Situation, it was determined at *Boſton* to detach 1500 Men, Part of the Forces raiſed for the Expedition againſt *Canada*, with Orders to diſpoſſeſs them of the Country, to ſeize on their Magazines, and thereby to prevent their carrying any new Projects into Execution, till ſome more effectual Meaſures could be taken to awe the Inhabitants, and to ſecure the Province to his Majeſty's Obedience.

It was late in the Year when this Reſolution was formed, and we could not embark till *November*, when you are ſenſible the Weather growing very cold, the Rivers begin to freeze over, the Seaſon is tempeſtuous, and the Strength of the Tides in the *Bay of Fundy* renders an Enterprize of this Kind very difficult; notwithſtanding we arrived ſafe at *Annapolis-Royal* with about 600 Men; 3 Tranſports from *Rhode-Iſland* were ſtranded on their Paſſage, Capt. *Perkins* and Company were ſhipwreck'd, one of the *New-Hampſhire* Veſſels put back to *New-England*, and another returned here, after meeting with ſo much Ice as to hinder her proceeding up the Bay; beſides, ſeveral other Veſſels with Stores, Proviſions, &c. were froze up here, before a fair Wind preſented for their Departure; ſo that we were able to muſter 500 only at the *Grand Prié* in *December*; after one of the moſt fatiguing Marches that can be conceived, being obliged to travel 50 Miles up to the Knees in Mud and Water, with our Arms, and 14 Days Proviſions on our Backs, fording near 20 Rivers and Creeks before we recovered the Town.

Here

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Here we found the Enemy had retreated, some Time before our Arrival, to *Chiegnecto*, a large Town at the Bottom of the Bay, from whence there is a ſhort and eaſy Communication with the *French* on the Iſland of *St. John*. Having quartered our Men in the compacteſt Part of the Town, by removing the Inhabitants to the adjacent Villages, our ſmall Stock of Proviſions being ſoon like to be expended, and the Weather too ſevere to admit of any Relief from *Annapolis*, we had Recourſe to the Inhabitants for a daily Supply; by this Means our Diſtreſs being known to them, they loſt no Time in apprizing the *French* and *Indians* at *Chiegnecto* and *St. John*'s Iſland of our Situation.

As this Country is full of Rivers and Creeks, which were all froze over, and rendered paſſable, the Enemy, to the Number of 700, made a forced March of three Weeks from *Chiegnecto*, encouraged by the Information they had received, and unhappily for us, arrived in a Storm of Snow that had continued about 30 Hours, and covered the Ground about four Feet deep. At this Juncture, by the Guidance of ſome of the Inhabitants, at Two o'Clock in the Morning, *Jan.* 31, they made their Attack, by ſurrounding all the Officers Quarters, killed the Centinels, and ruſhing into the Houſes, ſurprized us in our Beds, and before we had Time to put ourſelves in a Poſture of Defence, killed and wounded above 60 Men; however, we ſoon began to make a Reſiſtance, repulſed them at ſeveral Houſes, and continued fighting till Day-light, when being able to diſtinguiſh our Men from the Enemy, we made a reſolute Sally from our ſeveral Quarters, and forced our Way to the Main-guard, almoſt buried in Snow, altho' we had been obliged to quarter our Men for near two Miles thro' the Town.

As the Stone-Houſe, we had aſſembled our whole Force in, amounting to 300, was very ſmall, and impoſſible to ſerve us long as a Place of Defence, we made an Attempt to regain our Veſſels, with the ſmall Remains of our Stores, which the Enemy had poſſeſſed themſelves of; but the Want of Snow-Shoes convinced us it was impracticable, as we were ſoon plunged in the Snow, and our Arms rendered uſeleſs; the Enemy being provided with them, had all the Advantage over us, as if they had fought on firm Ground.

About 12 o'Clock they ſent in a Flag of Truce, requeſting a Surgeon to dreſs Capt. *Howe*'s Wounds, which were very dangerous, and propoſed a Ceſſation of Arms till his Return, to which we agreed; and afterwards to a Ceſſation till 9 next Morning. In the mean Time, finding our Powder and Ball reduced to 8 Charges a Man, our Bread ſufficient for a Day only, deſtitute of Fuel, and nigh 50 of our Number ſick or wounded, we capitulated on the following Terms, *viz.*

To march out with Drums beating, Colours flying, with all our Arms, Accoutrements, Cloathing, and a Pound of Powder and Ball proportionable, of their procuring, with ſix Days Proviſions, to *Annapolis-Royal*, engaging not to bear Arms at *Minas* nor *Chiegnecto* for ſix Months; and Yeſterday we arrived here, after a very difficult March, in the ſevereſt Weather I ever felt. Col. *Noble*, who commanded, was ſhot early in the Engagement, fighting in his Shirt; his Brother and three more Officers were killed, two of them confined in their Beds for 3 Weeks by a Fever, about 60 Men killed, and 50 taken Priſoners, including 5 Officers; we left behind 50 Sick and Wounded, to be ſent after us when they are able to march.

This Attempt of the Enemy plainly ſhews us how little Dependence is to be had on the Inhabitants of this Province, who have moſt of them either very openly joined, or ſecretly aſſiſted the *French* during the whole Courſe of the War; and unleſs ſome vigorous Methods are taken to curb them, we riſk the Loſs of a Country of as much Conſequence to us, and more to the *French*, than *Cape Breton*, as it is full of able-bodied Men, who wait for nothing but the Reduction of *Annapolis-Royal*, to ſhew themſelves the moſt zealous Subjects to the *French* King that he is Maſter of; their Heads being filled with the higheſt Ideas of the *French* Grandeur, and their Attachment to the *Romiſh* Faith, added to an inbred Averſion to every Thing that is *Engliſh*, makes them more difficult to deal with, than our open Enemies.

It is to them we are indebted for our Misfortune, and to their Perfidy and Principles it is owing, that not a ſingle Proteſtant Family has been ſettled in the Country during a 30 Years Peace.

F *Extract of the* East-India Company's *Advices from the Governor and Council of* Bombay, *dated* Jan. 16 *and* 19, 1746-7, *received over Land*, June 29, 1747.

IN our laſt, dated *Nov.* 7th, we imparted the Reports we had heard of the Loſs of your Settlement of *Fort St. George*, which we are heartily concerned to ſay has proved true*.

R r We

* *See an Account of it, p.* 158; *A Collection of Reports concerning it, p.* 211; *A Deſcription of it, p.* 217;

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We are informed from *Fort St. David*, that the next Defigns of the *French* were intended againſt that Place, after which it was generally believed they were bound for this Coaſt, but were diſappointed by a violent Storm which happened at *Madraſs* on the 2d of *October* laſt, and carried away the Maſts of 3 of their Ships, and foundered 3 others, in which 1200 Men were computed to have periſhed.

Three *French* Ships ſailed from *Madraſs* in good Condition ſome Time before the Storm, but where was unknown; and M. *de la Bourdonnais* went to *Pondicherry*, *Oct.* 12th, with four diſabled Ships, which he left there, and proceeded thence, *Oct.* 18, with 3 others, but to what Part are not informed, altho' it is moſt reaſonable to think, from the ſhattered Condition the Ships were in, that he proceeded to *Mauritius*.

Are under great Uncertainty with regard to the Sea Force the *French* have in *India*.

Nizam Mulmulluck (the Vifier) ſent Orders to the Nabob, to compel the *French* to evacuate and deliver the Town of *Madraſs* to the *Engliſh*.

Oct. 17th, the Nabob accordingly came down with 5000 Men, and on the 22d the *French* in *Madraſs*, about 500 ſtrong, ſallied out with 200, and ſurprized Part of his Camp, and with 300 more, diſpatched from *Pondicherry*, attacked the Nabob at *St. Thome* on the 23d at Night, and being joined the next Morning by a Party from *Madraſs*, they routed the Nabob's Forces, who thereupon returned to *Arcott*, and it is ſaid was raiſing Forces to come down againſt the *French*.

It is likewiſe ſaid, the Nabob has made Priſoners of M. *Schonamille*, a Son-in-Law of M. *Duplex* (the Governor of *Pondicherry*) and 3 others of his Council, whom he had got into his Hands under Pretence of wanting to confer with them about a Peace.

That on *Oct.* 30, M. *Paradis*, who commands at *Madraſs*, publiſhed by Beat of Drum, all Treaties of Ranſom and Capitulations made with M. *de la Bourdonnais*, to be void, and required all the *Engliſh* to quit *Madraſs*, the Mount and Enore in two Days; in Conſequence of which, notwithſtanding the Inclemency of the Seaſon, all the Gentlemen of the Council, and the reſt of the *Engliſh* Inhabitants diſperſed themſelves to different Parts, except the Governor and Mr. *Monſon*, who were ſent Priſoners to *Pondicherry*.

It is ſaid, the Nabob's eldeſt Son was gone towards *Madraſs* with a conſiderable Force, and that his ſecond Son, with another Army, was, on the 20th of *November*, within about 40 Miles of *Fort St. David*, with a Deſign to go before *Pondicherry*; and by Letters received at *Fort St. David* from the Nabob, he ſeems to be hearty in our Cauſe.

Notwithſtanding which, the *French* thought proper to make an Attempt upon *Fort St. David*; of which the Deputy-Governor and Council, in a Letter, dated *Dec.* 13 to *Bombay*, write as follows.

"On the 8th Inſtant, we had Notice by our Spies, that the Enemy's whole Garriſon, conſiſting of about 1000 regular Troops, 200 trained Peons, and abundance of others, ſet out from *Pondicherry* that Day with Cannon, Mortars, &c. That Evening they arrived within a Mile of our Bound Hedge, to which Place we detached 1600 of our Black Military, with Orders to attack them immediately, and to harraſs them as much as poſſible all Night, which they did, and at Day-break began a regular Engagement; the Enemy having Cannon, forced their Way quite to the Garden-Houſe, where the *Moors* Camp advancing upon them, and we ordering a Party of 100 Men, which was all we could ſpare to ſally out, they were afraid of being ſurrounded, and began to retreat with great Precipitation, and were purſued by the whole Force, as above, and loſt in the Rout about 200 of their Men; we had only 5 or 6 Black People killed, and 15 or 20 wounded, and took all their Tents, Ammunition, 6 Camels, 2 Mortars, with their Shells, 3 or 4 Drums, 2 Cheſts of ſpare Arms, their Proviſions, Palankees, and, in ſhort, every Thing they brought with them but their Cannon, which we are apprehenſive they buried, and are looking for.

Among the Slain are 3 or 4 Officers of Diſtinction; and, notwithſtanding this Defeat, they talk of viſiting us again.

On June 19, *N. S. the Miniſter of the Elector of* Mentz *carried to the Dictature of the Empire the following Memorial.*

THE under-written Miniſter of the States General of the United Provinces, is charged by his Maſters to make known to the moſt laudable Diet of the Empire aſſembled in this City, that they have conferred on the Moſt Serene Stadtholder, the Prince of *Orange Naſſau*, agreeable to the Reſolution of the 4th of *May* laſt, the Charge of Captain-General and Admiral of all the Forces by Sea and Land of the Republick, with the full Prerogative of diſpoſing of Patents, and whatever elſe concerns the Military, in the ſame Extent and Manner in which it was poſſeſſed heretofore, by the Moſt Serene Princes of *Orange* his Anceſtors, in Quality of Stadtholders and Captains-General.

The good Intelligence and the ſincere Friendſhip, which the Republick of the United Provinces has always endeavoured to cultivate with the moſt laudable Diet of the Empire, gives Reaſon for the under written

Miniſter

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Miniſter to hope, that this great Event, which has occaſioned ſuch a remarkable Joy in all the United Provinces, will not fail to excite the ſame in the Diet, and that this Aſſembly will unite its Views with thoſe of the Republick, that this happy Revolution may contribute to the ſpeedy Re-eſtabliſhment of that Tranquillity, of which all *Europe* is in ſo great Want, and alſo to the Maintenance and Preſervation of the Public Security. Signed,

Ratiſbon, June 10. J. T. GALLIERIS.

In the GAZETTE *of* July 5, *we had the following Advices.*

Head Quarters of the Camp of Heer, July 6. *N. S.*

SINCE the Action of the 2d, we have been employed in taking Care of our Wounded, and ſupplying the Men with ſuch Neceſſaries as are generally loſt on ſuch Occaſions. Numbers of our Men have returned ſince the Action, who eſcaped from the Enemy in the great Confuſion they were in. The Enemy own 6000 Men wounded; from whence it is eaſy to imagine what their Killed muſt amount to. We have not yet been able to learn the Names of the Generals they have loſt, but they reckon four Lieutenants-General certainly dead.

The Enemy has ſent back this Day our unwounded Priſoners, the wounded being taken Care of in the *French* Hoſpitals, as theirs are in ours at *Maeſtricht*. We expect our Officers back in a few Days, in Purſuance of the Cartel of *Frankfort*.

We ſent back Yeſterday the Enemy's Priſoners.

In the GAZETTE *of the* 11*th were the following Advices.*

Head Quarters at Rickholt, July 10. *N. S.*

SIR *John Ligonier*, and all our Priſoners that were in a Condition to be moved, have joined the Army, but are not to ſerve till exchanged, which, 'tis hoped, will be very ſoon. The *French* Priſoners taken by us are ſent back on the ſame Condition. — The Enemy own 1000 Officers killed and wounded in the Action of the ſecond Inſtant.

Hague. July 13, *N. S.* We learn from *Paris*, that no Account had yet been publiſhed of the Action of the ſecond Inſtant, but a very imperfect one in the *Paris Gazette*. None of the private Letters make the Loſs of the *French* Army leſs than 10,000 Men, and ſome more.— The *French* near *Maeſtricht* have made no conſiderable Motion ſince the Action; and the Allied Army extends itſelf on the other ſide of the *Meuſe*.

Some further Account of the Catholick Provinces *of the* LOW COUNTRIES. (*See p.* 236. *See alſo the* MAPS *in our* Magazines *for* April *and* May.)

THE *Auſtrian Netherlands*, or the Ten *Catholick Provinces*, commonly call'd by the general Name of *Flanders* (the principal of them) including the two Fiefs of the Empire, the Archbiſhoprick of *Cambray*, and the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, are bounded on the North with the Ocean, and the United Provinces; on the Weſt, or North-Weſt, with the Ocean; on the South and South-Weſt, with *France*; and on the Eaſt, with *Germany*. Their Extent South and North, is about 150 Miles from *Thionville* in *Luxemburg* to *Boiſleduc* in *Brabant*; and about 180 Weſt and Eaſt, from *Graveline* in *Flanders*, to *Aix la Chapelle* on the Confines of the Dutchy of *Juliers*.

Flanders is generally one of the beſt and moſt plentiful Countries in the World, extremely populous, and full of excellent Towns and Villages. Its Air is good; its Soil moſt fertile; the People good-natur'd, hardy, and laborious. This Country was once ſo very rich, that the King of *Spain*'s Revenue from thence, when he had all, was greater than any Prince's in Chriſtendom, the *French* King excepted; but of late Years the Charge of keeping theſe Provinces has been much greater than the Revenues. The Strength of theſe Parts is very great: But many of the beſt and ſtrongeſt Places are now in the Poſſeſſion of the *French*, and for a long Time the Houſe of *Auſtria* has not been able to keep thoſe they retain, without the Help either of the *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, or *Brandenburghers*. Theſe latter poſſeſs Part of the Dutchy of *Guelderland*, and the adjoining Dutchy of *Cleves*.

The Traffick in *Flanders* has been always very great; but now nothing near ſo much as formerly, by reaſon of the late prodigious Increaſe of the United Provinces, and more particularly on Account of prohibiting the Navigation of the *Scheld*, whereby *Antwerp*, once the Emporium of *Europe*, is in a great Meaſure ruined. It chiefly conſiſts of ſeveral Sorts of Manufactures, as rich Tapeſtries, fine Camblets, Serges, coloured Says; Mock Velvets, great Quantities of fine Linen, Damaſks, Cambricks, Taffaties, Points, Laces, and ſtriped Stuffs for Beds, which are tranſported into many Countries; all Sorts of Ribbons, Baſtard Sattins, and many other Things of the like Nature, made at

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the Cities of *Mons*, *Ghent*, *Bruſſels*, *Ypres*, *Liſle*, *Bruges*, *Mechlin*, *Valenciennes*, &c.

The Inhabitants conſiſt of *Flemings*, *Walloons*, *Spaniards*, with ſome intermixture of *French*, *Dutch*, *Engliſh*, and of late Years *Germans*. The Religion among them is various, according to their ſeveral Nations. In thoſe Places which are in the Poſſeſſion of the *Auſtrians* and *French*, that of the *Roman* Church alone is publickly allowed, and the Proteſtants tolerated out of Policy by the *Auſtrians* only. On the contrary, in thoſe Places that belong to the *Hollanders*, the Proteſtant is only publickly exerciſed, and the Popiſh ſuffered in private. The Archbiſhopricks and Biſhopricks are all *Roman Catholick*.

The Languages moſt generally uſed are *Walloon* and *Flemiſh*. The *Walloon* is a corrupt *French* ſpoken in *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Namur*, *Luxembourg*, *French Flanders*, Part of *Brabant*, and of the Biſhoprick of *Leige*. The *Flemiſh*, or *Low Dutch*, is a Dialect of the *German*, ſpoken in the *Marquiſate*, *Mechlin*, Part of *Brabant*, *Flanders*, and the reſt of the Biſhoprick of *Liege*. The *French* is much in uſe among the better Sort. The *German* was introduced there by the Elector of *Bavaria*, Governor of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, at the End of the laſt Century, and has been ſince eſtabliſhed at the Court of *Bruſſels* by the *Auſtrian* Government: But the *French* now takes Place of it under *French* Power.

The two principal Rivers are the *Maeſe* or *Meuſe*, and the *Scheld* or *Eſcaut*.

1. The *Maeſe* has its Source in *France* near *Mount de Vauge*, in the Biſhoprick of *Langres* in *Champagne*; paſſes thro' *Charlemont*, *Bouvines*, *Dinant*, *Namur* (where it receives the River *Sambre*) *Huy*, *Liege*, *Maeſtricht*, *Ruremond*, *Venlo*, and *Grave*, and falls into the *Wahal* (a Branch of the *Rhine*) near *Herwoerden*, where it takes the Name of *Merawe*, and having formed an Iſland called *Yſſelmonde*, near *Dordrecht*, runs into the Ocean.

2. The *Scheld* has its Source in *Picardy*, a Province in *France*, and having waſhed the Towns of *Cambray*, *Valenciennes*, *Tournay*, *Oudenard*, *Ghent*, and *Antwerp*, and embraced ſome of the Iſlands of *Zealand*, it falls into the Ocean, big with the Waters of the Rivers, *Lys*, *Lieve*, *Dender*, and *Rupel*.

In theſe Provinces are two Archbiſhopricks, *viz.* *Cambray* and *Mechlin*; and 11 Biſhopricks, *viz.* *Antwerp*, *Boiſleduc*, *Bruges*, *Ghent*, *Ruremond*, and *Ypres*, under *Mechlin*; *Namur*, *Arras*, *St. Omars*, and *Tournay*, under *Cambray*, and *Liege* under *Cologne* in *Germany*. Here are alſo 155 Cities or walled Towns, and near 7000 Villages, beſides the Caſtles, Forts, and Noblemen's Houſes, which are almoſt innumerable.

The chief City of the Whole was *Antwerp*, but *Bruſſels* is now the moſt remarkable, having been long the Seat of the *Spaniſh* and *German* Governors. The chief City of the *French* is *Liſle*; of the *Hollanders*, *Boiſleduc*, or *Maeſtricht*; and of the Biſhop of *Liege*, *Liege*.

The Government formerly belonged wholly to the *Spaniards*: But the *Auſtrians*, their Succeſſors, had only about two Thirds of *Flanders* and *Brabant*, about Half *Hainault* and *Limburgh*, the greateſt Part of *Luxemburg*, and all *Namur*. Of theſe, *Flanders*, *Hainault*, and *Brabant*, have been lately conquered from them. The *French*, before the preſent War broke out, had *Artois*, *Cambray*, a little of *Luxembourg*, about Half of *Hainault*, a Third of *Flanders*, and a Quarter of the Biſhoprick of *Liege*.

The *Hollanders* have about Half of *Limburgh*, near a Third of *Brabant*, a fifth Part of *Flanders* (lately loſt) and a ſmall Part of the Biſhoprick of *Liege*.

The Biſhop of *Liege* poſſeſſes the Remainder of that Province.

Flanders, comprehending the *Cambreſis*, the County of *Liege*, and Part of *Guelderland*, is divided into 12 Parts, *viz.* 1. The County of *Flanders*. 2. Dukedom of *Brabant*. 3. The Marquiſate of the *Holy Empire*. 4. The Lordſhip of *Mechlin*. 5. Part of the Dukedom of *Guelders*. 6. The Dukedom of *Limburgh*. 7. The County of *Liege*. 8. The County of *Namur*. 9. The Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*. 10. The County of *Hainault*. 11. The *Cambreſis*. 12. The County of *Artois*.

ADVICES *concerning the* French *homeward-bound* ST. DOMINGO FLEET, *&c. Admiralty-Office*, June 30.

HIS Majeſty's Ships the *Kent* and *Hampton-Court* of 70 Guns, *Eagle* and *Lyon* of 60, *Cheſter* of 50, *Hector* of 44 Guns, with the *Pluto* and *Dolphin* Fireſhips, cruizing at Sea under the Command of Capt. *Fox*, on the 20th Inſtant, at Four in the Morning in the Latitude of 47° 18′ N. *Cape Ortegal* bearing S. 62 Eaſt, diſtant 146 Leagues, fell in with the *French* Homeward-bound *St. Domingo* Fleet, conſiſting of 170 Sail, under the Convoy of four *French* Men of War. The *French* were to Windward, the Wind at N. N. E. our Squadron chaſed them the whole Day, and at Night the *French* Men of War bore off our Squadron, N. N. E. about 5 Miles. Our Ships being foul and ſickly, having been ever ſince the Middle of *April* upon their cruizing Station, in order to meet with this Fleet, could not gain upon the *French* Men of War from 11 o'Clock in the Morning till

5 in

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5 in the Afternoon with all Sails ſet, tho' the *French* were under their Topſails and Foreſails. At Five the *French* Men of War ſet their Mainſails and Topgallantſails, and went away, without making any Signal, either by Gun or Light, and eſcaping in the Night, abandon'd their Convoy. The next Day, there being but very little Wind, our Ships purſued the *French* Merchant-Ships, which had ſeparated, and took ſeveral; but the next Day, the 23d, the Wind blew freſh in the S. W. Quarter, with very thick Weather. The *Advice*, of 50 Guns, Capt. *Haddock*, being a clean Ship, and cruizing on the *Soundings*, fell in with them and took eight. Moſt of our Squadron are return'd into Port with their Prizes, amounting in all to about 30 Sail: But the *Eagle* and *Lion* are ſtill at Sea, in Chace of the ſcatter'd Ships.

Admiralty-Office, July 2.

Since the Accounts receiv'd at this Office on the 30th paſt, his Majeſty's Ships the *Gloucester*, Capt. *Durell*, and *Falcon Sloop* Capt. *Campbell*, are arrived at *Plymouth*; and the *Eagle* Capt. *Rodney* is come into the *Downs*, and have brought in with them 12 more Ships of the *French* homeward-bound *Weſt India* Fleet; ſo that 42 Sail of that Fleet have been already taken and brought in by his Majeſty's Ships.

Admiralty Office, July 7.

On *Sunday* the 21ſt, Admiral *Warren*, ſteering with his Squadron for *Cape Finiſterre*, fell in with ten Sail (ſix of them nearer the Land than the other four) to which they immediately gave Chace. The Admiral concluded they were all *French*, and therefore kept ſome of the Squadron cloſe upon a Wind after the four, while himſelf with the reſt, went in Purſuit of the ſix. In a ſhort Time, one of the four made a Signal for knowing each other, and proved to be his Majeſty's Ships the *Prince Frederick*, *Briſtol*, and *Centurion*, with a *Portugueſe* Brig they had ſpoke with. They followed the ſix other Ships which were Merchants, into a Bay a little to Windward of the Iſland of *Siſarga*, where the Enemy's Ships anchored very regularly, not imagining that we ſhould follow them; but finding their Miſtake, cut their Cables and run aſhore, ſet Fire to one of the Ships, and a very fine Brig which blew up before our Boats could get on Board. The Ship which blew up was the *Etoille*, a Man of War of 46 Guns, and about 400 Men, came from *Port Louis* with a Convoy of ten Sail of Merchantſhips, ſix of which parted Company in the *Weſt-Indies*. As they had not ſet Fire to the four Merchantſhips, the Admiral ordered the *Monmouth*, *Portland*, and *Ambuſcade*, to anchor, and the next Day they got them all off, and without the leaſt Damage. They are all thought to be pretty valuable, one of them alone being ſaid to be worth 45,000*l.* and are come ſafe into *Plymouth*, under Convoy of the *Portland*.

His Majeſty's Ship the *Lion* is arrived at *Plymouth* with four more of the *St. Domingo* Fleet, which he took alone within 12 or 16 Leagues W. S. W. of *Belle Iſle*.

The following is an exact LIST *of the* French *Ships, homeward-bound, from* St. Domingo, *&c. already taken by his Majeſty's Ships and brought into Port.*

Ships Names	*Tonnage*	*Men*	*Lading*	*By what Ships taken*
La Marie Suſanne	120	15	Sugar, Indigo, Cotton and Coffee	Kent.
La Fortune	150	27	Sugar, Indigo, Coffee and Hides	
L'Eſperance	400	66	Sugar and Indigo	
Le Jeune Iſaac	300	27	Sugar, Indigo, Coffee and Hides	
L'Induſtrie	200	17	Sugar, Indigo and Hydes	
La Flora	320	28	Sugar, Coffee, Indigo and Hides	Advice
Le Vainquer	200	23	Sugar and Coffee	
Le St. Eſprit	500	130	Sugar, Indigo, Cotton, and Coffee	
L'Atlas	380	44	Sugar, Indigo and Coffee	
Verge de la Garde	300	27	Sugar, Coffee, Indigo and Hides	
Le Pontcaru	350	29	Sugar, Coffee and Indigo	
Le Magnifique	100	12	Sugar, Coffee and Indigo	Lion.
Le Pere de Famille	160	13	Sugar, Indigo and Cotton	
La St. Anne	96	7	Sugar and Coffee	
Le San	150	8	Sugar	
La Notre Dame de Grace	400	44	Sugar, Indigo and Coffee	Oxford
St. Malo	370	36	Sugar, Coffee and Indigo	Eagle.
		12	dead in the Paſſage	
Europa	350	30	Sugar, Coffee and Indigo	
		10	dead in the Paſſage	
Charlotta	150	24	Sugar, Coffee, Indigo, Cotton and Hides	
St. Clare	100	20	Sugar, Coffee and Indigo	
Marſhal de Saxe	120	22	Sugar and Indigo	
L'Eſperance	120	20	Sugar, Coffee and Indigo	

Ne-

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Ships Names.	*Tonnage.*	*Men.*	*Lading.*	*By what Ships taken.*
Neceſſarie — —	450	65	Sugar and Coffee	Hector and Dolphin Fireſhips.
St. Mathew — —	380	34	Sugar, Coffee and Indigo	
Famille — —	190	13	Sugar, Coffee and Indigo	
La Reine d' Anges	175	21	Sugar, Coffee, Indigo and Leather	
La Belle Judith ——	160	24	Sugar	One was taken by the Kent, 5 by the Lion, 4 by the Glou. 1 by the Falc. S. One by Lieut. Storack of the Glouceſter, as he was bringing the St. Clair Privateer (taken by the Falcon Sloop) into Plymouth. 4 by Sir Peter Warren's Squ.
Duc de Villeroy —	250	26	Sugar	
Perfect ——	350	40	Sugar	
Juſtice — —	270	25	Sugar and Indigo	
Two Siſters ——	150	22	Sugar and Indigo	
St. Joſeph — —	120	11	Sugar and Hydes	
Mathariodle ——	260	26	Sugar	
Society — —	230	Men left her.	Sugar	
Vigilant — —	230	29	Sugar and Coffee	
Louisburgh ——	135	13	Sugar, Cochineal, Indigo and Coffee	
L'Amiable Martha —	300	Men left her.	Sugar and Indigo	
Neptune — —	150	18	Sugar	
Claſſar — —	130	20	Sugar	
Lanrieta — —	130	20	Sugar	
Catherine — —	135	Men left her.	Indigo and Sugar	
Printempts (from Leoganne)	300	Men left her.	Sugar and Indigo	
Le Petite Fond ——	100	19	Sugar and Hides	HamptonCourt.
Reine Marie ——	180	21	Sugar	
Paix —— —	250	23	Sugar	
Triumphant ——	300	35	Sugar, Indigo and Coffee	
Le Charles Auguſte	350	57	Sugar, Coffee, Indigo and Hides	
S. Reine — ——	180	17	Sugar — —	Advice.

The Adventures of HYGIA, *an Allegoric* HISTORY.

THERE are certain Seaſons in human Life, when Men are diſpos'd to review the paſt Tranſactions of their Days, contemplate their good and bad Fortune, and to endeavour as far as they are able, to trace out and diſcover the hidden Sources of the Advantages they enjoy, or of the Uneaſineſſes under which they labour. Theſe Meditations they ſome times commit to Writing for their own Sakes, more frequently for the Benefit of others: It was probably from this laſt Principle that *Ariſto*, a Man of great Worth and many good Qualities, who had ſpent the Days of his Youth in the purſuit of Pleaſure, and bore with Philoſophic Steadineſs the Pains which thoſe Irregularities had occaſioned; it was, I ſay, from this laſt Principle that *Ariſto* penn'd the following Fables which he ſent to his Nephew at the Univerſity, which perhaps may prove neither unentertaining or uninſtructive to the Students in other Places, and even to Mankind in general; neither wou'd it have been neceſſary to have mention'd this Particular, of its being addreſs'd to a Young Gentleman at College, had it not been to take off the Imputation of Pedantry, to which perhaps it would have been otherwiſe liable in the Opinion of vulgar Criticks.

In the happy and pleaſant Country of *Theſſaly*, ſo much celebrated by ancient Writers, and ſo little known to the Moderns, there dwelt in times of Yore a good old Shepherd call'd *Ponus*, *(a)* a Man of plain Manners, natural good Senſe, and of a free and chearful Temper. In his earlier Years he grew enamour'd of the Nymph *(b) Eutelia*, married her, and lived with her many Years in the greateſt Tranquillity. Their Conſtancy was unſhaken, their Affections felt no Decay, her Charms was the Delight of his Youth, her Temper the Comfort and Support of his riper Years. By her he had an only Daughter the beauteous *(c) Hygia*, who dwelt with her Parents on the South Side of a verdant and fruitful Mountain, grateful to the Tiller's Care, and producing all the Neceſſaries of a Rural Life. This amiable Damſel was beloved by all the neighbouring Swains; not that her Features glowed with all that Vivacity which uſually kindles a violent but tranſient Flame; her Charms were all ſimple and natural, her Countenance eaſy and compos'd, her Looks ſo lively and full of good Humour, that to behold and admire her was the ſame thing. When in the Chorus of Shepherds and Shepherdeſſes ſhe was miſſing, it was eaſily diſcern'd the Beauties of that charming Country were no more, they ſeem'd to flouriſh only from her Aſpect, the Graſs loſt its verdant Hue, the Flowers hung their languid Heads, and Nature ſeem'd diſ-

(a) Labour. *(b) Frugality.* *(c) Health.*

conſolate

conſolate when *Hygia* was not by. This lovely Shepherdeſs was neither Coy nor Capricious; none complained that ſhe look'd on them with diſdainful Airs, ſhe readily became acquainted with every one, and was the Delight of all with whom ſhe was acquainted, by making it her Study to oblige them. In this ſhe conformed exactly to the Humour of her Parents, to whom ſhe was in every Reſpect the moſt Tender and the moſt Obedient of Children. With all theſe Accompliſhments ſhe had nothing of the Indolence of a fine Lady; ſhe was always doing ſomething, had learned every ſort of Work, and all kinds of Exerciſes that ſuited her Condition, and perform'd them all with an Addreſs and Spirit that Words are wanting to deſcribe. Such was the Mountain Nymph *Hygia*.

But alas! ſuch has been always the mutable Nature of Men, and ſuch their Paſſions for Variety even from the earlieſt Times, that in ſpite of all her Graces, all her Charms, there were many of thoſe who had been happy enough to be well with HYGIA, undervalued their Felicity, and ſuffer'd their Hearts to be ſtol'n by one or other of the Coquets, who were the declared Enemies of that amiable Nymph. The Names of the moſt dangerous of theſe Wantons, and who deluded the greateſt Number of the Favourites of *Hygia*, were *(d) Epithymia*, *(e) Metha* and *(f) Gaſtrimargia*: They were naturally homely and hideous, but were ſo perfectly well verſed in the Art of painting and decking themſelves forth, had ſo many alluring and bewitching Ways, that they appeared wonderfully engaging in the Eyes of the Unwary; or rather, they had a Trick of cheating and deceiving their Sight, ſo as to paſs upon them for Beauties. By this means it was that they gain'd ſuch numerous Conqueſts. It was not long however, before the unhappy Shepherds, that were miſled by their Deluſions, were taught to repent of their Folly: Their imperious Miſtreſſes quickly forbad them the Sight of HYGIA; and by making uſe of that Power which ſo much weakened their Senſes, they led them imperceptibly to the other ſide of the Mountain, expoſed to bleak Winds and noxious Dews, and there deliver'd them into the Hands of an old Hag call'd *(g) Noſa*, who preſently put them in Chains, and kept them in the moſt cruel and galling Slavery. That which gave the finiſhing Stroke to the Miſery of theſe unhappy Men was this, that HYGIA never appeared ſo beauteous to their Eyes, as now to their Remembrance; nor were they ever ſo ſenſible of the Pleaſure her Converſation gave, as when thro' their own Baſeneſs and Imbecillity they were deprived of it. In this ſad Situation giving themſelves up to Madneſs and Deſpair, they rail'd at Fortune, curſed their own Weakneſs, and doubly curſed thoſe lewd deceitful Wenches, that firſt trepann'd them into the Hands of *Noſa*, and then abandon'd them in their Miſery.

There dwelt on that ſide of the Mountain which the Habitation of *Noſa* rendered a Place of Horror, a Company of ENCHANTERS *(h.)* who pretended that they were her Enemies; but penetrating People have affirmed that they were ſecretly in her Intereſt. Indeed thus much is certain, that they were by no means diſpleaſed at the Sight of the numerous Captives that fell under her Power. Theſe ENCHANTERS, tho' bred in different Schools, and hating one another, were continually practiſing on the unhappy Shepherds, making them believe, that by myſterious *Taliſmans*, barbarous Words, and unintelligible Scrolls, they would break their Chains, convey them on the other Side of the Mountain, and reſtore them to the good Graces of HYGIA. But in putting themſelves into their Hands, the Wretched commonly felt a Puniſhment juſtly due to their Credulity; inſtead of eaſing, they doubled their Pains, and increaſed that Load which NOSA had impoſed upon them, and which was already but too heavy. Nay, which was worſe than all the reſt, under Pretence of guiding them back to the happy Country they had left, they frequently (whether thro' Ignorance or Malice is a Doubt) ſuffer'd them to enter the *(i)* THANATEAN CAVE, that dark and deep Receſs from whence no Mortal yet was ever known to return.

Some Authors indeed ſay, that amongſt theſe ENCHANTERS there were a few more knowing, or at leaſt more honeſt, who laying aſide hard Words, ſtrange Characters, and idle Charms, by a very few, and thoſe too eaſy Rules, put their Friends into the right Road that led to the Cottage of HYGIA; yet theſe Inſtances were ſo rare, that the happy Ruſtics who enjoyed the Southern Side of this famous Mount, held it for a certain Maxim, that if once a young Man fell into the Company of thoſe lewd Wenches, he was for ever loſt; and therefore they were conſtantly haranguing their Sons on the Beauties of HYGIA; and put them perpetually in Mind, that all other Notions of Happineſs were mere Deluſions; and that to obtain real Felicity, they ought to propoſe to themſelves the Example of PONUS and EUTELIA, who paſs'd thro' life without Care, who though their Circumſtances were

(d) Incontinence. *(e) The Daughter of* Bacchus. *(f) The Offspring of* Comus.
(g) Sickneſs. *(h) Quacks.* *(i) The Grave.*

But

but narrow, were always content, and by moderating their Desires, had ever Abundance.

The CAT, *and her Young one.*

A FABLE.

A Grave lonely CAT, who had been for some time look'd upon as the best Mouser in the Neighbourhood, lay sunning herself one Afternoon in a great Bow-window, with some of her little Family about her. After a general Silence, which seem'd by the Gravity of her Countenance to be spent by her in profound Thinking, she stretch'd herself up leisurely, and then laid herself down again, and resting upon her two fore Paws, call'd her youngest Daughter to her, and as soon as she was conveniently seated close by her, began lessoning of her in the following manner. Hold up your Head, Child, and mind what I am going to say to you. — I find that I am going the Way of all Cats, and have not many Weeks, perhaps not Days, to continue amongst you to direct your steps in this World; I would therefore give you some wholesome Advice before I depart. Know then, that I have many Things to blame in your Conduct, and very little, if any thing, to commend: you saunter away almost all your Time in sleeping in the Sun on that Wall there; that Wall will be the utter Ruin of you! The true Glory of a Cat consists in Strength, Agility and Cunning; the two former of which are to be improv'd by Exercise, as the latter is acquir'd by Experience. I have but too often observ'd, (and 'tis with great Grief of Heart that I always have observ'd it,) that you generally fling away the few Minutes in which you are not asleep, either in running round after your own Tail, or in jumping up in the Air after Flies. A Cat that ever hopes to get any Reputation in the World, must learn how to pursue nobler Game." Here she continued to instruct her in all the Marches and Counter-marches that are to be practis'd against Mice; how best to conceal herself; when to spring upon the Prey, and how to triumph over it when taken. In treating of which last in particular, she was so transported with the Thoughts of her old Diversion, that she fell upon the poor little Creature, and used her just in the same Manner as if she had had a Mouse, and not her own Flesh and Blood, before her. She first gave her a severe Gripe in the midst of her Back, then patted her Ears for a Minute or two, and then grip'd her again. The Kitten, very much fatigu'd and discomposed with so painful a Lecture, watch'd the very first Opportunity that offer'd, sprung from betwixt her Paws, and ran to hide herself in the farthest Corner of the Room. "Ungrateful Thing: (cry'd the Mother, eying her with the greatest Indignation,) do I take so much pains to advise and to instruct you, and do you return it thus by fleeing from me? "Indeed, Mamma, says the little one, I would willingly have staid and learnt more of you, but you have tow'd me about so violently, and gave me so much Pain, that, I vow, I have forgot every Word that you said."

There is nothing that requires so much Address as Advice: To give it haughtily and severely, is not to Instruct, but to Insult. That good Advice is rarely of any use, is at least as much owing to the ill Conduct of the Adviser, as to the Folly or Self-conceit of the Person advised.

Receipt for a TRAGEDY.

Take a Hero and a Villain, load the one with all Virtues, and the other with all the Vices that ever were in the World: jumble them heartily together, so that sometimes the one, sometimes the other may be uppermost. Ferment the Piece well with Battles, and every now and then sprinkle in a Scene of Love; let it boil for five Acts, then stand three Days a cooling, and afterwards serve it up to the Stage.

Receipt for a COMEDY.

Take a Coquette, a Beau, a Lover, a Valet, a miserly Father, and mix them well as in the former Receipt; put in 12 Ounces of Bawdy, half an ounce of Wit; let the Coquette use her Lover like a Dog for a long time, then marry him unaccountably to his great Wonder and Astonishment; then put in a Song and a Dance, and you have a compleat Comedy.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Office of Ordnance, July 4, 1747.

HAVING in your last *Mag.* given the Construction of a new Electrical, or rather, Ethereal Machine, not with a Design to exhibit the usual Experiments and Phænomena of Electricity better, (the Machines as now made being sufficient for that Purpose) but for rendering its Operations and Effects more quick and efficacious for promoting the Health, and curing the Diseases of Animals and Vegetables; to answer which End, it is necessary that the Machine be capable to excite and give Motion to a greater Quantity of Ether, in the same Time, than one for shewing the Phænomena only, in

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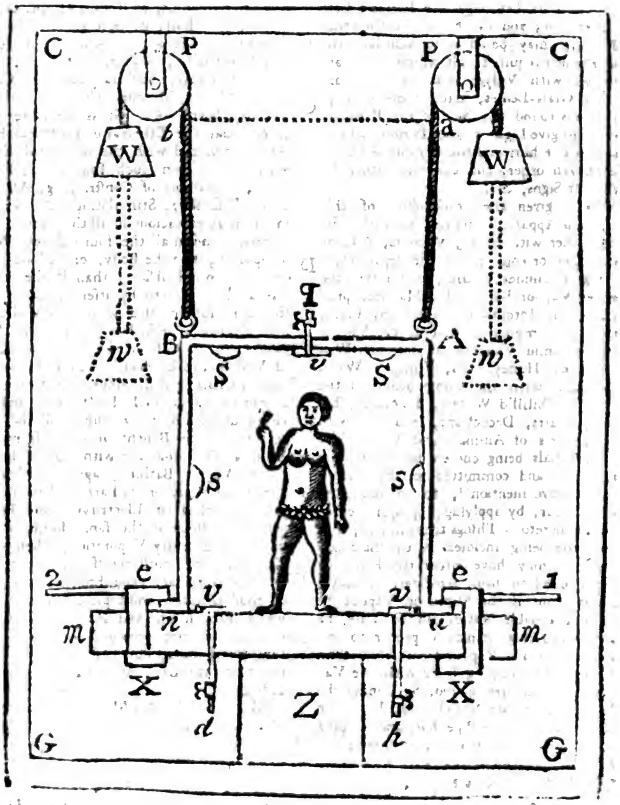
in order to produce any remarkable Effects thereby upon Animals, &c. To promote this good End, it is further propoſed, that beſides having the Machine furniſh'd with Glaſs Cylinders (as by the Draught in laſt *Mag.*) it will be neceſſary to have others compoſed of original Electric Subſtance, as Sealing-Wax, Reſin, Sulphur, &c. made thereof A ſingly, or allayed together in any Proportion; and they may be caſt ſolid, or with a cylindrical Cavity in the Middle, or they may conſiſt of Glaſs Cylinders, covered on the Outſide with a ſmooth Coat of Wax, &c. of one or two Inches thick.

The Advantage I propoſe by uſing Cylinders compoſed of original Electricks, as Wax, &c. is, that upon applying Friction B thereto, they will not only excite the Ether to Motion, but emit, at the ſame Time, a copious warm dry vapour, which being allayed and combined with the excited Ether or Electric Matter, and communicated both jointly together to the whole Body, or its Parts, will produce a more ſtrong Oſcillation and Stimulation in the Animal Solids, and C thereby greatly promote the Cure of all Diſeaſes proceeding from a relaxed State of the Solids, which is the general Cauſe of chronick Diſtempers, as nervous Fevers, Agues, Palſies, Dropſies, Atrophies, Conſumptions, Aſthmas, Oedematous Tumours, Hyſteric and Hypocondriac Affections, increaſed Secretions, either by the inteſtinal, cutaneous, ſalival, renal Glands, &c. And, moreover, D the warm, reſinous, balſamick Effluvia, being excited, and applied jointly with the Ether to the Wounds, Ulcers, Fiſtulas, Contuſions, &c. by their operating together as a warm, dry, Vapour-Bath, and communicating a gentle tremulous, undulatory Motion to the divided Solids, will diſſolve the Cohęſion and Lentor of the obſtructing Humours, and diſpoſe them to be E caſt out by Perſpiration, or reſumed into the Verge of the Circulation, and diſcharg'd by ſome other Emunctory; ſo that the Animal Solids, by the quick, ſucceſſive, reciprocal Pulſations of the combined Ether and Vapour thereon, having their Elaſticity and moving Force thus gently rouſed and excited, and made to vibrate quicker, F will be thereby beſt enabled to ſubdue and expel the ſtagnant, viſcid Humours incumbering their Springs, whereby they will be diſpoſed to unite and heal, and all the Intentions in the ſeveral Periods of the Cure be greatly advanced. As all Bodies ſubject to Attrition and a vibrative Motion, ſo Glaſs Spheres and Cylinders rubbed by the Hand or a Cuſhion, not only excite and G ſolicit both the Ether and Air to move thereto but emit certain ſubtile Particles, being Part of their own Subſtance abraded and thrown off by the Friction in the Form of a Vapour, which produces that Phoſphoreal Smell ſo ſenſible in Electrical Experiments, (but is no ways the Cauſe of Electricity;) neither pure Elementary Air, Ether, or Water, acting by themſelves, appear to affect either the Organs of Smelling or Taſting with any particular Senſation, other than communicating a general Action or Motion thereto; for in the Focus of a burning Glaſs or Mirrour, where the Ether is by itſelf greatly condenſed, and the moſt intenſe Degree of Heat, and Fire that can poſſibly be produced, yet not the leaſt Smell is perceived from the Ether thus collected by itſelf, unleſs ſome other Body or Vapour be joined therewith. This, however, is certain, that the ſame ſalutary Effects can never be expected from the Ether, joined with a Vapour raiſed from the Hand or Cuſhion applied to the Glaſs, as from the Ether, when combined with a Vapour produced from Subſtances choſen with Qualities proper to the ſeveral Caſes and Indications.

But let what Method ſoever be uſed for exciting the Ether to Motion, whether with Cylinders of Glaſs only, or with thoſe of Glaſs covered outwardly with Wax, or with ſuch as are made of Wax, &c. only to render the Operation ſtill more ſucceſsful, it is further propoſed as neceſſary, to have a ſmall cloſe Veſſel of Iron or Copper proper for raiſing a Vapour or Stream, (either by Attrition, Ebullition, Fermentation, Accenſion, or any Degree of Heat) from Ingredients put therein, endowed with Qualities ſuited to the Intentions. The Vapour being generated and ſublimed in the Upper Part of the Steam-Veſſel, upon opening the Cock of the Steam-Pipe, and bringing the iſſuing Steam near one Side of the Prime Conductors, when Electrified, it will be attracted, or rather impelled thereto, by the Current of the Ether ſetting into the Conductors and excited Glaſs, and may be conveyed off, together with the Ether, from the Ends of the Conductors, and applied jointly to the Body or any Part thereof, according to any of the four Methods in laſt *Magazine*.

To render the Application of the Ether, with the additional Vapour, more univerſally uſeful, it is further propoſed, that beſides the Steam-Veſſel before-mentioned, it will be neceſſary to have another cylindrical Veſſel (which for Diſtinction may be named the Bathing-Veſſel) of Wood, or rather Copper, or caſt Iron, ſuch as A B *n u*, (ſee the annexed FIGURE, being a vertical Section thereof) capable to hold one or more Perſons, with Conveniencies to ſit or ſtand upright therein, which Veſſel

must be covered, without-side and within, with an even Coat of Wax, the upper End whereof, A B, is close, but open at Bottom, round which is a circular, flat, Brass Ring or Flanch, *n u*, turned true upon its upper Side; by this Ring the Bathing-Vessel may be fixed to the Wooden Plain *m m*, by the Pieces of Iron e X, and fitted to turn round in the Wooden Plain, each Iron having two perpendicular Branches, between which it grasps the Flanch of the Vessel and Wooden Plain, the Insides of the two Branches being formed Wedgewise, like an inclined Plain, upon their being urged by the long Levers e t, &c. they will press and bind the Bathing-Vessel so tight to the Wooden-Plain, that no Air, Water, or Vapour can pass into, or out of the Vessel, all which is performed by turning the Pieces e X, &c. one Quarter round only; and by turning them the same Distance the contrary Way, the Vessel becomes entirely disengaged from the Wooden Plain, whereupon the counterpoising Weights, W, descending to *w*, will cause the Vessel to move upwards to the dotted Line *a b*, leaving the Person in the open Air, sitting or standing upon the Plain *m m*; so that all the Motions to be done for joining the Vessel and Plain together, or for separating them, may be performed in an Instant without Loss of Time. The wooden Plain is supported upon original Electric Bodies of Glass, &c. as Z; and the Ropes A P, B P, by which the Vessel is suspended, must be of Silk or Hair,



&c.

&c. G G, denotes the Ground or Floor; C C, the Ceiling to which the Iron Frames of the Pullies P, are fixed; *b u*, is a Pipe, which being joined to the Pipe of the Steam-Veſſel before-mentioned, (not expreſſed by any Draught here, as being readily conceived without) the Vapour may be conveyed therefrom into the bathing-Veſſel in any Quantity defired, by opening and ſhutting the Cock *b*; *d u*, is another Pipe, by which the Ethereal Fire may be communicated to the Perſon in the Veſſel; and when the Caſe requires, if the ſaid Pipe be joined to a Pneumatick Engine, the Air may be condenſed in the Bathing-Veſſel to any Degree required. Upon the upper Part of the Bathing-Veſſel is a Pipe *g u*, by opening or ſhutting which, the Steam may be kept of ſuch a Quantity, and Degree of Heat, as ſuits beſt with the Perſon's Caſe and Strength; and by this and all the other Pipes, Air may be let in to ventilate the Veſſel when required; all which Pipes are furniſhed with Valves at *u*. S, *&c.* are Convex Glaſs-Lenſes, fixed ſome at Top, and others round the Side of the Bathing-Veſſel, to give Light to the Perſon within, and to enable him and the Perſons without, to ſee each other, and converſe either by Words or Signs, *&c.*

Having given the Conſtruction of this compound Apparatus, ſerving to bathe the Body either with Ether, Vapours, Air, or Water, hot or cold, jointly or ſeparately; let us firſt conſider its Uſes, as it ſerves for a humid Vapour-Bath. The Materials proper for this Intention may be any Fluid, ſimple or compound, that is capable of emitting humid Vapours, as common Water, Milk, Honey, Oil, Vinegar, Wine, Urine, *&c.* with the Compoſitions of the Shops, as Diſtill'd Waters, Tinctures, Eſſences, Elixirs, Decoctions, Infuſions, with all the Parts of Animals and Vegetables; the Materials being choſen proper to the Intention, and committed to the Steam-Veſſel above mention'd, to be converted into Vapour, by applying a proper Degree of Heat thereto. Things thus diſpoſed, and the Perſon being incloſed in the Bathing-Veſſel, he may have either the Ether or Steam applied to him, ſeparately or jointly together; but if the Steam or Vapour be of an inflammable Nature, in that Caſe, to prevent Accidents, it may be proper to apply the Ether and Vapour ſeparately. The Bathing-Veſſel may be filled with the Vapours to any Degree deſired, by joining the Pipe of the Steam-Veſſel (not ſhewn in this Draught) to the Pipe *b u*, and keeping the Cock open or ſhut as required; by which Method the Perſon may receive, in the moſt perfect Manner, all the Benefit of humid Irroration, which will anſwer many curative Indications, ſuch as Relaxing, Diluting, Diſcuſſing, Attracting, Cooling, Opening, Warming, Inſpiſſating, Suppurating, *&c.* and as ſuch be uſeful in all Inflammations of the Parts, Inflammatory Fevers, Small-Pox, Pleuriſies, Quinſies, Rheumatiſm, Gout, Scurvy, Stone, Contuſions, Gangrenes, Plague, Wounds, Ulcers, Venereal Diſeaſe in all its ſeveral Stages, and in all Diſtempers proceeding from too great Elaſticity and Tenſion in the nervous muſcular Solids, *&c.* Secondly, when we intend to uſe this Veſſel as a Vapour-Bath for dry Fumigation, the Ingredients for anſwering this Purpoſe are all dry Subſtances, Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral, which will emit dry, volatile Fumes or Effluvia, either by Attrition, or the Application of any Degree of Heat thereto; and the Materials ſerving to this End are numerous, as Reſins, Gums, Gum-Reſins, dry Balſams, Spices, Aromaticks, Galbanum, Labdanum, Aſſa-fœtida, Caſtor, Cantharides, Styrax, Ambergris, Tobacco, Roſemary, Saſſafras, Lavender, Camphire, Sulphur, Mercury, Cinnabar, Sal Armoniac, Nitre, *&c.* It is therefore propoſed, that the Ethereal or Electrical Fire, when combined with the additional Effluvia produced from ſuch Ingredients, ſuited to the Indications of Conſtringing, Attenuating, Diſcuſſing, Stimulating, *&c.* will be much more efficacious to all the ſeveral Caſes aforeſaid, and in all the four different Ways of applying it to the Body, or its Parts, (as deſcribed in laſt *Mag.*) than if the Ether was applied thereto by itſelf only. And thus a Perſon incloſed in ſuch a Veſſel as here deſcribed, or ſuch a one as in laſt *Magazine*, or in caſe neither of theſe Kinds of Veſſels can be had, he may by ſitting upon a Chair or Bed, properly ſuſpended or ſupported by original Electricks, and incloſed under a Canopy, like a Bell-Tent, receive all the Benefit accruing from the Ethereal Fire, together with that of humid or dry Vapour-Bathing, applied either to the whole Body or its Parts: Which compound Method of Electrifying and Fumigating the Body at the ſame Time, either with humid or dry Vaporation, when judiciouſly applied, muſt neceſſarily be attended with extraordinary good Effects in the Cure of moſt Diſeaſes, and topical Ailments. All which Propoſitions and Practices here advanced, are not propoſed as probable or conjectural only, but as ſtrictly demonſtrable from the Laws of the Animal OEconomy, *&c.*

Moreover, by this Machine, the Air and Water may be made to operate upon the Human Body, with their reſpective Powers, Properties, and Qualities of Gravity, Elaſticity, Preſſure, Heat, Cold, Humidity, Dryneſs, Motion, Stimulation, *&c.* and that in

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all Degrees and Combinations, as agrees beſt with the conſtitutional State and organical Structure of the Body, and Organs of Reſpiration, of every individual Perſon, whereby all the primary Intentions for preſerving Health, and curing all Diſeaſes, that are curable will be effected in the moſt perfect Manner, as I have ſhewn at large in a Treatiſe (publiſhed in 1744) intitled, *A Mechanical Practice of Phyſick*, and in a late Abſtract thereof. But to explain particularly how all theſe Intentions are to be accompliſhed, would exceed the Bounds of this Paper, therefore muſt leave that as a Subject for a future Eſſay.

It is propoſed, that the Ethereal Machine deſcribed here, and in laſt *Magazine*, will be proper for all Places where People reſort for Health, as *Bath*, &c. alſo for all Hoſpitals, Infirmaries, Bagnio's, and for all private Families who can afford them, the Charge thereof being inconſiderable, conſidering their manifold Uſes. And I would further propoſe to the Founders, Subſcribers, and Governors of all Hoſpitals and Infirmaries in Town and Country, to cauſe frequent Experiments to be made therewith upon the Sick, Lame, and Wounded, and eſpecially upon the Perſons received into the Hoſpital lately founded, with the greateſt Reaſon and Charity, for the Relief of Perſons afflicted with the Small-Pox, in order to determine more certainly the Effects, which either the Ether alone, or when combined with ſuch Vapours as may be raiſed from proper Ingredients, will have in promoting the Health, and curing the Diſeaſes of Mankind, *&c.*

I am,
Your Conſtant Reader, &c.
D. STEPHENSON.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* JULY, 1747.

A SONG.

HOW bleſt has my time been! what days have I known!
Since wedlock's ſoft bondage made *Polly* my own!
So joyful my heart is, ſo eaſy my chain,
That freedom is taſteleſs, and roving a pain.
That freedom is taſteleſs, and roving a pain.

2.

Thro' walks, grown with woodbines, as often we ſtray,
Around us, our boys and girls, frolick and gay;
How pleaſing their ſport is, the wanton ones ſee,
And borrow their looks from my *Polly* and me.
And borrow, *&c.*

3.

To try her ſweet temper, oft-times am I ſeen,
In revels all day, with the nymphs of the green:
Though painful my abſence, my doubts ſhe beguiles,
And meets me at night with compliance and ſmiles,
And meets, *&c.*

4.

What tho' on her cheeks the roſe loſes its hue,
Her eaſe and good humour bloom all the year thro':
Time ſtill, as he flies, adds increaſe to her truth,
And gives to her mind what he ſteals from her youth.
And gives, *&c.*

5.

Ye ſhepherds ſo gay, who make love to ſtray,
And cheat with falſe vows the credulous fair;
In ſearch of true pleaſure, how vainly you roam!
To hold it for life, you muſt find it at home.
To hold, *&c.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT has been always my Opinion, that no one Branch of polite Literature is of ſo great Uſe, or of ſo high Conſequence to Society, as moral Poetry, inaſmuch as that conveys to the Mind, and fixes on the Memory, the nobleſt Sentiments, by repreſenting them in a moſt engaging Manner. It is for this Reaſon that *Homer* and *Virgil* among the Ancients, *Spencer* and *Milton* among the Moderns, have been always eſteemed and admired, not only as fine Writers, but as Sages in Philoſophy; Men who made uſe of the Melody they learned from the Muſes to inculcate that Wiſdom, from which, perhaps, Men would have fled, if not deceived by ſo agreeable an Harmony. This was the original Uſe, this gave that high Reputation to Poeſy in ancient Times, and much we ought to regret, that in ſucceeding Ages, Verſe has been applied to meaner Purpoſes, and thereby loſt its Credit ſo far, as to be conſidered rather as an Amuſement than a Science, and as an Entertainment fitter to beguile an idle Hour than to merit the Attention of Men's moſt ſerious Moments.

But tho' this Degradation of Poetry has, in this laſt Age, been both generally and juſtly complained of, tho' it cannot be denied, that Elegies, and Tales, and Sonnets, and Epigrams, and Lampoons, have, for the moſt Part, employed the Spirit and the Spleen of ſecond-rate Writers, yet we

have

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have not wanted ſome Men of true Genius, who have ſtill maintained the Dignity of Poeſy, as mindful of her Divine Original. We have ſeen very lately, a very fine Poem, entitled, *Amyntor* and *Theodora*, or, *The Hermit*, which is now known to be Mr. *Mallet*'s, in which, the moſt elevated Thoughts appear in the moſt ſuitable Dreſs, which is fraught with Principles of ſevere Virtue, and which, as it cannot be read but with the higheſt Pleaſure, ſo it muſt leave upon the Memory Impreſſions never to be defaced, of the moſt heroick Morality. I flatter myſelf, therefore, that you will take a Pleaſure in giving Place even to theſe haſty and incorrect Reflexions, as well as to the following Inſtance of their Juſtice and Truth: A Prayer made to the Divine Being, in a Stile worthy of the Occaſion, which may be juſtly called a rational Sacrifice to the Deity, as it is an Offering of thoſe Sentiments which naturally ariſe in a devout Mind, from a ſerious Review of his Power, his Wiſdom and his Beneficence. It is taken from the ſecond Canto of the Poem, and I dare aſſure the Reader, that he may ſafely judge of the Whole from this excellent Sample.

FOUNTAIN of light, from whom yon riſing ſun [love!
Firſt drew his ſplendor; ſource of life and
Whoſe ſmile now wakes o'er earth's re-kindling face [beſt!
The boundleſs bluſh of ſpring; O firſt and
Thy eſſence tho' from human ſight and ſearch,
Tho' from the climb of all created thought,
Ineffably remov'd; yet man himſelf,
Thy loweſt child of reaſon, man may read
The Maker's hand, intelligence ſupreme,
Unbounded power, on all the works impreſt;
In characters coeval with the ſun,
And with the ſun to laſt; from world to world,
From age to age, thro' every clime, reveal'd,
Hail univerſal goodneſs! in full ſtream
For ever flowing from beneath the throne
Thro' earth, air, ſea, to all things that have life:
From all that live on earth, in air and ſea,
The great community of nature's ſons,
To the firſt Father, ceaſeleſs praiſe aſcend!
And in the general hymn my grateful voice
Be duly heard, among the works not leaſt,
Nor loweſt; with intelligence inform'd,
To know thee and adore; with free-will crown'd,
Where virtue leads, to follow and be bleſt.
O whether by thy prime decree ordain'd
To days of future life; or whether now
The mortal hour is inſtant, ſtill vouchſafe,
Parent and Friend, to guide me blameleſs on
Thro' this dark ſcene of error and of ill,
Thy truth to light me, and thy peace to chear,
All elſe, of me unaſk'd, thy will ſupreme
With-hold or grant: And let that will be done.

I am,

Your conſtant Reader,
And very humble Servant,
N. L.

The GRAND QUESTION *debated.*

Whether a Young GENTLEMAN *ſhould be ſent to an Univerſity or to Travel.*

Imitated from Dean SWIFT.

YOUNG Maſter was now juſt taken from *Eton*, [be beaten;
Where Mamma had enjoin'd he ſhould never
His Age was eighteen, he cou'd ſwear, he cou'd fence,
Hum Opera tunes, talk nonſenſe, and dance;
But for reading and books— 'twas a mere Beggar's trade
He rather preferr'd to drink tea with his maid,
Whilſt others, whoſe wits were to get them a living, [ſtriving.
With inglorious ambition were ſtraining and
Now to finiſh this nobly begun education,
And to breed him a gentleman *quite in the faſhion*, [Lady,
Caus'd many diſputes 'tween Sir *John* and my
'Twas—"You are ſo poſitive— You are ſo heady." [*Cam*——
Sir *John* wou'd have ſent him to *Oxford* or
But my lady was ready to ſwoon at the name;
"Lard! my dear! I'm aſham'd of your thought, on my Life!
"Pray hearken to ſenſe, and *grow wiſe from your wife*:
"Wou'd you have the poor Child mop'd up in a College,
"To grow dirty with Parſons, and ſtupid with Knowledge?
"He *muſt* and he *ſhall* go to *Paris*, I ſwear;
"Dear! how he'll refine in that delicate air?" [ner and Supper,
Theſe debates were ſerv'd up both at Din-
And ſeldom her ladyſhip fail'd to be upper;
But the tea-table ne'er was without 'em, for ſhe
Was uncommonly eloquent over her tea:
Yet alas! all her Rhetorick daily apply'd
Cou'd yet never ſeduce the dull Knight to her Side; [*Greek*,
An old-faſhion'd Reverence for *Latin* and
Which not ev'n the air of *James*'s cou'd break,
Still held him a bigot to certain rum rules,
That *Horace* and *Virgil* were no ſuch great fools.
One morn, after much altercation had paſs'd,
And her ladyſhip went in a pet to be dreſs'd,
"Was ever (to *Jenny* ſhe ſaid) a poor Wife
"So teaz'd with a Huſband, the plague of her Life?

"So

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" So unreasonably dull to prefer his own fancy "
' Law! Madam! what not send young
Master beyond Sea?'
(Thus *Jenny* well conn'd in her leſſon reply'd,
Who always ſupported her ladyſhip's ſide)
' If my blood does not chill when I think on't; duce take him——
' As if Collidge was fitting for his *Edicating*!
' What can he learn there but fuſty old *Latten*? [old Patten:
' And I'm ſure all their books a'n't worth my
' His parts will be clogg'd with tobacco and ale, [long tale;
' And the *Clergy* will teach him to tell a
' Only think how a parſon behaves among ladies, [is!
' How he looks like a mopus, and ever afraid
' For if you ſpeak to him, he bluſhes all over, [*Dover*,
' He ſtammers, and wiſhes himſelf were at
' But ſend him to *Paris*, la! how he'll improve
' In muſic, ragous, wit, dreſſing and love;
' How I long to behold him in fine broider'd *clo'es*! [toes!
' To ſee him dance *Louvret*, and turn out his
' Then his tongue too will never lie ſilent a *minit*, [in it.
' He'll talk by the hour without any thing
' And indeed now, to tell you a piece of my mind,
' I don't ſee your ladyſhip need ſtay behind;
' I am ſure the princes and kings wou'd receive him [with him,
' With greater reſpect, if you, madam, was
' Then let your poor *Jenny* attend you together, [a Feather;
' I'll be hang'd if my heart in't as light as a
' Dear! how it wou'd pleaſe me to this our vagary [*Hungary*!
' To ſee the *French* King and the Queen of
' And *Dreſden* and *Bruſſels*, thoſe adorable places, [ing Laces;
' That for ever are ſending us ſuch charm-
' And forty more towns, as news-papers tell um,
' *Vienny* and *Brady*, ſo hard I can't ſpell um;
' And then in a Berlin to *Rome* we ſhall go,
' But hang me if I'll kiſs his Holineſs' toe."
" Thou art ſurely bewitch'd, Girl, her ladyſhip ſaid, [comb my head."
" Pr'ythee leave off thy prating, and come
" God bleſs us! how in the *French* court you will ſtand, [his hand:
" And the King will moſt graciouſly give you
" Then he'll aſk about *England*, " Pray what are you doing?"
" That damn'd Duke of yours— he'll ſure be my ruin;"
" I wiſh he had never been born, I confeſs.
" Does your opera, madam, go on with ſucceſs?"
But let us conſider—thy advice isn't bad,
And the princes at *Paris*, I know, wou'd be glad
To ſee me again—beſides the great uſe
I ſhou'd be ev'ry where, my ſon t'introduce;
But Sir *John* is ſo ſtupid, you know, and ſo mopiſh, [is.
He'll ſurely oppoſe it, and then there no hope
' A fine ſtory indeed! (cry'd *Jenny* full ſhrill)
' If women for huſbands are not t'have their will. [*better*,
' Let him bounce if he pleaſes, and bully and
' I'd warrant I read him ſuch a round curtain-*lecture*,
' That for peace he ſhou'd willingly let me depart; [heart.
' Or by the Lord *Harry* I'd break his tough
' Had he three grains of wiſdom, I'm ſure he'd conſent,
' But men will be obſtinate, tho' they repent.
' Were women to govern, the world wou'd go better,
' For really now man's a moſt ignorant *Creter*;
' Politicians indeed — they all are but aſſes;
' And for wiſdom, a formal ſtiff gravity paſſes. [ſerts,
' They know, and they envy our greater de-
' So keep us at home to mend ſtockings and ſhirts: [us,
' 'Tis a barbarous jealouſy drives 'em to tame
' And if we rebel, pray what mortal can blame us?'
Thus *Jenny* ran on, as the devil was in her,
When lo! on a ſudden the bell rang for dinner.
" God bleſs me! ſo late!— cries my lady in amaze,
" Sure the cook's in great hurry —— quick, bring me my ſtays——
" Sir *Jobb* will complain I never am dreſt,
" And juſtly enough too, I vow and proteſt:
" But let him be ever ſo mulpy and croſs,
" No matter, we will go abroad *Jenny*, *pos*:
" 'Tis a ſhame a young gentleman, mop'd in a college,
" Shou'd, like a rum parſon, learn meer bookiſh knowledge;
" No, I'll carry him abroad, and teach him the faſhion,
" And bring him home *bleſt with a French Education*."

Parſon GOLDNEY's *Journey to* HORFIELD*; *With his* FAREWEL *to it.*

THE clock ſtruck eight, the morning clear'd,
The choc'late drank, the coach appear'd,
To *Horfield* bound, a dirty road,
A ſtomach ſick, with hyppiſh load;
A jumbling coach, a grumbling wife,
With two friends more perplex'd in life.

* *A poor little Village in* Glouceſterſhire *near* Briſtol.

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At length arriv'd at *Horſfield-green*,
No church bell heard, no mortal ſeen,
A place as wild, as cold, as bleak
As *Newfoundland* or *Derby-Peak*;
A village void of bit or ſcrip
To ſtop the vicar's fretful hyp;
A church yard ſod in watry ſwamp,
A puny church, a ſurplice damp;
The reading-deſk extremely cold,
A pulpit duſty, weak and old;
A prayer-book of dull print letter,
A bible rather *worſe* than better;
A congregation very ſmall,
Made but of few poor ſouls in all.
Three ancient dames with wither'd faces
Fell faſt aſleep in lower places;
Two grey-hair'd dons with glove on pate
Sat juſt above in nodding ſtate.
One maiden fair with yellow knot,
The only primroſe on the ſpot:
The reſt were chiefly farmer's men
That ſtar'd and liſtned now and then.
The beardful clerk that ſings or ſays,
Who's poorly vers'd in muſick-lays,
A pſalm uprear'd in jangling notes,
Contriv'd for *ſol-fa*'s growling throats,
In broken tune, now *in*, now *out*,
'Twas all confus'd, like *Babel*'s rout.
Then came the ſermon, long and dull,
Adapted right to *Clod-pate*'s ſkull.
Some ſnor'd, ſome gap'd, one ſober lad
Beneath his arm a bible had;
This book-learn'd youth had wit enough
To turn to doctor's ſcripture proof;
He doubled down the quoted place,
And ſat demure with awkward face.
The ſermon done, no dinner near;
A mile at leaſt to cup and chear:
Church warden hog not ſeen at church,
Left hungry parſon in the lurch;
The weather chang'd to ſnow and ſleet
Made chatt'ring teeth and chilly feet.
The youth look'd blue, the lady pale,
For want of ſomething to regale.
Driving at length thro' miry ground,
We reach'd the *oſtrich* † on the down.
Where, glorious ſight! by great good luck,
Juſt as the ſtomach-hour had ſtruck,
A loin of veal in lordly diſh,
And kail and bacon, all I wiſh,
Allay'd the grumblings of the day,
And rais'd our ſpirits up to gay:
We there ſat down content and ſnug,
With wine, and ale, and cyder mug;
Yea, cups of tea, the good wife's treat,
Appear'd to make the ſcene compleat.
Nature refreſh'd in cheerful way,
We drank and pledg'd, and call'd to pay.
Then coachman wheel'd to *Ciſton* ‡ round,
And brought us home all ſafe and ſound.

Horſfield, farewel; thou ſtarving ſoil,
Not worth a preacher's charge and toil,
To ride thro' dirt, thro' cold, with hunger keen,
To teach ſad ſwine on *ignoramus* green.

EPIGRAM.

YOUNG *Courtly* takes me for a dunce;
For all night long I ſpoke not once.
On better grounds I think him ſuch:
He ſpoke but once, yet once too much.

LIFE. *An* ODE.

LIFE! the dear precarious boon!
Soon we loſe, alas! how ſoon!
Fleeting viſion, falſely gay!
Graſp'd in vain, it fades away,
Mixing with ſurrounding ſhades,
Lovely viſion! how it fades!
Let the *Muſe*, in *Fancy*'s glaſs,
Catch the phantoms as they paſs:
See they riſe! a nymph behold
Careleſs, wanton, young and bold;
Mark her devious, haſty pace,
Antic dreſs, and thoughtleſs face,
Smiling cheeks, and roving eyes,
Cauſeleſs mirth, and vain ſurprize.—
Tripping at her ſide, a boy
Shares her wonder and her joy;
This is FOLLY, CHILDHOOD's guide,
That is CHILDHOOD at her ſide.
What is he ſucceeding now,
Myrtles blooming on his brow,
Bright, and bluſhing, as the morn,
Not on earth a mortal born?
Shafts, to pierce the ſtrong I view,
Wings, the flying to purſue;
Victim of his pow'r, behind
Stalks a ſlave of human kind,
Whoſe diſdain of all the free
Speaks his mind's captivity.
LOVE's the tyrant, YOUTH the ſlave;
Youth in vain is wiſe or brave;
Love with conſcious pride deſies
All the brave, and all the wiſe.
Who art thou with anxious mien
Stealing o'er the ſhifting ſcene?
Eyes, with tedious vigils red,
Sighs, by doubts and wiſhes bred,
Cautious ſtep, and glancing leer,
Speak thy woes, and ſpeak thy fear;
Arm in arm, what wretch is he
Like thyſelf, who walks with thee?
Like thy own, his fears and woes,
All thy pangs his boſom knows:
Well, too well I my boding breaſt
Knows the names your looks ſuggeſt,
Anxious, buſy, reſtleſs pair!
MANHOOD, link'd by fate to CARE.

† *A Sign of a Publick Houſe on the Down, above the Hot-well at* Briſtol.

‡ *A pleaſant Village on an Eminence*

Wretched

Wretched ſtate! and yet 'tis dear—
Fancy, cloſe the proſpect here!
Cloſe it, or recal the paſt,
Spare my eyes, my heart, the laſt.
Vain the wiſh! the laſt appears,
Whilſt I gaze it ſwims in tears;
AGE—my future ſelf—I trace
Moving ſlow with feeble pace,
Bending with diſeaſe and cares,
All the load of life he bears;
White his locks, his viſage wan,
Strength, and eaſe, and hope are gone.
Death, the ſhadowy form I know!
Death o'ertakes him, dreadful foe!
Swift they vaniſh—mournful ſight,
Night ſucceeds, impervious night!
What theſe dreadful glooms conceal
Fancy's glaſs can ne'er reveal;
When ſhall time the veil remove?
When ſhall light the ſcene improve?
When ſhall truth my doubts diſpel!
Awful period!—who can tell?

To the MEMORY *of Capt.* GRENVILLE.
(*See p.* 192.)

WHILST patriot Worth a *Britiſh* breaſt can warm,
And well-tim'd Valour has the power to charm,
Great *Grenville*, foremoſt in the liſt of fame,
Shall ſtand conſpicuous, and rever'd his name.
Grenville, whoſe worth demands the ſtrongeſt lay,
Whoſe death compels the generous tear we pay;
The truly brave! who ſcorning to debaſe
Himſelf, his country, or his noble race,
Shew'd what a brave undaunted Chief could do,
And dealt deſtruction on his country's foe.
Ev'n when by fate's unerring hand 'twas found,
The Hero had receiv'd his dying wound,
Till the pale tyrant ſtopp'd his lateſt breath,
With generous ſmiles he ſhew'd contempt of death;
Conſcious he'd acted, all his duty taught,
And pleas'd, reſign'd his breath with that great thought;
For warm'd with patriot-zeal, he nobly ſtood,
Fought well his country's cauſe, and ſeal'd it with his blood.

A SONG.

By a young LADY.

To the Tune of, Sally in our Alley,

1.

OF all the beaux who haunt the town,
Whom we at park and *play ſee*,
The gay, the grave, the fair, the brown,
There's none can equal *T*—— *y*;
I with indifference unfeign'd
Can ev'ry other *face ſee*,
Nor *wiſdom* has this *conqueſt* gain'd,
But charming *Billy T*— *y*.

2.

Furniſh'd with *cups* of brighteſt *tin*,
We *cottages* of *clay ſee*,
But *bright* without, and *dull* within,
Is pretty *Billy T* *y*;
Two hours at her *toylet* you
Bright *Ethelinda* may ſee,
But twice that time will ſcarcely do,
To dizen *Billy T*——*y*.

3.

O *Ward!* that vain coquettiſh air
Of thine, improv'd each *day ſee*,
Retire for ſhame, unſkilful fair!
And yield the palm to *T* — *y*.
We, thro' thy help, O *Will-o-wiſp!*
In dead of night the *way ſee*,
As thro' the pretty modiſh *liſp*,
We hear thy *wit*, O *T*—— *y*.

4.

The martial youth, and boxing 'ſquire,
At head of ev'ry *fray* ſee;
More gentle graces we admire,
In lovely *Billy T*— *y*.
O grant, thou mighty *god of love*,
He never may this *lay ſee*,
For oh! too ſure, in vain 'twill prove,
Nor gain one ſmile from *T*— *y*.

The difference between To-day *and* To-morrow.

TO-Day man's dreſs'd in gold and ſilver bright:
Wrapt in a ſhroud before to-morrow night.
To-day he's feeding on delicious food:
To-morrow dead; unable to do good.
To-day he's nice, and ſcorns to feed on crumbs:
To-morrow he's himſelf a diſh for worms.
To-day he's honour'd, and in vaſt eſteem;
To-morrow not a beggar values him.
To-day he riſes from a velvet bed:
To-morrow lies in one. that's made of lead.
To-day his houſe, tho' large, he thinks but ſmall:
To-morrow no command, no houſe at all.
To-day has forty ſervants at his gate;
To-morrow ſcorn'd, not one of 'em will wait.
To-day perfum'd, as ſweet as any roſe:
To-morrow ſtinks in every body's noſe.
To-day he's grand, majeſtick, all delight,
Ghaſtfull and pale, before to-morrow night.
True, as the ſcriptures ſay, *man's life a ſpan:*
The preſent moment is the life of man.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 1.

AT the Quarterly General Meeting of the Governors and Guardians of the Hoſpital for the Maintenance and Education of expoſed and deſerted young Children, when ſeveral new Governors and Guardians were elected, Mr. *James Vernon*, the acting Executor of the late Mr. *Thomas Vernon*, paid his Teſtator's Legacy of 1000 *l.* left to the ſaid Hoſpital, and ſeveral Beneſactions were given by the Governors.

FRIDAY, 3.

The Court ſat at *St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark*, upon the King's Commiſſion for the Trial of the Rebels, when a Bill of Indictment was found againſt *Æneas Macdonald* for high Treaſon, and the Court adjourn'd to the 10th; when he made an Affidavit, that ſeveral of his material Witneſſes were in *France*, and others in the farthest Part of *Scotland*, and deſir'd an Indulgence of two Months; which the Court did not grant, becauſe he had not mention'd the Names of his Witneſſes, and where they dwell, but adjourn'd to the 17th, that he might prepare an Affidavit to that Purpoſe; which having done, the Court gave him till *Oct.* 22, to which Time they adjourn'd.

This *Macdonald* was the young Pretender's Banker; and being under ſtrong Apprehenſions about his Trial, had contriv'd a Scheme to eſcape, which was attempted in the following Manner: About Nine at Night, on the 2d, juſt as the Turnkey had open'd the Door of the Preſs-Yard, two Fellows came behind, one of whom ſeized him by the Collar, and the other threw a Handful of Snuff in his Eyes, on which *Macdonald* (who had the Liberty of the Preſs-Yard) puſh'd out and ran up *Newgate-Street*; but the Turnkey inſtantly diſengag'd himſelf, and overtook him at the End of *Warwick-Lane*, where he ſtruck up his Heels, and by the Violence of his Fall put out his Shoulder, and brought him back to his former Lodging; but his Accomplices eſcap'd.

TUESDAY, 7.

The Right Hon. the Earl of *Ancram*, one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber to his Royal Highneſs the Duke, arrived from the Allied Army, with the following Standards and Colours taken from the *French* in the late Action of *Val.* (See p. 237.)

1, 2, 3, 4 Standards compleat of *Belſond*'s Regiment, Red, embroidered with Gold; on one Side the Sun, Motto, *Nec pluribus impar*; on the other Side a Landſcape, Motto, *Ex pulchro Laurea Fonte.*

5 Dragoons Standard, *Beaufremont*'s Regiment, the Painting worn out.

6 Standard of the *Royal Cravates*, Red, painted and fringed with Gold; on the one Side the Sun; Motto, *Nec pluribus impar*; on the other, a Sword erect, and a Gordian Knot; Motto, *Pour parvenir.*

1, 2 Colour Staffs, the Colours torn off, *Dieſpatch*'s *Swiſs* Regiment.

3 Colours without the Staff, *Royal des Vaiſſeaux.*

4, 5, 6, 7 Four Colours of *Monaco*'s Regiment.

N. B. There was another Colour taken by the late *Crauford*'s Regiment of Foot, and given in Charge to the *Huſſars*, who have not brought it in yet: And a Standard taken by the *Hanoverian* Cavalry, which was given in Charge to the *Imperialiſts*, and has not been returned.

A Letter from an Officer ſays, that the Imperialiſts, who conſiſted of 52,000, loſt 40; That the *Dutch* gave Way, and had only 30 Men killed; and the *Bavarians* loſt only one Man. Prince *Waldeck* ſays, the *Dutch* loſt 400 Men, and in his Reheariſal of Places, makes no Mention of *Kiſſelt* or *Val.* The chief Affair, according to him, was at *Label*, which the *French* call *Laveld.* The Relation drawn up by Order of Marſhal *Saxe*, ſays, the *French* loſt between 5 and 6000 Men killed and wounded, and the Allies double the Number. —— General *Ligonier* having had his Horſe ſhot under him, was taken by a Carabineer, to whom he immediately preſented his Purſe, and a Ring which he had upon his Finger; but the Carabineer refuſed them, anſwering, he would only have his Sword. The General was afterwards conducted to the King, who received him very graciouſly, and aſked him whether he had met with any ill Uſage. Sir *John Ligonier* anſwered, *No*; and at the ſame Time ſpoke much in the Praiſe of the Carabineer, to whom the King cauſed a Reward to be given for his Fidelity.

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His Majesty's Ship the *Maidstone*, Hon. —— *Van Keppel*, Esq; Commander, giving Chace to a *French* Privateer, and running too near Shore on the Coast of *France* near *Nantz*, was unfortunately lost.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

The *St. Esprit*, the largest of the *St. Domingo* Ships, lately taken, ran on shore upon the *Goodwin Sands*, going from the *Downs* to *London*. Monf. *de la Mott*, with the *Magnanimous*, *Alcide*, *Arc en Ciel*, and *Zephire* Men of War, arrived at *Brest* from *St. Domingo*; and the Remains of the dispersed Fleet, consisting of 103 Sail, arrived, some at *Brest*, and others at other Ports of *France*.

At *Bristol* was a violent storm of Rain, attended with Thunder and Lightening, and a Fall of Hailstones, several Inches round, one in particular measured above 5 Inches round, which, put into a Bason and dissolved, produced near a Quarter of a Pint of Water. Several Shocks of an Earthquake, attended with a considerable Noise, and succeeded by Claps of Thunder, were felt in different Parts of *Devonshire*.

FRIDAY, 10.

The two *Bibbies*, charged with robbing the *Chester* Mail, and two other Prisoners, found Means to escape out of *Newgate* this Morning. One of the *Bibbies*, attempting soon after to get over into a Stonecutter's Yard in *Whitechapel*, and being discovered by the Servant, in his Fright fell down into the Yard, dislocated his Neck, and broke his Back, and died in an Hour after.

As there were great Struggles in several Places about the Elections, this happened to be the Case in the City of *London*, where the Merchants List and the Aldermens List made a great Noise. The Election came on *June* 30, when Sir *John Barnard*, Sir *William Calvert*, *Slingsby Bethell*, Esq; and *Stephen Theodore Janssen*, Esq; were declared to have the Majority of Hands: But a Poll was demanded in Favour of Sir *Daniel Lambert*, Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, and Sir *Henry Marshall*; which began on the 1st Instant, when the last Gentleman declined, and ended on the 8th, when the Numbers stood thus.

Sir *John Barnard*	3781
Sir *William Calvert*	3806
Slingsby Bethell, Esq;	3146
Steph. Theod. Janssen, Esq;	3008
Sir *Daniel Lambert*	2530
Sir *Robert Ladbroke*	1986

Sir *John Barnard* being in both Lists, the Contest lay between Sir *William Calvert*, *Slingsby Bethell* and *Stephen Theodore Janssen*, Esqrs. on the Merchants Interest, and Sir *Daniel Lambert* and Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, supported by the Aldermen and Common Council. On the 10th, the four first Gentlemen were declared duly elected.

SATURDAY 11.

A violent Storm of Thunder and Lightening, with Rain, at *Bridgnorth*, *Suffex*, split Trees, damaged Corn, and killed Mr. *Best* a Farmer.

MONDAY, 13.

Came on before the High Court of Justiciary the Trial of *Archibald Stuart*, Esq; late Lord Provoft of *Edinburgh*, when, after learned Pleadings on both Sides for about five Hours, the Court ordered Informations to be given in; those for the Prosecutor on *Monday* next, and for the Pannel the *Friday* following; and the Trial was adjourned to *Friday* the 31st Instant.

TUESDAY 14.

Sir *Hector Maclean*, and *Laughlin Maclean* (his Servant) who had been confined for some Time in *Newgate*, and had been lately in Custody of a Messenger, were discharg'd, pursuant to the late Act for a general Pardon.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

An Order was sent from the Secretary of State's Office, to discharge out of the Prison of *Lancaster* all the Rebel Prisoners now in Custody, agreeably to his Majesty's Act of Grace. Orders were also sent to other Places for the same Purpose.

Thirty Pieces of Cambrick, with some *French* Lawns, were seized, and conveyed to the Custom-House. What was inserted in our last, concerning the Commencement of the Act for prohibiting *French* Cambricks, relates only to their Importation; the wearing of them not being prohibited by the said Act till *June* 24, 1748.

This Day the following Flag Officers were promoted, viz. Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, Knt. *James Stewart*, Esq; and the Hon. *George Clinton*, to be Admirals of the White. —— *William Rowley*, *William Martin*, and *Isaac Townsend*, Esqrs. to be Admirals of the Blue. — *Henry Medley*, Esq; Lord *Vere Beauclerk*, and Lord *Anson*, to be Vice-Admirals of the Red.—*Perry Mayne*, Esq; and Sir *Peter Warren*, Knt. of the Bath, to be Vice-Admirals of the White. — The Hon. *John Byng*, Esq; to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.—And the following Gentlemen were also appointed Flag-Officers, *viz. Henry Osborn*, *Thomas Smith*, and *Thomas Griffin*, Esqrs; to be Rear-Admirals of the Red. —— *Edward Hawke*, *William Chambers*, and *Charles Knowles*, Esqrs. to be Rear-Admirals of the White.— Hon. *John Forbes*, and the Hon. *Edward Boscawen*, to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

At *Eddefcaftle*, *Staffordshire*, the Wife of Mr. *Prefcott*, an Excifeman, being kill'd by a Flash of Lightening, was oppen'd, and a living Male Child taken out, which was immediately christen'd *Jonah*, and is like to live.

THURSDAY,

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THURSDAY 16.

The Seſſions ended at the *Old Baily*, when only *John Cook*, for Smuggling, receiv'd Sentence of Death; he deliver'd a Petition into Court, ſetting forth that he ſaved the Lives of *Thomas Mortimore*, *Thomas Hart*, *Thomas Moult*, and 5 Dragoons, and it appear'd by an Affidavit of *John Boulton*, that in 1744 he ſaved his Life.

SUNDAY 19.

Broke out a dreadful Fire at *Honiton*, *Devonſhire*, in the Afternoon, while the People were at Church, which continued till 4 the next Morning, whereby near three Quarters of the Town were burnt.

MONDAY 20.

Earl of *Sandwich* embark'd for *Holland*.

Above 20 large Porpuſſes came up with the Tide almoſt to *London Bridge*, and after continuing near an Hour, playing on the Water, returned in a Body.

THURSDAY 23.

A General Court of the *South Sea* Company was held, when they agreed to a Dividend of Two *per Cent.* of their Stock, for the Half Year, due at *Midſummer* laſt paſt.

WEDNESDAY 29.

Aſhcroft and *Cook*, the two Smugglers, were executed at *Tyburn*, after which they were hung in Chains at *Shepherds-Buſh*.

FRIDAY 31.

Samuel Hurlock for Murder, and *John Riley* for a Street-Robbery, were executed at *Tyburn*; *Hurlock* was hung in Chains. *John Cook* for a Robbery, and *Elizabeth Dennis* were reprieved for Tranſportation. (See p. 247.)

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

(*June* 23.) THE Princeſs of *Bavaria*, O. S. married to the Prince Royal of *Poland*.—(*July* 3.) Sir *John Colt*, Bart. to Miſs *Powell* of *Hackney*.—(5.) *Roger Kindall Sbewell*, Eſq; of *Hants*, to Miſs *Betteſworth*.—(6.) *John Cogbell Knap*, of the *Inner Temple*, Eſq; to Miſs *Kitty Day* of *Camberwell*, with 5,000*l.*—(10.) *Philip Matthews*, Eſq; to Miſs *Spencer* of *Kenſington*,—*Edward Hall*, Eſq; of *Snowden* in *Kent*, to Miſs *Harris*, an Heireſs.—*Edward Stanhope*, Eſq; to Miſs *Ridley* of *Coventry*.—Sir *James Knight* of *Eaſt Green* in *Surrey*, to Miſs *Stapleton*.—*George Wilcocks*, Eſq; to Miſs *Hartwell* of *Camberwell*.—*Gilbert Joddrel* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Eſq; to Miſs *Vanderplank*.—(14.) *Thomas Potter*, Eſq; Son of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to Miſs *Lowe*, of *Brigborwell* in *Oxfordſhire*, an Heireſs of 50,000 *l.* Fortune. ——— *Raymond*, Eſq; to Miſs *Louiſa Streddager* of *Mile-End*, with 10,000 *l.*—*Cornelius Smith*, Eſq; of *Surrey*, to Miſs *Shooter* of *Southwark*.—(18.) *Henry Wrench*, Eſq; of *Hertfordſhire*, to Miſs *Jane Hartley* of *Mile-End*.—Sir *Thomas Walker* of *Eaſtbourne* in *Suſſex*, to Miſs *Pratt* of *Deptford*.—Sir *James Sutton*, to Miſs *Sutton*, Niece to Sir *Robert Sutton*, Bart. a 20,000 *l.* Fortune.—(22.) *Philip Brown*, Eſq; of a large Eſtate in *Kent*, to Miſs *Elizabeth Watſon* of *Hackney*.—(23.) Mr. *Stevens*, an eminent Surgeon, Brother to Dr. *Stevens*, to Miſs *Ridley*, with a Fortune of 20,000*l.* left her by the late Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*.—(21.) *William Awbrey* of *Cateaton-ſtreet*, Eſq; to Miſs *Ruſſel* of *Baſinghall-ſtreet*.—(25.) *Thomas Roſe* of *Buckinghamſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Northall*.—(27.) *Charles Davis*, Eſq; of *Peckham*, to Widow *Gilbert* of *Camberwell*, 10,000 *l.*

June 30. O. S. The Queen of *Denmark* deliver'd of a Princeſs, baptiz'd the ſame Evening *Wilhelmina Carolina*.—Lady of Hon. *Edward Finch*, of a Son and Heir.—Wife of *Adam Gordon* of *Garden Court*, *Middle-Temple*, of a Son and Heir.—(*July* 7.) Counteſs of *Berkley*, of a Son.—(12.) Wife of *Beeſton Long*, Eſq; of a Daughter. (5th of laſt *Auguſt* of a Son.)—(14.) Wife of *Reginald Lygon* of *Maddreſfield*, *Worceſterſhire*, of a Son and Heir.—(16.) Lady of Sir *William Irby*, Bart. of a Daughter.—(27.) Lady of the late Earl of *Cromartie*, of a Daughter, in the Tower.—(29.) Lady *Ilcheſter*, of a Son and Heir.—Lady of Sir *James Aſhton*, Bart. of a Son and Heir.—

DEATHS.

(*July* 2.) THE Right Rev. Sir *George Fleming*, Bart. Lord Biſhop of *Carliſle*, deſcended from Sir *Michael le Fleming*, Knt. who came over with *William the Conqueror*. He died in the 81ſt Year of his Age, and 13th of his Conſecration.—(4.) *James Moody*, Eſq; many Years Head Clerk of the Pay-Office, *Whitehall*.—(6.) Right Hon. the Earl of *Euſton*, Son of his Grace the Duke of *Grafton*.—(8.) *John Andrews*, Eſq; at *Yarmouth*, a Batchelor, aged 72, the greateſt Red-herring Merchant in *Europe*, very rich; he left his Book-keeper 20,000 *l.* for his faithful Service, and other conſiderable Legacies to his Servants.—*Tho. Cooke*, Eſq; of *Norwich*, commonly call'd *Rich old Cooke of Norfolk*, worth 150,000 *l.* the Bulk of which he left to an old Servant Woman, above 70.—(11.) Dr. *Bedford*, who was very lately choſen Phyſician to *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*.—(13.) *William Elliſon*, Eſq; ſenior Alderman, and thrice Mayor of *Newcaſtle* upon *Tyne*.—(14.) Lady of Lord Viſ. *St. John*, one of the Daughters of Sir *Robert Furneſe*.—(16.) *Dorcas*, Relict of Bp. *Kennet*.—*Chambers Beauclerk*, Eſq; eldeſt Son of the Lord *Vere Beauclerk*.—(18.) Major *Wills* of the 3d Regiment of Life Guards.—*Edward Stonehouſe*, Eſq; at *Stanwell* in *Surrey*, poſſeſſed of an Eſtate of 18,000 *l. per Annum*.—Mr. *Robert Stewart*, Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in the Univerſity of *Edinburgh*, in the 73d Year of his Age.—Mr. *Knight*, Vicar of *Harewood* in *Yorkſhire*, well verſed in the Knowledge of Hiſtory and Antiquities, as well as diligent in the Diſcharge of his Function.—(21.)

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Right Rev. Dr. *Robert Clavering*, Lord Biſhop of *Peterborough*, and *Hebrew* Profeſſor at *Oxford*.—(23.) Sir *John Bridgman*, Bart. at *Caſtle Bromwich* in *Warwickſhire*.—(29.) Sir *Robert Worſley*, Bart. and ſucceeded in Title by his Couſin, now Sir *James Worſley*.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

JAMES Hatfield, M. A. to the Rectory of *Newcomb Abbey* in *Suſſex*. — Mr. *James Goodchild*, to the Rectory of *St. Anne* and *Nicholas* in *Lincoln*. — *William Hardy*, M. A. to the Living of *Burley* in *Rutlandſhire*.—Mr. *Tenniſon*, M. A. to the Rectory of *St. Philip cum Alſtong* in *Derbyſhire*. —*Richard Terrick*, M. A. had the Degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred on him by the Univerſity of *Cambridge*.—*Thomas Parry*, M. A. to the Lectureſhip of *Crookes-Lane* in *Cheſter*.—*Marmaduke Draper*, M. A. to the Rectory of *Twing ford* in *Yorkſhire*. —*Richard Andrew*, B. L. to the Rectory of *Farnborough* in *Hampſhire*. — Mr. *Arnold*, B. D. to the Rectory of *Aſhted cum Badwell* in *Eſſex*.— Mr. *Dumareſque*, B. D. choſen by the *Ruſſia* Company, Chaplain to the *Engliſh* Factory at *St. Peterſburg*, worth 300*l. per Annum*.—Rev. Mr. *Fearman*, made Rector of *Oby*, *Norfolk*. — Mr. *Venner*, to the Rectory of *Sutton Vallance* in *Kent*.— Mr. *Addiſon*, to the Rectory of *Cawſton* and *Sall*.—Mr. *Bullemur*, to the Rectory of *Itteringham*, and Mr. *Girdleſtone*, to the Rectory of *Baconſthorpe*, *Norfolk*; both void by the Death of Mr. *Ruſh*.—Mr. *Richard Meers*, to the Vicarage of *Eaſtling*, *Surrey*.—Mr. *Antony Poſſlethwaite*, to the Vicarage of *Eaſely*, *Cheſhire*.—Mr. *Curtis*, to the Vicarage of *Hartlip*, reſign'd by Mr. *Franke*, made Miniſter of *Chatham*.—Mr. *Huſband*, to the Vicarage of *Stockſbury*, *Kent*.— Mr. *William Cooke*, Maſter of *Eaton* School, elected Fellow of *Eaton College*, (Mr. *Goldwin* deceas'd.)

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

(*July* 7.) *THOMAS Archer* of *Umberſlade* in *Warwickſhire*, Eſq; created Lord *Archer*, Baron of *Umberſlade* in the ſaid County. — *William Petitot*, Eſq; made Lieut. Col. and *Robert Douglaſs*, Eſq; Major, to Major Gen. *Howard*'s Regiment of Foot.—*Charles Legard*, Eſq; Lieut. Col. and Sir *George Sutter*, Bart. Major, to Brig. Gen. *Douglaſs*'s Regiment of Foot.——— ——— *Craufurd*, Eſq; Major to Major Gen. *Pulteney*'s Regiment of Foot, and ——— *Whitmore*, Eſq; Major to Brig. Gen. *Fleming*'s. — *William Levinz*, Eſq; made a Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms. — *Thomas Treſuſis*, Eſq; made a Commiſſioner of the Navy. — Capt. *Smith*, made Commander of the *Crown*, lately launched at *Deptford*.— Capt. *Richard Jaſper*, Commander of the *Prince Henry* of 40 Guns.— Capt. *Barrows*, of the *Culloden*, 20 Guns. —Capt. *John Barker*, of the *Thetis*, 40 Guns. — Capt. *Somers*, (late of the *Dealcaſtle*) of the *Expedition*, 40 Guns.—Capt. *Weſt*, of the *Otter* Sloop, of a new 20 Gun Ship in *New England*.—The E. of *Marchmont*, Lord Regiſter, in Room of the Marquis of *Lothian*, Preſident of the Police in *Scotland*.—Lord Viſc. *Bateman*, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum for *Herefordſhire*, in Room of Sir *Charles Hanbury Williams*, Miniſter to *Berlin*.—*Charles Hamilton*, Eſq; Receiver-General and Collector of all his Majeſty's Royal Patrimony, Rents, Revenues, &c. in the Iſland of *Minorca*. —Mr. *Thomas Riley Blanckley*, Clerk of the Survey at *Portſmouth*, a Commiſſioner of the Victualling Office, in Room of *John Ruſſel*, Eſq; a Commiſſioner of the Navy, in Room of *James Oſwald*, Eſq; reſign'd.—Mr. *Blanckley*, Brother to the above, Clerk of the Cheque at *Gibraltar*, in Room of Mr. *Ruſſel*, Clerk of the Survey at *Chatham*, in Room of *Daniel Devert*, Eſq; a Commiſſioner of the Navy.—*Anthony Ryan* of *Clements Inn*, Eſq; Sollicitor to the Admiralty, in Room of *Francis Winnington*, Eſq;— Mr. *Place*, a Page of the Preſence to his Majeſty.

[Bankrupts *in our next.*]

BILL *of Mortality from* June 23 *to* July 28.

Chriſtened	Males	728		1362
	Females	634		
Buried	Males	970		1901
	Females	931		
Died under 2 Years old				641
Between	2 and 5			165
	5 and 10			87
	10 and 20			66
	20 and 30			174
	30 and 40			195
	40 and 50			203
	50 and 60			134
	60 and 70			116
	70 and 80			84
	80 and 90			32
	90 and 100			4
				1901
Buried	Within the Walls			156
	Without the Walls			423
	In *Mid.* and *Surrey*			868
	City & Sub. *Weſt.*			454
				1901
Weekly *June* 30.				366
7.				395
14.				370
21.				386
28.				384
				1901

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1*l.* 9*d.*
Wheat 27*s.* to 29*s. p.* Quar.

HAVING

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HAVING already given a full Account of the Battle fought the 2d. Inſt. N. S. near *Maeſtricht*, p. 237, &c. and of ſome Things that happen'd afterwards, p. 279, we ſhall now give the other moſt material Accounts ſince arrived from either of the two Armies. The Day after the Battle, the Allied Army paſſed over the *Maeſe*, and encamped on the other Side, ſo as to cover *Maeſtricht*; and the *French* continued on the Field of Battle, the *French* King having his Quarters at the *Grande Commanderie*, and Marſhal *Saxe* had his at *Heerſelt*. The *French* having taken Poſt with a Body of 7 or 8000 Men at *Caſtert*, near the Mountain of *St. Peter*, which covers one Side of *Maeſtricht*, a conſiderable Detachment from the Allied Army paſſed over on the 14th, and took Poſt at *Lichtemberg*, upon that Mountain. Both have entrenched themſelves in their reſpective Poſts; and ſeveral Skirmiſhes have happened between theſe two Detachments, as alſo between the Irregulars, at ſeveral other Places, but none very remarkable.

On the 5th Inſt. N. S. Count *Lowendahl* was ſent with a large Detachment from the *French* Army towards *Antwerp*, and on the 9th he marched from *Mirou* to inveſt *Bergen-op-Zoom*, having firſt detached a Party to reduce *Lillo* and *Sandvliet*, the Garriſon of which laſt Place retired upon the Approach of the Enemy, but the former ſtill holds out. In the Night between the 14th and 15th, the Count opened his Trenches before *Bergen-op-Zoom*, on the Side next *Antwerp*, but could not compleatly inveſt the Place, becauſe of its having a Communication with the Lines between it and *Steenberg*, which are poſſeſſed by a large Body of *Dutch* Troops, under the Command of the Prince of *Saxe Hildbourghauſen*. As this is one of the beſt fortified Places in *Europe*, and of the utmoſt Importance to the *Dutch*, (ſee p. 263, 264,) we ſhall give the Account of the moſt important Occurrences during the Siege, as they arrive, the firſt of which is from the Place itſelf, dated *July* 6. O. S.

We have been ever ſince the 3d at Night attacked in Form, when the Enemy opened the Trenches on the Side of the Gate of *Wouw*, where they have erected ſeveral Batteries, which have been more than once diſmounted by our Cannon, which has hitherto prevented the Enemy from firing upon the Place. We have in one of our Outworks raiſed a Battery of Mortars, which has done the Enemy great Miſchief. One of the Bombs Yeſterday falling into a Place where they had an advanced Poſt of 13 Men, every one of them were killed by it. On the 4th at Night we made a great and ſucceſsful Sally on the Side of the *Lunette*, call'd *Kik in de Pot*, in which we not only ruined and filled up a good Part of the Enemy's Works, but alſo killed a great many People, and took 250 Priſoners, who were ſent to *Boiſleduc*. The Prince of *Heſſe Philipſthall*, our Governor, advanced himſelf as far as the Palliſadoes to animate the Troops. In the Sally which we made laſt Night, there were ſeveral killed and wounded on both Sides, leſs however on ours than on the Enemy's. It would, probably, have been more ſucceſsful, if a Fuſil, which was diſcharged by one of our Men too ſoon, had not betrayed our Deſign, and alarmed the *French*. Some Officers of the Regiment of *Waldeck* very much diſtinguiſhed themſelves on this Occaſion. M. *G. Van Haren*, Deputy of the States General, who by Order of their High Mightineſſes and the Stadtholder is here, is indefatigable in preparing for the Defence of the Place, and his Preſence contributes greatly to inſpire the Troops with Courage, and the Inhabitants with a Deſire of preſerving the Honour of their Town, which was never yet taken by Force.

The next is from the ſame Place, dated *July* 13. The more the *French* Troops endeavour to become Maſters of this Place, the more reſolute we are in the Defence of it; and our Engineers daily give Proofs of their Abilities. We have lately received 8 Companies from *Zealand*, and want neither Proviſions nor Ammunition. Count *Lowendahl* has demanded a Suſpenſion of Arms to bury their Dead, but was anſwer'd, that if he had attack'd the Place according to the Rules of War, his Requeſt ſhould have been granted; but as he had begun the Siege rather as an Incendiary, by ſetting Fire to the Town, it was reſolv'd, neither to aſk nor grant any Suſpenſion of Arms. The Enemy's Fire is greatly diminiſhed this Day. They have already loſt a great Number of Men, and, according to the Report of Deſerters, almoſt deſpair of ſucceeding in their Enterprize.

And the third is from the *Hague*, dated *July* 21. The Enemy have turned all their Force againſt *Fort Rover*, judging it eaſier to penetrate into the Lines that Way than any other. They had actually made the Diſpoſitions for a Storm on *Sunday* Night laſt, but the Prince of *Saxe Hildbourghauſen* prevented them by a vigorous Sally, which perfectly ſucceeded, and in which above 1000 of the Enemy were kill'd, and 200 of our own Men. What contributed much to augment the Loſs and Diſorder of the *French* was, that during the Action the Beſieged blew up another Magazine of Powder, the Exploſion of which cauſed ſuch an Alarm and Terror, as all the Courage and Firmneſs of the *French* Generals were

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were not capable of remedying. The *French* Deſerters, who come over in great Numbers, and were Yeſterday no leſs than 200, agree in aſſuring us, that the Stench of the dead Bodies before the Town and Lines is intolerable to the beſieging Army, from which the Demand has twice been repeated for Permiſſion to bury them, and refuſed.

Soon after the Siege was begun by the *French*, Prince *Waldeck* marched with a ſtrong Detachment from the Allied Army to reinforce the *Dutch* Lines between *Bergen-op-Zoom* and *Steenberg*, and by our laſt Accounts, was advanced as far as *Breda*: At the ſame Time, the *French* ſent ſtrong Reinforcements to Count *Lowendahl*; ſo that whilſt the two Grand Armies obſerve one another near *Maeſtricht*, the Scene of Action will probably be about *Bergen-op-Zoom*. Whilſt the Detachment from the Allied Army was on its March to *Breda*, Prince *Waldeck* gave up the Command, and retired, as ſome ſay, to *Cleves*, but as others ſay, to the *Hague*, to aſk his Diſmiſſion in Form.

Notwithſtanding the many Accounts we had of the *Auſtrians* Succeſs before *Genoa*, yet upon the Approach of the *French* Army they at laſt found it neceſſary to raiſe the Siege, which they did in the Night between the 5th and 6th Inſtant, N. S. and retired without any conſiderable Loſs; from whence the Friends of the Houſe of *Auſtria* began to dread the Conſequences of the enſuing Campain in *Italy*; but their Fears have ſubſided upon Advice of the Victory gained by the *Auſtrian* and *Sardinian* Troops near *Exilles*, of which we have already given the Account ſent to the *Sardinian* Miniſter here, p. 265, and ſhall now add the following Account ſent to the *Sardinian* Miniſter at the *Hague*, *viz.* The Enemies, whoſe Views had before ſeemed to be on *Demont* and *Coni*, having of a ſudden changed their Deſign, the Chevalier *de Belleiſle* cauſed the Troops which had already paſſed the *Col of Var*, in their Way to *Barcelonetta*, to turn back; and having reconducted them towards *Briancon*, and ſuddenly paſſed *Mount Genevre*, he deſcended towards *Exilles*, after having cauſed ſome *Spaniſh* Battalions to come up out of *Savoy*. *July* 19, in the Morning, he made his Troops paſs the *Col de Seſtrieres*, to the Number of 46 Battalions, 12 Companies of Grenadiers, and 500 Huſſars, with 7 Field Pieces; and about 10 in the Morning he arrived at the firſt advanced Poſt of the *Col of Aſſiette*. There was Skirmiſhing till 3 in the Afternoon, when the Chevalier *de Belleiſle* cauſed the Intrenchments, which had been made in haſte at the *Col de Aſſiette*, were without Foſſes and Palliſades, and defended by 4 *Auſtrian* Battalions, under Major Gen. Count *Colloredo*, and 7 *Piedmonteſe* Battalions, to be attack'd by three different Columns. The Attack was briſk and long; the firſt Redoubt, which was the loweſt and moſt important, was defended by the greateſt Part of the *Auſtrian* and *Piedmonteſe* Grenadiers; there was the principal Attack of the Enemies, and there the Chevalier *de Belleiſle* was killed; when obſerving, from the Station near the Batteries, where he examin'd every Thing, that his principal Attack failed, he took a pair of Colours in his Hand, and planted them on the Glacis of the Redoubt, where he received a Wound in the Arm by a Bayonet, and in his retiring was hit by two Muſket-ſhots, one of which went thro' his Head. The two other Attacks were made higher, upon the Intrenchments, which were on the two Sides of the Summit of the Mountain, which gradually aſcended from the Redoubt. The Affair was not over till the Evening, when the Allies having at once made their greateſt Efforts, and a Part of *Forgatſch*'s *Hungarian* Battalion ſallying out of the Intrenchments Sword in Hand, the Confuſion became general on all Sides, and the Enemies thought of nothing but retiring with Precipitation. Beſides the Chevalier *de Belleiſle*, M. *d' Amand*, Marſhal de Camp, was killed; and M. *de Bourget*, Brigadier, is taken Priſoner, wounded paſt Recovery. It is incredible how much the *French* have loſt. The 20th, at 4 in the Afternoon, a Letter came to the Count *de Brigueraſco* from a *French* Commiſſary, who was at *Sceau* with 600 Wounded, demanding Compaſſion on them, and that Care might be taken of them.

The ſaid Commiſſary declared the Loſs of the *French* to be 6000 Men, and about 400 of their beſt Officers. What we know of ourſelves is, that beſides the 600 Wounded at *Sceau*, there are 4 or 500 Priſoners; that the Number of Dead, upon the Field of Battle, amount to between 16 and 1700 in the three Attacks, of which 800 fell before the ſingle Battalion of *Forgatſch*, which fired all the While with Aim, and made a great Slaughter in their Sally Sword in Hand, with Lieutenant Colonel *Draſkowitz* at their Head, who took a Standard with his own Hand. There is certainly a prodigious Number of Officers kill'd; We know them by their Hair and their Hands. We cannot doubt but the Deſertion is alſo very great.

The King of *Spain* has ordered it to be ſignified to the Queen Dowager, that the Cities of *Toledo*, *Valladolid*, *Burgos*, or *Saragoſſa*, would be more convenient for her than *Madrid*; and her Son, the Cardinal Arch-

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Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, has been ordered to retire to his Dioceſe.

The *French* Party prevails ſo much in *Sweden*, that the Subſidy Treaty has been renewed for ten Years longer; and all the Houſes of the Diet of that Kingdom have joined in the following Reſolution, in Favour of Count *Teſſin*, viz. That after having canvaſſed the Conduct of this Nobleman, with reſpect to the important Affairs he was intruſted with, it appears to them, that he has behaved in the moſt laudable Manner, and always acted for the Honour and Welfare of the Kingdom, like a zealous, faithful Subject, and an able Miniſter.

July 10*th*, the Queen of *Denmark* was ſafely brought to Bed of a Princeſs, who was the ſame Evening baptized, and named *Wilhelmina Carolina*.

Remainder of the Monthly Catalogue *for* June, 1747.

HISTORICAL *and* MISCELLANEOUS.

8. THE Motions of Fluids, natural and artificial. By *M. Clare*, A. M. Edit. 3. price 5*s*. 6*d*.

9. An Eſſay on the Agreement betwixt antient and modern Phyſicians in relation to acute Diſeaſes. By *J. Barker*, M. D. price 4*s*. *Hawkins*.

10. An Eſſay on the Small Pox. By *Ch. Perry*, M. D. price 1*s*. *Shuckburgh*.

11. Euclidis Elementorum Libri priores ſex, &c. Ex Verſione F. Commandini. Edit. 5ta, Oxon, price 5*s*. Clements, Knapton, Birt and Rivington.

12. The Commentaries of the Emperor *Marcus Antoninus*; Engliſh'd from the *Greek*, with a Preface by the Tranſlator, price 4*s*. *Corbet*.

13. The Univerſal Library of Trade and Buſineſs, price 13*s*. 6*d*. *Robinſon*.

14. The compleat Floriſt; with 100 Copper-Plates, price 4*s*. in Boards uncolour'd; or 15*s*. colour'd and bound. *Robinſon* and *Harding*.

15. A Letter to Mr. *Garrick*, on his having purchas'd a Patent for *Drury-Lane* Play houſe, price 6*d*. *Freeman*.

16. A Letter to the Heads of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, on a late very remarkable affair, price 6*d*. *Dodd*.

17. Moral Eſſays; or, the Wiſdom of all Nations; in proverbial Sayings, &c. price 4*d*. *Dodd*.

18. The Hiſtory of the Marquiſate of *Veere* and *Flushing*, pr. 1*s*. 6*d*. *Millar*.

POETRY.

19. Poems on ſeveral Occaſions. By *Tho. Gilbert*, Eſq; price 3*s* 6*d*. ſtitch'd. *Bathurſt*.

20. Winter. An Ode. Tranſlated from the *Latin* of Mr. *Thompſon*, pr. 6*d*. *Waller*.

21. *Verax* to *Adamia*, pr. 6*d*. *Cooper*.

22. A Panegyrick on the Fair Sex, price 1*s*. *Cooper*.

23. Honour. A Satire. By Mr. *Whitehead*, price 1*s*. *Cooprr*.

24. An Ode to the Inhabitants of *Great Britain*, price 6*d*. *Owen*.

25. An Ode on the diſtant Proſpect of *Eton College*, price 6*d*. *Dodſley*.

26. A Collection of Pſalm Tunes, in 3 Parts; with a ſhort Explication of the Rules and Characters us'd in Muſick, price 2*s*. *Davidſon*.

27. Love and Liberty. a Tragedy. By the late *Tho. Whincap*, Eſq; with a Liſt of all Dramatick Authors and their Pieces, &c. price 5*s*. *Reeve*.

POLITICAL.

28. The Oceana and other Works of *James Harrington*, Eſq; with his Life, &c. Edit. 3. Folio, price 1*l*. 1*s*. *Millar*.

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JULY 17.

THE Archbiſhops of *Dublin* and *Caſhell* held their Triennial Viſitation of the Univerſity.

(17) A Gentleman's Servant diſcharging an over-charged Gun, it burſt and took off his Hand; and part of the Barrel forcing into his Body, killed him.

His Majeſty hath publiſhed a General Pardon to all Deſerters ſince the 24th of *December* 1743, who ſhall return to their reſpective Regiments before the firſt of *November* next.

(28) Upwards of 30 Convicts for Felony and other Crimes were ſhipped for Tranſportation to *America*.

(29) The Town of *Mullingar* in the Co. of *Weſtmeath* was in a great Meaſure conſumed by an accidental Fire.

DEATHS.

(7) *William Uſher* of *Uſher's-Quay*, Eſqr. and is ſucceeded in Eſtate by his Brother *Henry Uſher*, Eſqr. Counſellor at Law.—— Mrs. *St. George*, Widow of the Right Hon. *Oliver St. George*, Eſqr.—— *Andrew Leigh*, Eſqr. Brother to *John Leigh*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for the Town of *New-Roſs*.—(13) *Allen Johnſon* the Younger of *Kilternan*, Eſqr.— (16) *Thomas Fitz-Gerald* of the County of *Mayo*, Eſqr.—— Mrs. *Symes*, Wife of the Rev. *Sutton Symes*, Dean of *Achonry*.—— (20) The Right Hon. *Edward Bligh*, Earl *Darnley*, ſucceeded by his Brother *John*, now Earl *Darnley*.—— Suddenly, *John Cardin* of *Templemore* in the County of *Tipperary*, Eſqr.—(28) At *Sligo* Mrs. *Mary Teedon*, Widow of the Rev. Archdeacon *Henry Teedon*.— (29) Rev. *Charles Meredyth*, Dean of *Ardfert*, and Prebendary of *Tynan* in the Dioceſe of *Ardmagh*.

PROMOTIONS.

(14) The undernamed Degrees were conferred by the Univerſity of *Dublin*, viz. *that* of D. D. to Sir *Philip Hobby*, Bart. Dr. *Cobden*, Archdeacon of *London*, *Theophilus Brocas*, Dean of *Killalla*, *Lewis Bruce*, *Benj. Barrington*, *Ralph Grattan* and *Iſaac Mann*.— *That* of L. C. D. to *Charles Smith* and *William Harward*, Eſqrs.—— *That* of M. B. to *William Clements*.—— *That* of L. L. B. to Mr. *Haſtings*.— And the Degrees of A. M. and A. B. to many Members of that Society.

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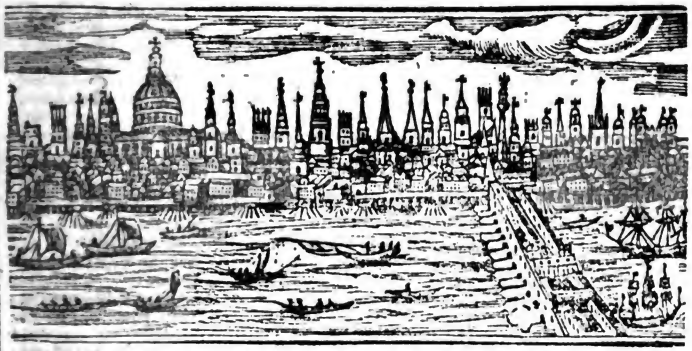

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CONTENTS.

ABSTRACT of the late Provoſt of *Edinburgh*'s Anſwers to the Articles exhibited againſt him 301
Proceedings on his Trial 302
Order of the States of *Holland* and *Weſt-Friſeland*, for raiſing the Militia 303
Of Corruption, being an Extract from *Algernon Sidney's Diſcourſes concerning Government* ibid.
The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued 304—309
Introduction, concerning the Method of giving the Debates of the Club 304
Caſe of the late Publiſher of this *Magazine* 305 Note
Subſtance of the SPEECHES in Favour of the Bill for *Naturalizing Foreign Proteſtants* 305, &c.
That the Power and Riches of a Country depend upon the Number and Induſtry of its People 305
Advantages of a populous Country 306
That no Country can be populous without Induſtry and Frugality ibid.
Advantages of Frugality ibid.
Hiſtory of our Trade and Manufactures ibid.
How they have been improved by the *French* Refugees 307
Sad Conſequences of loſing our foreign Trade 308
Danger of it from the *French* ibid.
What Sort of Foreigners ſhould be encouraged to come and ſettle among us 309
Letter from the Biſhop of *Cloyne*, concerning Petrifactions 310
Account of a Subterranean City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in two Letters from *Italy* 311
Two remarkable Letters of *Pliny*, deſcribing a moſt dreadful Eruption of Mount *Veſuvius*, in his Time, and the Earthquake that attended it 312
Obſervations on Cray-Fiſh, and the Stones found in them 315
A compleat LIST of the preſent PARLIAMENT 316,—323
——— of the Houſe of PEERS 316, 317, 318
——— of the Houſe of COMMONS 318,—323
Members choſen and returned for the ſeveral Counties, Cities, and Boroughs in *England* 318—322
For the *Cinque Ports*, *Wales*, and *Scotland* 322
Plan of *Bergen-Op-Zoom*. 323
Of the Qualifications of Members to ſerve in Parliament, and the ſeveral diſqualifying Acts with Remarks 324
Of the Power and Duty of Paliaments 325
Of Exciſe Laws, ſelect Juries, and the Riot Act 326
Of Parliamentary Inquiries and Reviews ibid.
Arguments for and againſt Hoop Petticoats 327, 328
Account of a Maid living upon Water 329
Earl of *Cheſterfield*'s Letter to the *Abbe de la Ville* 330
Directions to improve Cyder 333
POETRY. The conſtant Shepherd 335
On the *French* King ibid.
The *Bourbon* Kings ibid.
The Letter *P* 336
On the Nature of Bees ibid.
The firſt *Pſalm* freely tranſlated ibid.
The Tea-Table ibid.
On a very young Lady ibid.
Hope, a Sonnet 337
On Science ibid.
The Imperfections of Human Knowledge ibid.
The Soldier's Adieu ibid.
Corum, a very common Caſe 338
The Retroſpect of Life ibid.
The Daughter ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 339
Election of *Scotch* Peers ibid.
Executions 339, 340
New Parliament Prorogu'd 340
Thoughts upon Government, by the Hon. *Robert Boyle* 341
Receipt for Sick Cattle ibid.
On *E. H.* ibid
Marriages and Births ibid.
Deaths 342
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 343
Promotions civil and military ibid
Monthly Bill of Mortality ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 344

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THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1747.

Having inserted in the Magazine *for* May, (p. 255.) *The Articles of the Charge againſt* ARCHIBALD STUART, *Eſq; late Provoſt of* Edinburgh, *we ſhall here give the Subſtance of his Anſwers to the ſeveral Articles reſpectively, which he gave in to the Clerk of the Court, the Day before his Trial was to come on.*

N. B. *The Numbers here correſpond to the Numbers of the Articles referred to.*

I. THAT he thwarted no Meaſures propoſed, that ſeemed legal and expedient; that where any Difficulties occurred, either as to the Legality or Expediency of any Particular propoſed, ſome of which ſeemed rather intended as a Snare, he delivered his Opinion with a becoming Freedom, ſubmitted his Reaſons to the Council or Committee, and heartily went into whatever they reſolved, after taking Advice in Points of greateſt Importance, with thoſe who bore the higheſt Offices, both Civil and Military, that were at that Time in the Town.

II. That the Propoſal for aſſociating a Body of Voluntiers was a Point of ſo much Delicacy, as muſt juſtify him for deſiring Advice, as to the Legality of what was thereby propoſed: That as ſoon as the Magiſtrates found they could ſafely go into the Propoſal, he readily acquieſced, and ſhewed a Willingneſs to have it carried into Execution; and that, on every Occaſion, he behaved towards them with the utmoſt Civility.

III. The Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, with the reſt of a Committee appointed by the Council to provide for the Defence of the Town, readily liſtened, and chearfully received every Propoſal that appeared calculated for the Defence of the Town; in which nothing was by them delayed; and the Execution of thoſe Matters was committed to proper Perſons, choſen and appointed for that Purpoſe, by the Council and the Committee: That the Guns were charged in proper Time, and all Endeavours uſed to ſupply the Town with proper Gunners.

IV. That what is looſely charged in the fourth Article, of his having refuſed the Propoſals of the zealouſly affected, is not well underſtood: Every Converſation was freighted with a Propoſal, many of them contradictory, and ſome of them from ſinifter Motives: Such particularly was the Propoſal mentioned in this Article; which, if ſincerely meant, ought to have been propoſed in Council; which never was done.

V. The Provoſt thinks he behaved kindly to every Man who came, or pretended that he came, to the Aſſiſtance of the Town; and denies the Inſtance charged in the Libel: Nor can he imagine that it was, or can be preſumed an Affront, altho' he had offered the putting Sir *Robert Dickſon*'s Voluntiers in the Way of receiving Pay, ſuppoſing that to have been the Fact.

VI. Mr. *Stuart* apprehends there can be no Crime in the ſixth Article; for he did communicate the Meſſage by Mr. *Alves*, immediately after he received it, to the Gentlemen of the Council, who were of Opinion, That the Meſſage delivered by Mr. *Alves* ought not to be divulged, for fear of intimidating the Inhabitants; and ſoon after he waited on the then Lord Advocate, to impart the Affair, and get his Advice what ought to be done; and, conform to the Advice then given, committed the ſaid *Andrew Alves*, ſo ſoon as he underſtood it was lawful and proper; and there was no criminal Delay in committing him.

VII. That the Meeting in the *New Church* Iſle was not in Conſequence of any Petition delivered him by the Inhabitants; which Petition was never under Conſideration of the Committee; nor did he order the Alarm-Bell to be rung to convocate the Inhabitants. Denies that he ever refuſed to admit any Dragoons into the Town; but, on the contrary, he expreſſed a willingneſs to receive them, providing they were ſent.

VIII. Mr. *Stuart* denies, that he received or gave Orders to read any Letter from the Pretender, or that he gave Orders in Conſequence of any ſuch Letter; any Deputation that might have been ſent was the Effect of the Fears of the Inhabitants, who had more of the Government of the Town at that Time than the Magiſtrates.

IX. The Voluntiers carried their Arms to the Caſtle without applying to Mr. *Stuart* for his Orders, and before he knew the Town to be in a defenceleſs State.

X. That it was the Senſe of the Committee, the Provoſt ſhould give no Orders; and he believes it will appear, that the Meſſenger from Mr. *Gueſt* was told, he was

at Liberty to ſpike up the Cannon, if the General thought proper; nay, he believes the Meſſenger was further told, that he ſhould be told where the Cannon were. Mr. *Stuart* does not remember that Capt. *Dalziel* was ordered to have but a Third of his Guard on Duty, but believes that the whole Guard at that Time was not in a Condition to do Duty, after the Fatigue they had previouſly undergone, the Inhabitants having before this Time reſolved not to ſtand upon their Defence. The Provoſt remembers nothing of the Orders ſaid to have been given to the Trained Bands, but believes the contrary will be proven.

XI. The Provoſt repeats the firſt Part of his Anſwer to the preceding Article; and further ſays, that if any of the City Arms fell into the Hands of the Rebels, it muſt have proceeded from various unavoidable Cauſes, but cannot be imputed to any Fault of his.

XII. Mr. *Stuart* is confident, there muſt appear upon his Part a zealous Attachment to the Intereſt of the Government, by the Uniformity of his Conduct, from the Commencement of the Rebellion, until the Time that the Town fell unhappily into the Rebels Hands; for ſuch is and muſt be the natural Conſtruction of his unwearied Application to every Part of his Duty, and upon conſidering the Propoſals made by him in Council, with the Directions given to thoſe that acted under him.

Upon the Whole, he ſays, That he is not guilty of all or any of the Neglects or Miſbehaviours laid to his Charge; and that there is no Ground for ſuppoſing him diſaffected to the Government, but much to the contrary. He avers that his Conduct, upon Occaſion, and at the Time of the late Rebellion, will, on Proof, afford the ſtrongeſt Evidence of his real Attachment to the Government.

ON the 6th Inſtant came on, in the High Court of Juſticiary at *Edinburgh*, before his Grace the Duke of *Argyle*, Lord Juſtice General, and the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of Juſticiary, the Trial of the ſaid *Archibald Stuart*, Eſq; when, upon Informations *hinc inde*, given in to the Court, the Lords pronounced the following Interlocutor: 'Find it relevant to 'infer the Pains of Law, that the Pannel at 'the Time and Place libelled, being then 'Lord Provoſt of the City of *Edinburgh*, wilfully neglected to purſue, or wilfully oppoſed or obſtructed, when propoſed by 'others, ſuch Meaſures as were proper or 'neceſſary for the Defence of the City 'againſt the Rebels, in the Inſtances libelled; or ſo much of them as do amount 'to ſuch wilful Neglect: And find it relevant, as aforeſaid, *ſeparatim*, that the 'Firelocks and Bayonets belonging to the 'City, or the Cannon mounted on the 'City walls, fell into the Hands of the 'Rebels, thro' the wilful Neglect of the 'ſaid Pannel, or that he refuſed or declined 'to take proper Meaſures when required or 'demanded, which were in his Power, for 'ſecuring or rendering uſeleſs to the Rebels the ſaid Arms: And find relevant, 'as aforeſaid, all ſuch Acts charged upon 'the Pannel by the Libel, which ſhall appear to have been unneceſſarily done by 'him, and which did manifeſtly tend to 'the preventing or weakening the Defence 'of the City, or facilitating the Rebels 'getting Poſſeſſion thereof, or their ſeizing 'the Arms therein. But allow the Pannel 'to prove all Facts and Circumſtances alledged in his Defence, for eluding or alleviating the Crimes charged upon him, as 'above found relevant. And remit the 'Pannel, with the Libel as found relevant, 'to the Knowledge of an Aſſize.'

After pronouncing the above Interlocutor, his Majeſty's Advocate preſented a Bill to the Court, ſetting forth, That Mr. *Walter Groſſet*, Collector of the Cuſtoms at *Alloa*, a material Witneſs in this Cauſe, being at *London* at the Time of executing the Criminal Letters; and though daily expected home, did not return ſooner than the 7th of *July*, four Days after the firſt Dyet of Compearance was elapſed, ſo that he could not regularly be cited by Virtue of theſe Letters; therefore praying a Diligence for citing him yet to appear and give Evidence in the Cauſe, as his Name was contained in the Liſt of Witneſſes delivered Mr. *Stuart* at executing the Libel againſt him. Which being objected to as incompetent, and contrary to the conſtant and uniform Practice of the Court, the Lords, after hearing Council on both Sides, refuſed the Deſire of the Bill.

Thereafter his Majeſty's Advocate, in reſpect their Lordſhips had judged it not competent to give Warrant of new for citing the ſaid Mr. *Groſſet*, declined inſiſting againſt the Pannel *pro loco & tempore*, reſerving Power afterwards to inſiſt againſt him as accords.

The Lords, in reſpect his Majeſty's Advocate did not inſiſt againſt the ſaid *Archibald Stuart*, deſerted the Dyet againſt him, and diſmiſſed him from the Bar; reſerving to his Majeſty's Advocate to inſiſt againſt him afterwards, as he ſhall ſee Cauſe.

Whereupon Mr. *Gilbert Elliot*, Advocate, one of the Council for the ſaid *Archibald Stuart*, and in Name of his Cautioners, in the Bond of Recognizance granted by them for Mr. *Stuart*'s Appearance, proteſted that the ſaid *Archibald Stuart* had fulfilled the

ſaid

said Bond of Recognizance, by compearing from Time to Time, at the several Dyets of Court, and not departing the Court without Leave thereof, the Dyet being now deserted, and he dismissed from the Bar; that therefore the said Bond was voided, and thereupon took Instruments in the Hands of the Clerks of Court.

And on the 10th, a Warrant was granted by the High Court of Justiciary, for the said Mr *Stuart*'s answering, at the Instance of his Majesty's Advocate, upon the 26th of *October* next, to the Libel formerly exhibited against him.

EDICT *of the* States *of* HOLLAND *and* WEST-FRISELAND, *for the more effectual Defence of the* REPUBLICK, *in the present Conjuncture.*

THE States of *Holland* and *West-Friseland*, to all those who shall see or hear these Presents, send Greeting: Know ye, That considering the present Situation, and very critical Conjuncture of the Affairs of the States of the *United Provinces*, which, without any Declaration of War, and without any lawful Cause, have been attacked and invaded in an hostile Manner by the Arms of the King of *France*; and as the Fire of the Enemy draws nearer and nearer the Frontiers of this Province and those of the other Provinces, without having a sufficient Number of ordinary and regular Troops for a necessary Defence, and for driving the Enemy back from their Attempts: These Circumstances oblige us to employ all possible human Means which we have in our Hands, and which shall be judged proper, to secure, with the Divine Assistance, the Preservation of our dear Country, with every Thing that is precious to us; and particularly the Means which have been formerly put in Execution, in Times and Occurrences alike critical and dangerous as those we are in at this Day.

Wherefore, after the most mature and serious Deliberation of Council, as well as upon the Propositions made, conformable to the very sage Advice from his most Serene Highness the Prince of *Orange* and *Nassau*, our Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General, as also after the Example of what has been practised often on parallel Occasions, we find it expedient to arm the Inhabitants of the Country, in the Places and Manner as shall be more amply directed by his said Highness, and by the Committee of our Counsellors, each in his Jurisdiction; and to exercise them, and render them expert at their Arms, and the military Exercises, that they may employ them with Ability in the Defence of their Country, wherever the Exigency shall require. Moreover, we have thought necessary to write to all the Burgomasters of the respective Towns of this Province, to take Care, each in his own District, that in the present Conjuncture, the Companies of Burgesses may be made ready at the Use of Arms, and all military Exercises, and be in a Condition for serving and being employed, according to the antient Usage, when Necessity shall demand, in the common Defence and Preservation of this Province, as well as to guard and defend the Frontiers in such a Manner as shall be ultimately ordered. And, lastly, we have thought proper to enlist, by the Burgomasters of the respective Towns of this Province, according to the Division made for that Purpose for the respective Towns, an hundred Companies of Militia raised out of the Burgesses, each Company of an hundred Men, to serve under such Officers as his said Highness shall appoint, and to be employed conjointly with the ordinary Troops which are in the Province; for the more speedy effecting of which, each Man shall have Eight-pence a Day, besides a Ducat, or three Florins and Three-pence Advance, which Payment shall begin in respect of each Company, as soon as it shall amount to the Number of 40 Men, produced before the Burgomasters of the Town in which the Militia shall be levied.

Of CORRUPTION.

Being an Extract from the 19th Section of the second Chapter of ALGERNON SIDNEY's Discourses concerning Government.

CÆSAR set up his Tyranny by spreading Corruption farther than others had been able to do; and though he, *Caligula*, and some others, were slain, yet the best Men found it as impossible to restore Liberty to the City when it was corrupted, as the worst had done to set up a Tyranny whilst the Integrity of their Manners did continue. Men have a Propensity to run into all Manner of Excesses, when Plenty of Means invite; of which the succeeding Emperors took Advantage, and, knowing that even their Subsistence depended upon it, they thought themselves obliged by Interest, as well as Inclination, to make Honours and Preferments the Rewards of Vice; and though it be not always true in the utmost Extent, that all Men follow the Example of the King, yet it is of very great Efficacy. False Witnesses and Accusers had a better Trade under *Tiberius* than under *Trajan*, who abhorred them; and Whores,

Whores, Fidlers, with other ſuch Vermin, abounded certainly more when encouraged by *Nero*, than when deſpiſed by *Antoninus* and *Marcus Aurelius*.

All Tyrannies have had their Beginnings from Corruption: The Hiſtories of *Greece*, *Sicily* and *Italy*, ſhew that all thoſe who made themſelves Tyrants did it by the Help of the Worſt, and the Slaughter of the Beſt: Men could not be made ſubſervient to their Luſts whilſt they continued in their Integrity; ſo their Buſineſs was to deſtroy thoſe who could not be corrupted; they muſt therefore endeavour to maintain the Corruption by which they attain to their Greatneſs.

'Tis not eaſy to name a Monarch that had ſo many good Qualities as *Julius Cæſar*, till they were extinguiſhed by his Ambition; he knew that his Strength lay in the Corruption of the People, and that he could not accompliſh his Deſigns without encreaſing it: He did not ſeek good Men, but ſuch as would be for him; and thought none ſufficiently addicted to his Intereſts, but ſuch as ſtuck at the Performance of no Wickedneſs that he commanded: Having ſpread his Poiſon among the Soldiers, his next Work was by corrupting the Tribunes to turn their Power to the Deſtruction of the People, which had been erected for their Preſervation.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 125.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your *Magazine* for the Month of *May* 1738. p. 237, I gave the Publick the Reaſons we had for eſtabliſhing our Club, and for publiſhing our Debates. They were ſuch as no one has ever attempted to invalidate, and ſuch, I ſtill think, as cannot be anſwered. I foreſaw, and was ſoon confirmed in my Opinion, by Experience, that the publiſhing of the particular Speeches made in our Club would give Offence; and for this Reaſon, the very next Year, I reſolved to ſend you the Subſtance only of our ſeveral Debates, by Way of Argument, Anſwer, and Reply; for which I gave my Reaſons in your *Magazine* for *June* 1739. But as your *Rival Magazine* continued to give the particular Speeches pretended to have been ſpoke in his *Lilliputian Senate*, and from thence took Occaſion to triumph over you, in order to render *his Magazine* preferable to yours in the Opinion of all *Superficial Readers* *; and as you thought he would, by this Means, gain an Advantage over you in the Sale; I altered my Reſolution, and continued, as formerly, to give you the moſt material Speeches made in our Club upon every important Debate; and alſo the Character aſſumed by each particular Speaker.

This led many of your Readers into a Miſtake, in imagining that the Extracts of Speeches I ſent you, were the real Speeches of the Perſons whoſe Character the Speakers aſſumed; and as ſoon as I perceived this, I ſent you a Letter, by Way of *Preface* to your *Magazine* for 1743, wherein I endeavoured to rectify this Miſtake, by aſſuring the Publick, *that the Speeches I ſent you, were only the Subſtance of what was ſaid in our Club upon each reſpective Debate*; and in the ſame Letter, I endeavoured to excuſe our aſſuming the Characters of thoſe who were Members of either Houſe of Parliament, by ſhewing, that it was abſolutely neceſſary for carrying on the Deſign of our Club, *and that no Gentleman could ſuffer by having his Character thus aſſumed*.

By my reſolving not to publiſh any of the particular Speeches made in our Club, *till forced to it by your Rival Magazine*; and by the Publication of this Letter, I thought I had guarded againſt your giving Offence to either Houſe of Parliament; and yet, notwithſtanding all this Precaution, you tell me that your *Publiſher*'s being ſo long confined, and put to ſuch an heavy Expence, during laſt Seſſion, was chiefly occaſioned by his having publiſhed the Debates of our Club. I am ſorry I ſhould have been concerned in any Thing that could give Offence to either Houſe of Parliament; for both of which I have, and hope, ſhall always have, the higheſt Veneration and Eſteem; therefore I ſhall, for the future, adhere to my former Reſolution, of giving only the Subſtance of the Debate, by Way of Argument, Anſwer, and Reply, which cannot I am ſure be taken amiſs by any Gentleman who has a Regard for the Liberties of his Country, or for the Honour and Dignity of Parliament.

The ſlaviſh Parliaments of *France*, or the more ſlaviſh Aſſemblies of the particular States in *Germany*, may, perhaps, be afraid of having their Proceedings conſidered by the People who were firſt ſubjected to the Yoke, and are now held in Fetters by

* *See* Gent. Mag. *for* Auguſt, 1739, *p.* 411.

their

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their *corrupt Compliance with the Dictates of arbitrary Power*; but the Parliament of *Great Britain* will never, I hope, be afraid of having any Question that comes before them, freely and impartially examined by the People; becauſe their Determinations will always, I truſt in God, be founded in Wiſdom and Publick Good, *without Regard to any mean or ſelfiſh Conſiderations*. While this is the Caſe, the more their Proceedings are enquired into, the better the People are inſtructed in every Political Queſtion that occurs, the more Honour our Parliaments will acquire, the better they will preſerve their Dignity. A *ſevere* Exerciſe of Power may beget a *ſlaviſh* Fear, but *Wiſdom* alone can procure or preſerve *Eſteem*.——Even *Wiſdom* itſelf can never procure *a popular Eſteem*, unleſs it be rendered *perceptible to the People*; and therefore the Publication of our Debates, in the Method now propoſed, muſt always, I think, be deemed a publick Service.

I am ſenſible, that many of your Readers would be better pleaſed with having our Debates publiſhed in the Method hitherto practiſed; but when they are publiſhed in that Way, it is impoſſible to prevent People's imagining, *that they are really the Debates in Parliament*; and as this will not, I find, be ſuffered, I hope your Readers will accept of our Debates *in that Manner in which they may be publiſhed, without giving Offence*, rather than not have Debates of any Kind, or any Account of the Arguments made uſe of in this great Metropolis, for and againſt thoſe Queſtions *in which their Happineſs is ſo much concerned*; for they muſt be convinced, that no Man will venture to publiſh any Thing that may expoſe him to the Reſentment of either Houſe of Parliament *. However, when any Gentlemen of our Club, or any particular Friend of his, deſires to have his Speech publiſhed by itſelf, I ſhall ſend it you, and you may then, I believe, venture to publiſh it without Fear of giving Offence; but in general I ſhall, for the future, ſend you only the Subſtance of the Debate, by Way of Argument, Anſwer, and Reply, and ſhall now begin with that which our Club lately had upon the Bill brought into Parliament laſt Seſſion *for naturalizing Foreign Proteſtants*.

The Subſtance of the ſeveral Speeches made in Favour of the Bill was as follows, viz.

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

THERE is no Maxim in Politicks more univerſally acknowledged than this, that the Power and Riches of a Country depend upon the Number and Induſtry of its People. The Power of a Kingdom or State does not depend upon the Extent of its Territories, but upon the Number of its People: This is ſo true, that if we ſuppoſe two Kingdoms of an equal Number of People, but one of them poſſeſſed of a Territory twice as extenſive as that of the other, the Kingdom whoſe Territory is the leaſt extenſive, will be by much the moſt powerful, and the moſt capable both of defending itſelf and offending its Neighbours; the Reaſons of which are ſo obvious, that I think, I need not take up much of your Time with explaining them. With regard to the defenſive Power of a Country, it is certain, that a ſmall Frontier is more eaſily defended than a large extenſive one; and when the Frontier is full of People, a numerous Army may be more quickly aſſembled for repelling an Invaſion, than when a great Part of your Army muſt march many Miles before they can come at the Place of general Rendezvous. Then with regard to the offenſive Power of a Country, when we reſolve to invade any Neighbour, common Prudence directs, that we ſhould firſt take Care to provide *for our Safety at home*, leſt that Neighbour ſhould endeavour to remove the Seat of War out of their own Territories, by making an Invaſion upon ours. If we have an extenſive Frontier, thinly peopled, it requires a great Number of Troops to defend it, and, conſequently, we can ſpare the leſs for making an Invaſion upon our Neighbour; whereas, when our Frontier is ſmall, and full of People, we may invade our Neighbour with a numerous Army, and yet be able to provide ſufficiently *for our Safety at home*. Another Advantage of a ſmall Frontier and populous Country is, that we may *more ſuddenly and unexpectedly* invade an offending Neighbour with a numerous Army, than when we are obliged to collect our Army from many remote Provinces; for in this laſt Caſe, before our Army can be aſſembled, our Neighbour will ſee Cauſe to ſuſpect our Deſign, and will have Time to provide againſt it: Whereas, when our Frontier is ſmall, and our Country populous, we may collect an Army, and invade thoſe who have injured or inſulted us, before they can have any Cauſe to ſuſpect our Deſign, *or ſufficient Time to provide againſt the Danger*; which

* *The late Publiſher of the* Magazine *was taken into Cuſtody on the third Day of* April *laſt, and kept a cloſe Priſoner till the Thirtieth, when he was diſcharged, paying his Fees, which, with other Expences, amounted to* 96 l. 18 s. 2 d. *after having been ſeverely reprimanded for publiſhing what was ſuppoſed, without Doors, to be Speeches made in Parliament.*

of

of courſe will always give us a great Advantage, and muſt make every Neighbour afraid of giving us the leaſt Offence.

Theſe, Sir, are ſome of the Advantages of a populous Country; but a Country can never be populous unleſs the People be induſtrious: Nay, I will go farther, a Country can never be very populous, unleſs the People *be frugal as well as induſtrious*; and in a Country where the People have been bred up in, and are generally inclined to Idleneſs or Extravagance, I believe, it is hardly poſſible to introduce a *Reformation*, without an *Introduction of Foreigners*. In a Country thinly peopled, eſpecially where the Climate is mild and the Soil fertile, a very little labour furniſhes the People with Bread neceſſary for their Support; and their Woods, Foreſts, Rivers, and Flocks, furniſh them with every Thing elſe they think neceſſary for their Subſiſtence, or even for their Luxury. In ſuch a Country the People will naturally be idle and extravagant, and they will probably remain ſo *in ſæcula ſæculorum*, unleſs Chance, or ſome wiſe Regulations, ſhould *bring Foreigners to ſettle amongſt them*, in order to ſhew them the Advantages that may be reaped by Frugality, Labour, and Induſtry. By their Example, being taught to think of providing ſomething more than what is neceſſary for their daily Support, they begin to apply themſelves to Arts and Manufactures; and by this Means, the People of their Cities and Villages increaſe in Number and Riches. This of courſe furniſhes the Farmer with a ready Vent for all he can produce from his Farm, and this puts him upon cultivating and improving every Spot of Ground in his Poſſeſſion.

Thus, Sir, the People of the Country muſt very much increaſe in Number, and by this Means, the Mechanicks and Manufacturers may become ſkilful and numerous enough to furniſh them with every Thing they ſtand in need of for the Support or Convenience of Life; but this can neither bring *Gold or Silver* into the Country, nor can it increaſe the Number of the People to any extraordinary Degree. For this Purpoſe they muſt have a *foreign Commerce*: They muſt furniſh their Neighbours as well as themſelves with many of the Neceſſaries and Conveniencies of Life; but this they can never do, at leaſt they can never long continue to do ſo, *unleſs they are frugal as well as induſtrious*. Ignorance, War, or other Accidents may for a long Time prevent their Neighbours from applying themſelves to *Arts or Manufactures*, and while this continues, they muſt purchaſe from them what they ſtand in need of *at any Price*; but ſome of their Neighbours will at laſt begin to apply themſelves to *Arts and Manufactures*, and then they will purchaſe from Foreigners nothing but what they may have at a much lower Price than they can have the ſame Things for at home. Thus, by Degrees, ſome neighbouring Country will become able not only to furniſh itſelf with all Sorts of Manufactures, but to riva', at all foreign Markets, that Country which was formerly poſſeſſed of the Trade; and when two or more Countries become Rivals in Trade and Manufactures, if they are equal in every other Reſpect, *that Country where the People are moſt frugal will certainly gain the Victory*; becauſe a frugal Tradeſman will always work for leſs Wages, or ſell at a leſs Profit than an extravagant one can do; and a Merchant-Exporter, who buys cheap, will, at every foreign Market, under-ſell him who buys dear.

To apply what I have ſaid, Sir, to our own Country, let us examine the Hiſtory of our Trade and Manufactures. From that Hiſtory I am warranted to ſay, that before the Reign of *Henry* the VIIth, we had very little Trade, Commerce, or Manufactures among us, and the little we had was generally carried on by Foreigners, who had great Privileges granted them by ſeveral of our Kings, for encouraging them to come and ſettle amongſt us. Almoſt all thoſe Materials for Manufacture which Nature has bleſſed us with, were carried out and manufactured in foreign Countries; but the Peace of the Country being eſtabliſhed by that wiſe Prince, and the Peace of our Neighbours, both in *Germany* and the *Netherlands*, being very much diſturbed, many Merchants and Tradeſmen came from both theſe Countries and ſettled themſelves here; and when the Reformation was eſtabliſhed under *Edward* the VIth, it brought Crowds of *Foreign Proteſtants* over to this Country, who were allowed many Privileges by that young Monarch, and who, by Degrees, taught our People to be induſtrious, and to make the proper Uſe of our natural Produce.

From them, Sir, our People learned Induſtry: By them we were taught almoſt all the Manufactures now eſtabliſhed amongſt us; but ſtill our Commerce was moſtly carried on by *Foreigners*, particularly the Corporation of *German Merchants* ſettled in the *Steel-Yard*, *London*; for when that Corporation was diſſolved in *Edward* the VIth's Time, it was proved, that they had, in the preceding Year, 1551, exported 44,000 *Cloths*, and that all the *Engliſh Merchants* together had exported but about 1100. The Riches acquired by that Company, and by other Foreigners ſettled amongſt us, had taught our *Engliſh* Gentlemen, *how much better it was to breed their younger Sons up to Merchandiſing, than to breed them up to nothing but Hunting and Fiſhing*; and

and therefore, as ſoon as our own Countrymen were enabled, by the Diſſolution of that Company, to engage in Commerce, many of the younger Sons *of our beſt Families* began to be bred Merchants; ſo that it may be juſtly ſaid, we owe not only *our Manufactures*, but *our Commerce*, and conſequently our naval Power to thoſe Foreigners that have from Time to Time been invited to come and ſettle amongſt us.

Even in our own Time, Sir, or at leaſt within theſe laſt 60 or 70 Years, this Nation has reaped great Advantages by the *Foreigners* that have ſettled amongſt us, and are now become Part of our own People. When I ſay this, every Gentleman muſt ſuppoſe, I mean the *French Refugees*. How many different Sorts of Manufactures have they introduced? How many others have they greatly improved? Before their Arrival our *Silk Manufactures* rarely appeared even here at home, and never at a foreign Market; whereas we now not only ſupply ourſelves, but ſend out conſiderable Quantities yearly. Our Manufacture of *Hats*, of *Glaſs*, of *Toys*, and ſeveral other Sorts of Manufactures, owe chiefly to *theſe Foreigners* the great Perfection they are now brought to. From them we have learned *Art and Ingenuity*, and I wiſh I could ſay *Frugality and Oeconomy*; for in this, I fear, we are ſtill wanting, which, I believe, is the chief Reaſon of our being now ſo much rivalled in Trade and Manufactures by ſome of our Neighbours.

In this Iſland, Sir, we have from our Situation, from our Form of Government, and from the Nature of our Soil and Climate, many and great Advantages; but with all theſe Advantages it will be impoſſible to preſerve our Trade and Commerce, *If our Neighbours far exceed us in Frugality and Oeconomy*. From the Figure we have of late Years made in *Europe*, our neighbouring States are all become ſenſible of the additional Strength a Nation may acquire by a flouriſhing Trade. This has ſet every one of them upon contriving all the Methods in their Power to encourage Trade and Manufactures within their reſpective Territories, *and the more they ſucceed, the more our Trade muſt decay*; for if each of them ſhould ſucceed ſo far only as to furniſh themſelves with what Manufactures they ſtand in need of, the Conſumption of our Manufactures would then be confined to our own Iſland, and in that Caſe, many of our poor Manufacturers would be thrown out of Employment, becauſe our own Conſumption alone would not furniſh Work for the great Number we have now amongſt us. This would be attended with many fatal Conſequences: Our Cities and Towns would become leſs populous: Our Land-Rents would be diminiſhed, by the Farmers not having a ſufficient Vent for the Produce of their Farms; and, at the ſame Time, our Poor's Rates would increaſe all over the Kingdom. Our Merchants, who are now employed in exporting our Manufactures to foreign Markets, would be obliged to give over Trade, and retire to live penuriouſly in the Country, upon the Intereſt of their Money, by which many Houſes would be thrown waſte in all our Sea-Port Towns. The Ships imployed in exporting our Manufactures would be broken up, or ſold to Foreigners; and many of our Seamen would be forced to betake themſelves to other Employments, or to go into foreign Service.

Theſe, Sir, and many other Misfortunes, would be the certain Conſequence, ſhould all our Neighbours ſucceed ſo far in their Endeavours as to be able to furniſh themſelves only with what Manufactures they ſtand in need of; but one of them has already ſucceeded much farther. The *French* are now able not only to ſupply themſelves, but are become our Rivals *in every Market*, and *in every Sort of Manufacture*. How ſhall we remedy this Misfortune? How ſhall we prevent its becoming ſtill greater? Sir, there is no Way of preventing it, but by propagating *Frugality and Oeconomy* among our People, eſpecially among our poor Labourers and Manufacturers; for if the *French* live more frugally than we do, their Workmen will work for leſs Wages, their Maſter-Tradeſmen, and Merchants, will ſell at leſs Profit, and if they do, they will certainly, at laſt, beat us out of every foreign Market. To preſerve our Trade and Commerce is, ſurely, a Queſtion of very great Importance; but the Queſtion now before us is ſtill of much greater: It is not only, to preſerve our own Trade and Commerce, *but to prevent their being transferred to our moſt inveterate, our moſt dangerous Enemies.*

I know, Sir, how unpopular a Thing it is to find Fault with the Frugality or Induſtry of the Poor, and the Remedy which I am to propoſe, will, I know, be ſtill more unpopular; but the Misfortunes I ſee hanging over my Country oblige me to ſpeak out, and the apparent Danger we are in, ought to prevail with us to apply the moſt ready and effectual Remedy. By our Number of Seamen and Ships of War, we are as yet ſuperior to the *French*, and, conſequently, *may live ſecure* in our own Iſland. Whilſt we preſerve this Superiority, we can carry the Seat of the War where we pleaſe, without ever allowing it to approach our own Habitation; but if we once loſe this Superiority, the very next War we have with *France* will be carried on *at our own*

Doors, and in many Places, perhaps, *leave us no Doors to go to.* If we have any Regard therefore for our domeſtick Tranquility, or, indeed, for our very Being, as an independent Nation, we muſt endeavour to prevent the *French* from worming us out of that Trade we have ſtill left; we ought to endeavour to recover what we have loſt, and the only Way we can do either, is to propagate, by all the Ways and Means in our Power, a Spirit of *Induſtry and Parſimony* among our People.

In many Branches of Manufacture, I am ſenſible, Sir, the Wages of our poor Labourers are ſo low, even in this Country, that they are forced to live in a very parſimonious Manner, and, I believe, neither the Maſter-Manufacturer, nor the Merchant-Exporter, inſiſt upon a very extravagant Profit; but in *France*, I am convinced, that the former live in a Manner ſtill more parſimonious, and that the latter trade at a leſs Profit, otherwiſe it would have been impoſſible for them to have improved their Trade and Commerce ſo much as they have done *within theſe laſt twenty or thirty Years.* Conſidering the many natural Advantages we have, eſpecially with regard to *Woollen Manufactures*, beſides that of being in Poſſeſſion of the Trade, it would have been impoſſible for the *French* to have underſold us at any foreign Market, if there had not been a Fault ſomewhere in our Conduct. But the Truth is, after we once got Poſſeſſion of Trade and Manufactures, we were for a long Time without any Rival but the *Dutch*; and during that Time, both the Wages of the Workman, and the Profits of the Merchant were ſo high, that they firſt encouraged the *French* to ſet up Manufactures, and afterwards enabled them to rival us at foreign Markets; and as our Merchants had been accuſtomed to high Profits, and our Workmen to high Wages, or, at leaſt, what may be called high in Compariſon with the *French*, they cannot as yet find in their Hearts to lower their Profits or their Wages, ſo as to put our Manufactures upon an equal Footing with the *French* at foreign Markets, nor, I fear, ever will, till we have loſt, and the *French* have acquired every Branch of Trade we are now poſſeſſed of, except that to our *own Plantations*; and as the *French* improve in Commerce, and we decay, their Naval Strength will increaſe, ours will diminiſh, *ſo that at laſt they will become ſuperior to us at Sea*, ſoon after which we may expect *an unwelcome Viſit* from them here in our own Iſland, which would then become the Seat of War, unleſs we ſhould be ſuch Cowards as to ſubmit tamely to the *French Yoke.*

Having thus, Sir, laid before you the Danger we are expoſed to, and the Cauſe of that Danger, every one muſt ſee, that the moſt ready and effectual Method for removing that Cauſe, is to invite *induſtrious Foreigners* to come and ſettle amongſt us, by paſſing a general Act for the naturalizing of all ſuch *Foreign Proteſtants* as ſhall come to ſettle in this Iſland. I do not propoſe, Sir, that we ſhould run into ſuch *an extravagant Fit of Charity* as we run into in the Year 1708, when we not only paſſed a Bill for *a general Naturalization of Foreign Proteſtants*, but put ourſelves to a great Expence in bringing over a Number of *poor Palatines*, who could not be at the Expence of tranſporting themſelves, and who, when they arrived, were found to have neither *Induſtry* nor *Ingenuity*; ſo that after we had been at the Expence of tranſporting them hither, we were obliged to be at the Expence of maintaining them, or of tranſporting them to *Ireland* or the *Plantations.* All I propoſe, is to enable ſuch *Foreign Proteſtants* to come and ſettle here as are able to pay for their Paſſage, and to ſupport themſelves after their Arrival, without putting themſelves to the *heavy Charge of an Act for their Naturalization*, which is a Charge that no working Tradeſman can be ſuppoſed able to bear, and a Charge that even moneyed Men and conſiderable Merchants would be glad to be free from.

As to the latter, I ſhall grant, Sir, that a *general Naturalization Bill* is not abſolutely neceſſary, becauſe every one of them may eaſily ſpare the Expence of a particular Act of Parliament; but my chief Aim in propoſing ſuch a Bill, is to bring over *poor Manufacturers and Mechanicks*, who can pay for their Paſſage and ſupport themſelves by their Labour, but cannot afford the Expence of *particular Naturalization Bills.* Theſe are the Men we ſtand moſt in Need of, becauſe they would, in my Opinion, not only teach our lower Sort of People to be more frugal and parſimonious, but render it neceſſary for them to be ſo. As they have, from their Infancy, been bred up to a *harder Way* of Living than is uſual among ſuch Sort of People in this Country, their ſpare Way of Living would enable them to work for leſs Wages, and this would neceſſarily, in a ſhort time, reduce the Price of Wages even among our own People, in all thoſe Branches of Manufacture, where the Wages of Journeymen are higher here than among our Rivals the *French.* To this I muſt add, that many of theſe foreign Journeymen would, in Time, become Maſters, and would probably ſell the Produce of their Journeymen's Labour at a leſs Profit, than our Maſter-Tradeſmen do at preſent, which would, in Time, bring all our Maſter-

Tradeſmen

Tradeſmen to ſell to the Merchant Exporter *at as ſmall a Profit* as they now do in *France*, or any other Country.

I am ſorry, Sir, for my being under the Neceſſity of becoming an Advocate for reducing the *Wages of the Poor*, or leſſening any of their *ſcanty Enjoyments*. I wiſh, with all my Heart, that the Nature of our Trade would afford them double the Wages they have, and thereby enable them to live in greater Plenty; but the apparent Danger we are in of having our *Trade and Commerce*, and conſequently *our naval Strength*, tranſferred to our enemies the *French*, makes me willing to embrace what I think the moſt *proper* Expedient for preventing this fatal Conſequence; and my Duty, as a Member of this Houſe, makes it neceſſary for me to inform you of my Fears, and to ſuggeſt what I think the only effectual Preventive. If our poor working People and Maſter-Tradeſmen would conſider the Conſequences, they would themſelves agree to abate a little of their Wages and Profits, rather than have the *French* enabled to underſell us at all foreign Markets; for *ſmall Wages* and *ſmall Profits* are better than *none at all*, which will be the Caſe with many of them, ſhould we be once ſtript of *our foreign Trade*, and our *Manufactures* confined ſolely to our *Home-Conſumption*. But however certain this Conſequence may be, it is ſuch a one as cannot be expected to be foreſeen by poor working People. In all Countries the Body of the People are thoughtleſs and inconſiderate: They have neither Time nor Capacity to conſider Things ſo as to foreſee remote Conſequences: This is the Province of their Magiſtrates and Lawgivers; and when they foreſee any fatal Conſequence, it is their Duty to provide againſt it, even though the Proviſion neceſſary for that Purpoſe may be at the Time *a very unpopular one*. A Magiſtrate who does his Duty in this Reſpect, is the *Vir Juſtus et Tenax* ſo beautifully deſcribed by *Horace*, and he who oppoſes it merely for gaining a temporary Eſteem among the People, may juſtly be called a *popular Sycophant*; for the People as well as the King may have their *Sycophants*, and *ſuch Creatures* may be as *pernicious* to the former, as they can be to the latter.

I know, Sir, it may be objected and aſſerted, that our poor People are already as induſtrious and parſimonious, and will work for as low Wages, as the poor People in any other Country. I have already obſerved, that the late Succeſs of the *French* Manufactures is with me a Demonſtration of the contrary. But for the preſent I ſhall grant this Aſſertion; for ſuppoſing it to be true, the Bill I propoſe, with regard to foreign Workmen, will have no Effect. Notwithſtanding our *general Naturalization*, none of them will leave their native Country, unleſs they expect to get higher Wages, or to earn more by their Labour here, than they can do in their own Country. But it can do us no Harm to try the Experiment: If it be true, therefore, that foreign Workmen are more parſimonious, and will work for leſs Wages than our own People, the Bill will be of great Advantage to us: If the Contrary of this be true, the Bill can do no Harm; becauſe, with regard to the bringing of Foreign Workmen hither, it can have no Effect. Is not this as ſtrong an Argument as can be thought of for our bringing in and paſſing ſuch a Bill?

But beſide Foreign Workmen, there is another Sort of People whom we ought to invite, and *even tempt* to ſettle here, if poſſible, I mean thoſe who have an Intereſt in our *Publick Funds*. Every one knows, that there is a vaſt Sum ſent out of this Nation yearly for paying the Intereſt due to thoſe *Proprietors of Publick Funds*, who live *beyond Sea*. Every one knows, that this Sum has of late been vaſtly increaſed, and it will, probably, yearly increaſe, unleſs we can tempt many of *thoſe Proprietors* to come and ſettle here. This *annual Export* is a heavy *Drawback* upon our *general Balance of Trade*, and if it ſhould once come to exceed that *Balance, our Ruin may be ſlow, but it will be certain*: Our national Stock of *Gold and Silver* muſt, in a Courſe of Years, be entirely exhauſted; and this Courſe of Years will be longer or ſhorter, in an exact Proportion to the *Exceſs* of this *Export* above our yearly *Import* by the *general Balance of Trade*. When we conſider this, Sir, muſt not we admit, that it is high Time for us to lay aſide our Anceſtors Maxim, *of making a Man pay an hundred Pound or two for Leave to come and ſpend his Money amongſt us?*

This Maxim muſt, at firſt View, appear ſo ridiculous, that I am ſurprized at its having been ſo long obſerved *in a trading Country*; therefore I cannot imagine, Sir, that ſuch a Bill as I have propoſed will now meet with any Oppoſition, unleſs it be from thoſe who are induced by their *private Intereſt* to miſtake, or perhaps, wilfully miſrepreſent what is ſo evidently calculated for the *Publick Intereſt*; and if any ſuch Oppoſition ſhould appear in the Debate, I hope ſome Gentleman, whoſe Sentiments are the ſame with mine, will take Care to anſwer, and expoſe the ſelfiſh Arguments made uſe of upon this Occaſion.

[*The* ANSWER *to this ſhall be in our next, when this* JOURNAL *will be continued.*]

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A LETTER *from the Rt. Rev. Dr.* GEORGE BERKELEY, *Lord Bishop of* Cloyne, *to* THOMAS PRIOR, *Esq; in* Dublin, *concerning* Petrifactions.

Dear Sir, *Cloyne, May* 20, 1746.

I HERE send you back the curious Dissertation of Mr. *Simon* *, which I have perused with Pleasure; and tho' Variety of Avocations gives me little Time for Remarks on a Subject so much out of my Way, I shall nevertheless venture to give my Thoughts briefly upon it, especially since the Author has been pleased to invite me to it by a Letter.

The Author seems to put it out of Doubt, that there is a petrifying Quality both in the Lake and adjacent Earth. What he remarks on the unfrozen Spots in the Lake † is curious, and furnisheth a sufficient Answer to those, who would deny any petrifying Virtue to be in the Water, from Experiments not succeeding in some Parts of it; since nothing but Chance could have directed to the proper Places, which, probably, were those unfrozen Parts.

Stones have been thought by some to be organised Vegetables, and to be produced from Seed. To me it seems that Stones are Vegetables unorganised. Other Vegetables are nourished and grow by a Solution of Salt attracted into their Tubes or Vessels. And Stones grow by the Accretion of Salts, which often shoot into angular and regular Figures. This appears in the Formation of Crystals on the *Alps*: And that Stones are formed by the simple Attraction and Accretion of Salts, appears in the Tartar on the Inside of a Claret-Vessel, and especially in the Formation of a Stone in the human Body.

The Air is in many Places impregnated with such Salts. I have seen at *Agrigentum* in *Sicily*, the Pillars of Stone in an ancient Temple, corroded and consumed by the Air, while the Shells which entered the Composition of the Stone remained intire and untouched.

I have elsewhere observed Marble to be consumed in the same Manner; and it is common to see softer Kinds of Stone moulder and dissolve merely by the Air acting as a *Menstruum*. Therefore the Air may be presumed to contain many such Salts, or stony Particles.

Air, acting as a *Menstruum* in the Cavities of the earth, may become saturated (in like Manner as above-ground) with such Salts, as, ascending in Vapours or Exhalations, may petrify Wood, whether lying in the Ground adjacent, or in the Bottom of the Lake. The insinuating of such Salts into the Wood seems confirmed by the Author's having observed minute hexagonal Crystals in the woody Part of the Petrifactions of *Lough-Neagh*.

A petrifying Quality or Virtue shews itself in all Parts of this terraqueous Globe, in Water, Earth, and Sand; in *Tartary*, for Instance, and *Africk*; in the Bodies of most Sorts of Animals; it is even known, that a Child hath been petrified in the Mother's Womb. *Osteocolla* grows in the Land, and Coral in the Sea. Grottoes, Springs, Lakes, and Rivers, are in many Parts remarkable for this same Quality. No Man therefore can question the Possibility of such a Thing as petrified Wood; tho', perhaps, the petrifying Quality might not be originally in the Earth or Water, but in the Vapour or Steam impregnated with saline or stony Particles.

Perhaps the Petrification of Wood may receive some Light from considering Amber, which is dug up in the King of *Prussia*'s Dominions.

I have written these hasty Lines in no small Hurry; and send them to you, merely in Compliance with your and Mr. *Simon*'s Requeſt.

[*Added from a* Letter to *Dr.* J. Fothergill, *dated* Dublin, Aug. 8, 1746.]

And yet, before I have done, I must needs add another Remark, which may be useful for the better understanding of the Nature of Stone. In the vulgar Definition, it is said to be a Fossil incapable of Fusion. I have, nevertheless, known Stone to be melted, and when cold to become Stone again. Such is that Stuff, by the Natives called *Sciara*, which runs down in liquid burning Torrents from the *Craters* of Mount *Ætna*, and which, when cold and hard, I have seen hewed, and employed at *Catania*,

* *Concerning the Petrifactions of* Lough-Neagh *in* Ireland. † *That in the great Frost of* 1740, *the Lake was frozen over so as to bear Men on Horseback, yet several circular Spaces continued unfrozen: From whence he concludes, that there are petrifying Springs bid under the Water or Mud of this Lake: And a Spring, tho' ever so much impregnated with petrifick, mineral, or metalline Particles, issuing out in some particular Place of the Lake, can no more communicate its petrifying Virtue to the Waters of the whole Lake, than the River* Thames *its Sweetness to the Sea, and make all the Water fresh.*

and

and other Places adjacent. It probably contains mineral and metallick Particles; being a ponderous, hard, grey Stone, uſed for the moſt Part in the Baſements and Coinage of Buildings.

Hence it ſhould ſeem not impoſſible for Stone to be caſt or run into the Shape of Columns *, Vaſes, Statues, or *Relievo's*; which Experiment may, perhaps, ſome Time or other be attempted by the Curious; who, following where Nature has made the Way, may (poſſibly by the Aid of certain Salts and Minerals) arrive at a Method for melting and running Stone, both to their own Profit, and that of the Publick.

As we had lately an Account from Naples, *of ſome new Diſcoveries in relation to the ancient City of* Heraclea [or Herculaneum] *which was deſtroyed above* 1600 *Years ago by an Earthquake, when there happened a great Eruption from* Mount Veſuvius; *the two following* Letters, *in Confirmation of that Account, cannot but be acceptable to our Readers. The firſt is from a Knight of* Malta, *dated* June 24, 1747, *and runs thus:*

I Have ſeen what may be eſteemed a Singularity in Hiſtory; the City of *Heraclea*, of which *Pliny* ſpeaks in his Letters, that by an Eruption of Mount *Veſuvius*, was covered many feet deep under Cinders †, and has been by Degrees diſcovered at a Place called *Portici*, a Country Palace of the King of the two *Sicilies*. This City is entire, the Houſes have been found perfectly furniſhed, and the Furniture well preſerved. I have ſeen every Thing prepared for Dinner at the Time the Eruption happened, as Bread, Meal, Wine, &c. all very freſh, Utenſils, Earthen Veſſels, Tools, Fiſhing-Nets of Silk, not very different from thoſe now in Uſe. They have found there an entire Theatre, with its Statues in Metal, and Marble Relicks of the moſt Antiquity, with Paintings in Freſco, extremely well preſerved, but with this Singularity, that they have only two Colours. This will not appear very wonderful to thoſe who are acquainted with the Origin of Painting, becauſe it is agreed, that the firſt Painters uſed in their Works only a ſingle Colour, which was nothing but a ſimple Crayon; afterwards they uſed two, and by Degrees they came to intermix all Kinds of Colours, to make their Pictures more agreeable, and to give the better Expreſſion to their Drapery, and to their Carnation. This ſhows how precious theſe Pieces are for their Antiquity. The King has paved ſeveral Parlours of his new Palace, which is adorned with theſe Rarities, with *Moſaick* and other Pediments taken up entire.

In the ſecond Letter, which was written from Rome *in* June *laſt, by the Abbe* d'Orval, *at his Return from* Naples *and* Portici, *he expreſſes himſelf thus:*

That which we have found moſt wonderful, and which will appear almoſt incredible to the World, is a ſubterranean City, overwhelmed with the Aſhes of *Mount Ætna* ‡, under the Reign of *Titus*. This City, which the Hiſtorians of thoſe Times, who ſpeak of its Subverſion, call *Heraclea*, was diſcovered two or three Years ago by Order of the King of *Naples*, and they have been digging it up ever ſince. They have drawn from thence, and are every Day drawing, antique Statues of inеſtimable Value, the moſt precious Kinds of Marbles, and rich Remains of Antiquity of all Kinds, which are employed by his Majeſty in adorning his Palaces. For my Part, who have viſited this City, I contented myſelf with taking ſome Corn and ſome Bread of thoſe Times, which remains perfectly ſound in the Houſes, and the remains of a Piece of Painting I found in a Hall. In regard to Houſhold-Stuff-Furniture, the Ornaments of the Ladies Toylets and Inſtruments uſed in Sacrifice, they are ranged in the King's Cabinets as they come to Hand; for this Reſearch is made very ſlowly, and with great Precautions, that they may loſe nothing, becauſe all that is recovered is eſteemed of very high Value. As yet we do not hear of their finding any Manuſcripts, but there ſeems to be no Sort of Doubt that they will be found; and I am fully perſuaded, that of all the Treaſures drawn from this wonderful City, theſe will be conſidered as deſerving the higheſt Eſteem.

THE firſt Eruption of *Mount Veſuvius*, of which we have any diſtinct Account in Hiſtory, is that which happened under the Reign of *Titus Veſpaſian*, mentioned by ſeveral Hiſtorians, but particu-

* *To confirm what the Biſhop ſays, I remember (ſays Mr.* S.*) when I was in the College in* France, *that I went to ſee a Relation of mine, a Frier at* Fontevrand, *where he ſhew'd me in their Church two Pillars of Stone, about* 60 *Feet high, all of one ſolid Piece, which he ſaid had been run.*

† *It is ſaid, that the new Paſſage into this ſubterranean City is about* 150 *Feet deep.*

‡ *Sure, this ſhould be* Veſuvius.

larly

larly by *Suetonius*, who at the Time that he relates the dreadful Havock it made, gives us a noble Inſtance of the Humanity and publick Spirit of the Emperor, who cauſed all the Loſſes that private Perſons ſuſtained by this publick Calamity, to be made good to them at his own Expence.

It was at this Time, very probably, that the City before-mentioned, was either buried under a Torrent of Aſhes and combuſtible Matter from the Mountain, or ſunk in the Earthquake which attended that Eruption. We have a ſurprizing Account of both in *Pliny*'s Letters, [Book vi. Letters 16 and 20] which we ſhall give our Readers from the late excellent Tranſlation of Mr. *Melmoth*. They are both addreſſed to *Tacitus* the Hiſtorian, and are as follows.

LETTER XVI.

To TACITUS.

YOUR Requeſt that I would ſend you an Account of my Uncle's Death in order to tranſmit a more exact Relation of it to Poſterity, deſerves my Acknowledgments; for if this Accident ſhould be celebrated by your Pen, the Glory of it, I am well aſſured, will be rendered for ever illuſtrious. And notwithſtanding he periſhed by a Misfortune, which, as it involved, at the ſame Time, a moſt beautiful Country in Ruins, and deſtroyed ſo many populous Cities, ſeems to promiſe him an everlaſting Remembrance; notwithſtanding he has himſelf compoſed many and laſting Works; yet, I am perſuaded, the mentioning of him in your immortal Writings will greatly contribute to eternize his Name. Happy I eſteem thoſe to be, whom Providence has diſtinguiſhed with the Abilities either of doing ſuch Actions as are worthy of being related, or of relating them in a Manner worthy of being read; but doubly happy are they who are bleſſed with both theſe uncommon Talents; in the Number of which, my Uncle, as his own Writings, and your Hiſtory, will evidently prove, may juſtly be ranked. It is with extreme Willingneſs therefore, I execute your Commands, and ſhould, indeed, have claimed the]Taſk, if you had not enjoined it.

He was at that Time with the Fleet under his Command at *Miſenum* *. On the 23d of *Auguſt*, about One in the Afternoon, my Mother deſired him to obſerve a Cloud, which appeared of a very unuſual Size and Shape. He had juſt returned from taking the Benefit of the Sun, and after bathing himſelf in cold Water, and taking a ſlight Repaſt, was retired to his Study: He immediately aroſe, and went out upon an Eminence, from whence he might more diſtinctly view this very uncommon Appearance. It was not at that Diſtance diſcernible from what Mountain this Cloud iſſued, but it was found afterwards to aſcend from *Mount Veſuvius* †. I cannot give you a more exact Deſcription of its Figure, than by reſembling it to that of a Pine-Tree, for it ſhot up a great Height in the Form of a Trunk, which extended itſelf at the Top into a Sort of Branches, occaſioned, I imagine, either by a ſudden Guſt of Air that impelled it, the Force of which decreaſed as it advanced upwards, or the Cloud itſelf being preſſed back again by its own Weight, expanded in this Manner. It appeared ſometimes bright, and ſometimes dark and ſpotted, as it was either more or leſs impregnated with Earth and Cinders.

This extraordinary Phænomenon excited my Uncle's Philoſophical Curioſity to take a nearer View of it. He ordered a light Veſſel to be got ready, and gave me the Liberty, if I thought proper, to attend him. I rather choſe to continue my Studies; for, as it happened, he had given me an Employment of that Kind. As he was coming out of the Houſe, he received a Note from *Rectina*, the Wife of *Baſſus*, who was in the utmoſt Alarm at the imminent Danger which threatened her; for her Villa being ſituated at the Foot of Mount *Veſuvius*, there was no Way to eſcape, but by Sea; ſhe earneſtly entreated him therefore to come to her Aſſiſtance. He accordingly changed his firſt Deſign, and what he begun with a philoſophical, he purſued with an heroical Turn of Mind. He ordered the Gallies to put to Sea, and went himſelf on board with an Intention of aſſiſting not only *Rectina*, but ſeveral others; for the Villas ſtand extremely thick upon that beautiful Coaſt: When haſtening to the Place from whence others fled with the utmoſt Terror, he ſteered his direct Courſe to the Point of Danger, and with ſo much Calmneſs and Preſence of Mind, as to be able to make and dictate his Obſervations, upon the Motion and Figure of that dreadful Scene.

He was now ſo nigh the Mountain, that the Cinders, which grew thicker and hotter the nigher he approached, fell into the Ships, together with Pumice-Stones, and black Pieces of burning Rock; they were likewiſe in Danger, not only of being aground by the ſudden Retreat of the Sea, but alſo from the vaſt Fragments which

* *In the Gulph of* Naples. † *About ſix Miles diſtant from* Naples. — *This dreadful Eruption happen'd A. D.* 79, *in the firſt Year of the Emperor* Titus.

rolled

rolled down from the Mountain, and obſtructed all the Shore. Here he ſtopped to conſider whether he ſhould return back again; to which the Pilot adviſing him, *Fortune*, ſaid he, *befriends the Brave, carry me to* Pomponianus. *Pomponianus* was then at *Stabiæ*, ſeparated by a Gulph, which the Sea, after ſeveral inſenſible Windings, forms upon that Shore. A

He had already ſent his Baggage on board; for though he was not, at that Time, in actual Danger, yet being within the View of it, and, indeed, extremely near, if it ſhould in the leaſt increaſe, he was determined to put to ſea, as ſoon as the Wind ſhould change. It was favourable, however, for carrying my Uncle to *Pomponianus*, whom he found in the greateſt Conſternation; he embraced him with Tenderneſs, encouraging and exhorting him to keep up his Spirits; and the more to diſſipate his Fears, he ordered, with an Air of Unconcern, the Baths to be got ready, when, after having bathed, he ſate down to Supper with great Chearfulneſs, or, at leaſt, what is equally heroic, with all the Appearance of it. B C

In the mean While, the Eruption from Mount *Veſuvius* flamed out in ſeveral Places with much Violence, which the Darkneſs of the Night contributed to render ſtill more viſible and dreadful. But my Uncle, in order to ſoothe the Apprehenſions of his Friend, aſſured him, it was only the burning of the Villages, which the Country People had abandoned to the Flames; after this, he retired to Reſt, and it is moſt certain, he was ſo little diſcompoſed as to fall into a deep Sleep; for being pretty fat, and breathing hard, thoſe who attended without actually heard him ſnore. The Court which led to his Apartment, being now almoſt filled with Stones and Aſhes, if he had continued there any Time longer, it would have been impoſſible for him to have made his Way out; it was thought proper therefore to awake him. D E

He got up and went to *Pomponianus*, and the reſt of his Company, who were not unconcerned enough to think of going to Bed: they conſulted together whether it would be moſt prudent to truſt to the Houſes, which now ſhook from Side to Side, with frequent and violent Concuſſions, or fly to the open Fields, where the calcined Stones and Cinders, though light indeed, yet fell in large Showers, and threatened Deſtruction.

In this Diſtreſs they reſolved for the Fields, as the leſs dangerous Situation of the two; a Reſolution, which, while the reſt of the Company were hurried into by their Fears, my Uncle embraced upon cool and deliberate Conſideration. They went out then, having Pillows tied upon their Heads with Napkins, and this was their whole Defence againſt the Storm of Stones that fell round them: though it was now Day every where elſe, with them it was darker than the moſt obſcure Night, excepting only what Light proceeded from the Fire and Flames. They thought proper to go down farther upon the Shore, to obſerve if they might ſafely put out to Sea, but they found the Waves ſtill run extremely high and boiſterous. F

There my Uncle, having drank a Draught or two of cold Water, threw himſelf down upon a Cloth which was ſpread for him; when immediately the Flames, and a ſtrong Smell of Sulphur, which was the Forerunner of them, diſperſed the reſt of the Company, and obliged him to ariſe. He raiſed himſelf up with the Aſſiſtance of two of his Servants, and inſtantly fell down dead, ſuffocated, as I conjecture, by ſome groſs and noxious Vapour, having always had weak Lungs, and frequently ſubject to a Difficulty of breathing. G

As ſoon as it was light again, which was not till the third Day after this melancholy Accident, his Body was found intire, and without any Marks of Violence upon it, exactly in the ſame Poſture that he fell, and looking more like a Man aſleep than dead. During all this Time, my Mother and I who were at *Miſenum*: —— But as this has no Connection with your Hiſtory, ſo your Enquiry went no farther than concerning my Uncle's Death; with that, therefore, I will put an End to my Letter: Suffer me only to add, that I have faithfully related to you, what I was either an Eye-witneſs of myſelf, or received immediately after the Accident happened, and before there was Time to vary the Truth. You will chuſe out of this Narrative ſuch Circumſtances as ſhall be moſt ſuitable to your Purpoſe; for there is a great Difference between what is proper for a Letter and an Hiſtory, between writing to a Friend and writing to the Publick. Farewel.

LETTER XX.

To CORNELIUS TACITUS.

THE Letter which, in Compliance with your Requeſt, I wrote to you concerning the Death of my Uncle, has raiſed, it ſeems, your Curioſity to know what Terrors and Dangers attended me while I continued at *Miſenum*; for there, I think, the Account in my former broke off:

Tho' my ſhock'd ſoul recoils, my tongue ſhall tell *.

* Virg. Pit's *Tranſlation*.

My

My Uncle having left us, I pursued the Studies which prevented my going with him, till it was Time to bathe. After which I went to Supper, and from thence to Bed, where my Sleep was greatly broken and disturbed. There had been for many Days before some Shocks of an Earthquake, which the less surprized us as they are extremely frequent in *Campania*; but they were so particularly violent that Night, that they not only shook every Thing about us, but seemed indeed to threaten total Destruction. My Mother flew to my Chamber, where she found me rising, in order to awaken her. We went out into a small Court belonging to the House, which separated the Sea from the Buildings. As I was at that Time but eighteen Years of Age, I know not whether I should call my Behaviour in this dangerous Juncture, Courage or Rashness; but I took up *Livy*, and amused myself with turning over that Author, and even making Extracts from him, as if all about me had been in full Security. While we were in this Posture, a Friend of my Uncle's, who was just come from *Spain* to pay him a Visit, joined us, and observing me sitting by my Mother with a Book in my Hand, greatly condemned her Calmness, at the same Time that he reproved me for my careless Security; nevertheless I still went on with my Author. Though it was now Morning, the Light was exceedingly faint and languid; the Buildings all around us tottered, and though we stood upon open Ground, yet as the Place was narrow and confined, there was no remaining there without certain and great Danger; we therefore resolved to quit the Town. The People followed us in the utmost Consternation, and (as to a Mind distracted with Terror, every Suggestion seems more prudent than its own) pressed in great Crowds about us in our Way out. Being got at a convenient Distance from the Houses, we stood still in the Midst of a most dangerous and dreadful Scene. The Chariots which we had ordered to be drawn out, were so agitated backwards and forwards, though in the open Fields, that we could not keep them steady, even by supporting them with large Stones. The Sea seemed to roll back upon itself, and to be driven from its Banks from the convulsive Motion of the Earth; it is certain at least, the Shore was considerably enlarged, and several Sea-Animals were left upon it. On the other Side, a black and dreadful Cloud bursting with an igneous serpentine Vapour, darted out a long Train of Fire, resembling Flashes of Lightening, but much larger. Upon this our *Spanish* Friend, whom I mentioned above, addressing himself to my Mother and me with great Warmth and Earnestness: *If your Brother and your Uncle*, said he, *is safe, he certainly wishes you may be so too; but if he perished, it was his Desire, no doubt, that you might both survive him: Why therefore do you delay your Escape a Moment?* We could never think of our own Safety, we said, while we were uncertain of his.

Hereupon our Friend left us, and withdrew from the Danger with the utmost Precipitation. Soon afterwards the Cloud seemed to descend and cover the whole Ocean; as indeed it entirely hid the Island of *Capreæ*, and the Promontory of *Misenum*. My Mother strongly conjured me to make my Escape at any Rate, which, as I was young, I might easily do; as for herself, she said, her Age and Corpulency rendered all Attempts of that Sort impossible; however, she should willingly meet Death, if she could have the Satisfaction of seeing, that she was not the Occasion of mine. But I absolutely refused to leave her, and taking her by the Hand, I led her on; she complied with great Reluctance, and not without many Reproaches to herself for retarding my Flight.

The Ashes now began to fall upon us, though in no great Quantity. I turned my Head and observed behind us a thick Smoke, which came rolling after us like a Torrent. I proposed, while we had yet any Light, to turn out of the High-Road, lest we should be pressed to Death in the Dark by the Crowd that followed us. We had scarce stepped out of the Path, when a Darkness overspread us, not like that of a cloudy Night, or when there is no Moon, but of a Room when it is shut up, and all the Lights extinct. Nothing then was to be heard but the Shrieks of Women, the Screams of Children, and the Cries of Men; some calling for their Children, others for their Parents, others for their Husbands, and only distinguishing each other by their Voices; one lamenting his own Fate, another that of his Family; some wishing to die from the very fear of dying, some lifting up their Hands to the Gods, but the greater Part imagining, that the last and eternal Night was come, which was to destroy both the Gods * and the World together.

Among these there were some who augmented the real Terrors by imaginary ones, and made the frighted Multitude falsly be-

* *The* Stoic *and* Epicurean *Philosophers held, that the World was to be destroyed by Fire, and all Things fall again into original Chaos; not excepting even the national Gods themselves from the Destruction of this general Conflagration.*

lieve,

lieve, that *Misenum* was actually in Flames. At length a glimmering Light appeared, which we imagined to be rather the Forerunner of an approaching Burst of Flames (as in Truth it was) than the Return of Day; however, the Fire fell at a Distance from us; then again we were immersed in thick Darkness, and a heavy Shower of Ashes rained upon us, which we were obliged every now and then to shake off, otherwise we should have been crushed and buried in the Heap.

I might boast, that during all this Scene of Horror, not a Sigh or Expression of Fear escaped me, had not my Support been founded in that miserable, though strong Consolation, that all Mankind were involved in the same Calamity, and that I imagined I was perishing with the World itself. At last, this dreadful Darkness was dissipated by Degrees, like a Cloud or Smoke, the real Day returned, and even the Sun appeared, though very faintly, and as when an Eclipse is coming on. Every Object that presented itself to our Eyes (which were extremely weakened) seemed changed, being covered over with white Ashes, as with a deep Snow.

We returned to *Misenum*, where we refreshed ourselves as well as we could, and passed an anxious Night between Hope and Fear, though, indeed, with much a larger Share of the latter: for the Earthquake still continued, while several enthusiastick People ran up and down, heightening their own and their Friends Calamities, by terrible Predictions. However, my Mother and I, notwithstanding the Danger we had passed, and that which still threatened us, had no Thoughts of leaving the Place, till we should receive some Account of my Uncle.—

And now you will read this Narrative without any View of inserting it in your History, of which it is, by no Means, worthy; and, indeed, you must impute it to your own Requeſt, if it shall appear scarce to deserve even the Trouble of a Letter, Farewel.

Of the CRAY-FISH, *and particularly of the* STONES *found therein at the Time when they change their Covers, and which, by Reason of their Figures, are called* CRABS-EYES.

THE common Opinion touching these Stones is, that they are found in the Brain of the Animal, which is what *Gesner*, *Agricola*, and *Bellonius* affirm; and yet so far are they from being in the Brain, that they are rather found about its Stomach.

Van Helmont seems to have been the first who apprehended this, but he having rendered himself suspective in other Occasions, his Opinion could not make its Way, but the vulgar one still prevailed, except in a few Persons, who could see that Experience was for him.

This Author had observed, that towards the Middle of *June* the Cray-Fishes begin to grow sick, as being the Time when they A are to change their Coats or Covers. For nine Days and upwards they continue languishing, and as it were dead; in which Compass of Time, *Helmont* affirms, that a new Membrane is formed, which incloses the Stomach, and that between this and the former Stomach a milky Liquor is discharged, which falling on either Side hardens into a Stone. This new Membrane, according to him, arises from the Pellicle formed on the B Surface of the milky Liquor, and growing into a new Stomach, the old one within it, and the Remainder of the Liquor with the Stones themselves dissolve by little and little, and serve the Animal for Food during 27 Days that these Stones last, for the Animal eats nothing all this while, nor is there any Thing else found in its Stomach.

The Author, Mr. *Geoffrey*, relates some Observations he made, which agreed with C *Van Helmont*'s; from whence, he says, it appears,

1. That the Stones taken from the Heads of *Cray-Fishes*, are not lodged in their Brain, but closed in the Stomach, which is placed below.

2. That they are not the Seed or Origin of the new Shell, as some have imagined, since they subsist after the Shell is formed.

3. That upon casting their Shells they D likewise change their Stomach, without any apparent Renovation in the other Parts, excepting the Intestine, which seems to share the Fate of the Stomach.

4. That the Stones are not found till their Season of Moulting, and that they are afterwards lodged in the new Stomach, where they continue lessening, and at length are totally consumed.

5. That these Stones, together with the E old Stomach, serve the Animal as Food during its Sickness, occasioned by the Moulting.

Van Helmont observes, that these Animals have so great an Aversion for Hogs, that if any come near them they presently die. Hence, says he, it is, that in *Brandenburgh*, where Store of them are caught, the Waggoners who carry them there are obliged to keep Watch all Night, to prevent any Hogs F from passing under their Waggons; for that if only one passed, there would not be a *Cray-Fish* alive next Morning.

A LIST *of the Present* PARLIAMENT, *distinguished thus:*

Those marked † *are* Roman Catholicks, *or do not sit in the House:* k. g. *Knight of the Garter:* k. t. *Knight of the Thistle:* k. b. *Knight of the Bath:* u. a. *Under Age. Those in* Italick *represent* Scotland.

A LIST *of the House of* PEERS.

HIS Royal Highness Frederick, Prince of Wales, k. g.

His Royal Highness William, Duke of Cumberland, k. g.

Great OFFICERS *who precede* DUKES.

Dr. John Potter, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury

Philip York, Lord Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain

Dr. Thomas Herring, Lord Archbishop of York

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Duke of Dorset, Lord President of the Council

John, Earl Gower, Lord Privy Seal

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household

Charles Fitz Roy, Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household

DUKES.

Edward Howard, Duke of Norfolk †

Algernoon Seymour, Duke of Somerset, k. g.

Created by King Charles II.

William Fitz Roy, Duke of Cleveland

Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond, k. g.

Charles Fitz Roy, Duke of Grafton, k. g.

Noel Somerset, Duke of Beaufort

Charles Beauclerk, Duke of St. Albans, k. g.

Created by King William III.

Charles Paulet, Duke of Bolton, k. g.

Thomas Osborne, Duke of Leeds

John Russel, Duke of Bedford

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, k. g.

Created by Queen Anne.

Charles Spencer, Duke of Marlborough, k. g.

John Manners, Duke of Rutland, k. g.

John Montagu, Duke of Montagu, k. g.

Gesmos-George Gordon, Duke of Gordon

Archibald Campbell, Duke of Argyle

Charles Douglas, Duke of Dover †

James Hamilton, Duke of Brandon †

Created by King George I.

Peregrine Bertie, Duke of Ancaster

Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingston, k. g.

Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, k. g.

William Bentinck, Duke of Portland, k. g.

Robert Montagu, Duke of Manchester

Henry Bridges, Duke of Chandos, k. b.

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Duke of Dorset k. g.

John Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater

MARQUISSES.

Created by King James II.

William Herbert, Marquis of Powis †

Created by King William III.

William Ker, Marquis of Lothian, k. t.

John Hay, Marquis of Tweedale

Created by King George II.

Thomas Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham, k. b.

EARLS.

George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury †

Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby

Theophilus Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon

Henry Herbert, Earl of Pembroke

Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln

Henry Bowes Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire

James Cecil, Earl of Salisbury

Brownlow Cecil, Earl of Exeter

James Compton, Earl of Northampton

Edward Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland

William Fielding, Earl of Denbigh

John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland

Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough

Harry Grey, Earl of Stamford

Daniel Finch, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham

Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, k. g.

Sackville Tufton, Earl of Thanet

John Montagu, Earl of Sandwich

Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and Rochester

William Capel, Earl of Essex, u. a.

George Brudenel, Earl of Cardigan

Richard Annesley, Earl of Anglesey

Henry Howard, Earl of Carlisle

Francis Seot, Earl of Doncaster

Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington

Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftsbury

George Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield

John Robartes, Earl of Radnor

Augustus Berkeley, Earl Berkeley, k. t.

Willoughby Bertie, Earl of Abingdon

Baptist Noel, Earl of Gainsborough

Robert D'Arcy, Earl of Holderness

Other Lewis Windsor Hickman, Earl of Plymouth, u. a.

William Stafford Howard, Earl of Stafford †

Created by King William III.

Thomas Lumley Saunderson, Earl of Scarborough, k. b.

George Booth, Earl of Warrington

Richard Newport, Earl of Bradford

William Henry Zulestein, Earl of Rochford

William

William Anne Van Kepel, Earl of Albemarle, k. b.
William Coventry, Earl of Coventry
William Villiers, Earl of Jersey
Henry D'Auverquerque, Earl of Grantham

Created by Queen Anne.

John Paulet, Earl Paulet
Francis Godolphin, Earl of Godolphin
George Cholmondeley, Earl of Cholmondeley, k. b.

Scotch *Peers, who take Place of all* English *Peers created after the* Union.

John Lindsay, Earl of Crawford
John Lesly, Earl of Rothes
James Douglas, Earl of Morton, k. t.
James Stewart, Earl of Murray
William Home, Earl of Home
James Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale
John Campbell, Earl of Loudon
James Ogilvy, Earl of Finlater
Alexander Lesly, Earl of Leven
——— *Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen*
John Murray, Earl of Dunmore
John Carmichael, Earl of Hyndford.

The following created since the Union.

Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford
William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford
Laurence Shirley, Earl Ferrers
William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth

Created by King George I.

Henry Paget, Earl of Uxbridge
Charles Bennet, Earl of Tankerville, k. t.
Heneage Finch, Earl of Aylesford
John Hervey, Earl of Bristol
George Montague Dunk, Earl of Halifax
John Carteret, Earl Granville
George Augustus Yelverton, Earl of Sussex, u. a.
William Cowper, Earl Cowper
Philip Stanhope, Earl Stanhope
Philip Sherrard, Earl of Harborough
George Parker, Earl of Macclesfield
Thomas Fermor, Earl of Pomfret, k. b.
William Graham, Earl Graham of Belford
Robert Ker, Earl Ker of Wakefield

Created by King George II.

James Waldegrave, Earl Waldegrave
Benjamin Mildmay, Earl Fitzwalter
John Ashburnham, Earl of Ashburnham, u. a.
Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham
Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, k. b.
William Stanhope, Earl of Harrington
William Pulteney, Earl of Bath
John Wallop, Earl of Portsmouth
Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester, k. b.
Hugh Fortescue, Earl Clinton, k. b.
Francis Greville, Earl Brooke
John Leveson Gower, Earl Gower
John Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire, k. b.
William Fitzwilliams, Earl Fitzwilliams

VISCOUNTS.

Price Devereux, Viscount Hereford
Anthony Browne, Viscount Montagu †
Richard Fiennes, Viscount Say and Sele
Thomas Bellasyse, Viscount Fauconberg
Charles Townshend, Viscount Townshend
Thomas Thynne, Viscount Weymouth
William Hatton, Viscount Hatton

Created by King William III.

Henry Lowther, Viscount Lonsdale

Created by King George I.

John St. John, Viscount St. John
Richard Temple, Viscount Cobham
Hugh Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth
Simon Harcourt, Viscount Harcourt
——— Byng, Viscount Torrington

Created by King George II.

James Fitzgerald, Viscount Taplow
Jacob Bougerie, Viscount Fulkestone

BARONS.

George Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, u. a.
James Touchet, Lord Audley †
John West, Lord De la War, k. b.
Ferdinando Dudley Lea, Lord Dudley
Charles Stourton, Lord Stourton †
Richard Verney, Lord Willoughby de Brook
Edward Wentworth, Lord Wentworth of Nettlestead
James Murray, Lord Strange of Knockyn, k. t.
Hugh Willoughby, Lord Willoughby of Parham
Francis North, Lord North and Guilford
William Ferdinand Carey, Lord Hunsdon
John St. John, Lord St. John of Bletsho
Robert Petre, Lord Petre †, u. a.
Henry Arundel, Lord Arundel of Wardour †
John Bligh, Lord Clifton
Charles Dormer, Lord Dormer †
Henry Roper, Lord Teynham
Charles Maynard, Lord Maynard
Thomas Leigh, Lord Leigh
William Byron, Lord Byron
John Ward, Lord Ward
Marmaduke Langdale, Lord Langdale †
John Berkeley, Lord Berkeley of Stratton
Charles Cornwallis, Lord Cornwallis
John Arundel, Lord Arundel of Trerice
Fulwar Craven, Lord Craven
Hugh Clifford, Lord Clifford †
Edward Stawel, Lord Stawel

Created by King William III.

Charles Butler, Lord Butler of Weston
Gilbert Vane, Lord Barnard

Created by Queen Anne.

Francis Seymour Conway, Lord Conway
George William Hervey, Lord Hervey
John Boyle, Lord Boyle
George Hay, Lord Hay
Herbert Windsor, Lord Mountjoy

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Buſſy Manſel, Lord Manſel
Francis Willoughby, Lord Middleton
Thomas Trevor, Lord Trevor
Samuel Maſham, Lord Maſham
Thomas Foley, Lord Foley
Allen Bathurſt, Lord Bathurſt

Created by King George I.

Richard Onſlow, Lord Onſlow
Robert Marſham, Lord Romney
Charles Cadogan, Lord Cadogan
Matthew Ducie Morton, Lord Ducie
Peter King, Lord King

Created by King George II.

John Monſon, Lord Monſon, k. b.
Robert Raymond, Lord Raymond
Philip York, Lord Hardwicke
William Talbot, Lord Talbot
Henry Bromley, Lord Montford
Stephen Fox, Lord Ilcheſter
John How, Lord Chedworth
Richard Edgecumbe, Lord Edgecumbe
Samuel Sandys, Lord Sandys
Henry Arthur Herbert, Lord Herbert of Cherbury
Bruce Brudenel, Lord Bruce
George Anſon, Lord Anſon
Henry Liddell, Lord Ravenſworth
Anthony Duncomb, Lord Feverſham
Thomas Archer, Lord Archer

The following Perſons are* Peeresses *of the Realm, in their own Right, either by Deſcent or Creation.

Jemima Campbell, Marchioneſs Grey
Meleſina de Schulembergh, Counteſs of Walſingham, Wife of the Earl of Cheſterfield
Margaret Coningſby, Counteſs of Coningſby
Amelia Sophia Walmoden, Counteſs of Yarmouth
Margaret Tufton, Baroneſs Clifford, Wife of the Earl of Leiceſter

ARCHBISHOPS *and* BISHOPS,

Names	*Sees*
Dr. John Potter *Lord Archbiſhop of*	*Canterbury*
Dr. Thomas Herring *Lord Archbiſhop of*	*York*
Dr. Edmund Gibſon	*London*
Dr. Edward Chandler	*Durham*
Dr. Benjamin Hoadly	*Wincheſter*
Dr. Joſeph Wilcox	*Rocheſter*
Dr. Richard Smallbroke	*Lichfield* and *Coventry.*
Dr. Samuel Peploe	*Cheſter*
Dr. Thomas Sherlock	*Saliſbury*
Dr. Robert Butts	*Ely*
Dr. Martin Benſon	*Glouceſter*
Dr. Thomas Secker	*Oxford*
Dr. Iſaac Maddox	*Worceſter*
Dr. Thomas Gooch	*Norwich*
Dr. Joſeph Butler	*Briſtol*
Dr. Matthias Mawſon	*Chichеſter*
Dr. John Gilbert	*Landaff*
Dr. Edward Willes	*Bath* and *Wells*
Dr. Matthew Hutton	*Bangor*
Dr. John Thomas	*Lincoln*
Dr. Samuel Liſle	*St. Aſaph*
Dr. Richard Trevor	*St. Davids*
Lord James Beauclerk, D. D.	*Hereford*
Dr. George Lavington	*Exeter*
Dr. Richard Oſbaldeſton	*Carliſle*
Dr. John Thomas	*Peterborough*

A LIST *of the* House *of* COMMONS, 1747.

N. B. *Thoſe printed in Italick were not Members in the laſt Parliament.*

Bedfordſhire	*Sir Danvers Oſborne Bart.* *Thomas Alſtone Eſq;*
Bedford	Thomas Gore Eſq; *John Offley Eſq;*
Berkſhire	Penyſton Powney Eſq; Henry Pye, jun. Eſq;
Windſor	Lord George Beauclerk Right Hon. Henry Fox Eſq;
Reading	*John Conyers Eſq;* *R. Nevil Aldworth Eſq;*
Wallingford	Joſeph Townſhend Eſq; *Richard Tonſon Eſq;*
Abingdon	*John More Eſq;*
Bucks	*Sir Wm. Stanhope Eſq; k. b.* Richard Lowndes Eſq;
Buckingham	Richard Grenville Eſq; George Grenville Eſq;
Chipping Wicomb	Edmund Waller Eſq; ſen. *Edmund Waller Eſq; jun.*
Ayleſbury	Earl of Inchiquin *Edward Willes Eſq;*
Agmondeſham	William Drake Eſq; Sir Henry Marſhal Knt.
Wendover	Hon. John Hambden Eſq; Ralph Earl Verney
Great Marlow	*Merrick Burrel Eſq;* William Ockenden Eſq;
Cambridgeſhire	Hon. Philip Yorke Eſq; Soame Jenyns Eſq;
Cambridge Univ.	Hon. Edward Finch Eſq; Hon. Thomas Townſhend, Eſq;
Cambridge Town	Samuel Shepherd Eſq; Lord Viſcount Dupplin
Cheſhire	Charles Cholmondeley Eſq; John Crewe, jun. Eſq;
City of Cheſter	Sir Robert Groſvenor Bart. Philip Hon. Warburton Eſq;

Cornwall

Cornwall	Sir Coventry Carew Bart.
	Sir John Molesworth Bart.
Launceston	Sir William Morice Bart.
	Sir John St. Aubin Bart.
Lefkard	George Lee L. L. D.
	Charles Trelawny Esq;
Leftwithiel	Hon. Rich. Edgcumbe Esq;
	James Edw. Colleton Esq;
Truro	Edward Boscawen Esq;
	John Boscawen Esq;
Bodmin	John Laroche Esq;
	Sir William Irby Bart.
Helston	Francis Godolphin Esq;
	John Evelyn Esq;
Saltash	Thomas Corbet Esq;
	Edward Boscawen Esq;
Camelford	*Earl of Londonderry*
	Samuel Martyn Esq;
Westlow	William Noell Esq;
	John Frederick Esq;
Grampound	Lord George Bentinck
	Thomas Hawkins Esq;
Eastlow	James Buller Esq;
	Francis Gashry Esq;
Penryn	Col. George Boscawen
	Hon. Henry Conway Esq;
Tregony	*Claudius Amyand Esq;*
	William Trevanion Esq;
Bossiney	Edward Wortley Esq;
	Richard Heath Esq;
St. Ives	*John Lord Hobart*
	John Bristow Esq;
Fowey	Hon. Geo. Edgcumbe Esq;
	Jonathan Rashleigh Esq;
St. Germains	*Thomas Potter Esq;*
	Richard Elliot Esq;
St. Michael	Albert Nesbit Esq;
	Thomas Clarke Esq;
Newport	Thomas Bury Esq;
	Hon. Nicholas Herbert Esq;
St. Mawe	Lord Sundon
	Robert Nugent Esq;
Kellington	Cha. Horatio Walpole Esq;
	Thomas Copleftone Esq;
Cumberland	Sir James Lowther Bart.
	Sir John Pennington Bart.
City of Carlisle	General Howard
	Col. Stanwix
Cockermouth	Sir Charles Wyndham Bart.
	Brig. Gen. John Mordaunt
Derbyshire	Marquis of Hartington
	Sir Nathaniel Curzon Bart.
Derby	Lord Viscount Duncannon
	Hon. John Stanhope Esq;
Devonshire	Sir William Courtenay Bart.
	Sir Warwick Bampfylde Bt.
City of Exeter	Humphry Sydenham Esq;
	John Tuckfield Esq;
Totnes	Sir John Strange Knt.
	Charles Taylor Esq;
Plymouth	Lord Vere Beauclerk
	Arthur Stert Esq;
Oakhampton	George Lyttleton Esq;
	Thomas Pitt Esq;
Barnstaple	Henry Rolles Esq;
	Thomas Benson Esq;
Plympton	Hon. Rich. Edgcumbe Esq;
	Hon. Capt. Geo. Edgcumbe
Honiton	Sir Wm. Yonge Bart. k. b.
	John Heath Esq;
Tavistock	*Hon. Rich. Lewison Gower*
	Thomas Brand Esq;
Ashburton	John Harris Esq;
	John Arscott Esq;
Dartmouth	Walter Cary Esq;
	John Jeffereys Esq;
Berealston	*Sir Francis Henry Drake Bt.*
	Sir William Harbord k. b.
Tiverton	Sir Dudley Ryder Knt.
	Sir W. Yonge Bt. and k. b.
Dorsetshire	George Chaffin Esq;
	George Pitt Esq;
Poole	*George Trenchard Esq;*
	Joseph Gulston Esq;
Dorchester	John Browne Esq;
	Nathaniel Gundry Esq;
Lyme Regis	Hon. John Scrope Esq;
	Henry Holt Henley Esq;
Weymouth	Welbore Ellis Esq;
	Richard Plumer Esq;
Melcomb-Regis	G. Bubb Doddington Esq;
	Ed. Hungate Beaghan Esq;
Bridport	James Grenville Esq;
	John Frederick Pinney Esq;
Shaftsbury	*Cuthbert Ellison Esq;*
	George Pitt Esq;
Wareham	Henry Drax Esq;
	Tho. Erle Drax Esq;
Corfe-Castle	Henry Bankes Esq;
	John Bond Esq;
Durham	George Bowes Esq;
	Hon. Henry Vane Esq;
City of Durham	Henry Lambton Esq;
	John Tempest Esq;
Essex	Sir Robert Abdy Bart.
	William Harvey Esq;
Colchester	*Rich. Savage Nassau Esq;*
	Charles Grey Esq;
Maldon	Sir Richard Lloyd Knt.
	Robert Colebrooke Esq;
Harwich	Lord Viscount Coke
	John Philipson Esq;
Gloucestershire	Thomas Chester Esq;
	Norborne Berkely Esq;
City of Glouc.	John Selwyn Esq;
	Benjamin Bathurst Esq;
Cirencester	Hon. Henry Bathurst Esq;
	Thomas Master, jun. Esq;
Tewksbury	Lord Viscount Gage
	Wm. Dowdeswell Esq;
Herefordshire	*Lord Harley*
	Velters Cornwall Esq;
Hereford	*Henry Cornwall Esq;*
	Daniel Leighton Esq;
Leominster	*Sir Robert de Cornwall Bt.*
	James Peachy Esq;
Weobly	*Mansel Powel Esq;*
	Savage Mostyn Esq;

Hertford-

Hertfordſhire	Charles Gore Eſq;
	Paggen Hale Eſq;
St. Albans	James Weſt Eſq;
	Sir Peter Thompſon Knt.
Hertford	Nathaniel Braſſey Eſq;
	George Harriſon Eſq;
Huntingtonſhire	Coulſon Fellows Eſq;
	Edw. Wortley Montage, jun.
Huntington	Edward Montagu Eſq;
	Kellond Courtenay Eſq;
Kent	Sir Edward Dering Bart.
	Sir Roger Twiſden Bart.
Canterbury	*Mat. Robinſon, jun. Eſq;*
	Thomas Beſt Eſq;
Rocheſter	David Polhill Eſq;
	Sir Chaloner Ogle
Maidſtone	*Wm. Horſmonden Turner Eſq;*
	Robert Fairfax Eſq;
Queenborough	Capt. Richard Evans
	Thomas Newnham Eſq;
Lancaſhire	Lord Strange
	Richard Shuttleworth Eſq;
Preſton	Nicholas Fazakerly Eſq;
	James Shuttleworth Eſq;
Lancaſter	Francis Reynolds Eſq;
	Edward Marton Eſq;
Newton	*Sir Tho. Grey Egerton Bart.*
	Peter Legh Eſq;
Wigan	*Richard Barry Eſq;*
	Richard Clayton Eſq;
Clitheroe	Thomas Lifter Eſq;
	Sir Nathaniel Curzon Bart.
Liverpoole	Thomas Brereton Eſq;
	Richard Gildart Eſq;
Leiceſterſhire	Edward Smith Eſq;
	Wrightſon Mundy Eſq;
Leiceſter	George Wrighte Eſq;
	James Wigley Eſq;
Lincolnſhire	Robert Vynes Eſq;
	Thomas Witchcott Eſq;
City of Lincoln	Charles Monſon Eſq;
	Conningsby Sibthorpe Eſq;
Boſton	John Michell Eſq;
	Lord Vere Bertie
Grimſby	William Locke Eſq;
	John Gore Eſq;
Stamford	*Lord Burleigh*
	John Proby, jun. Eſq;
Grantham	Marquiſs of Granby
	Sir John Cuſt Bart.
Middleſex	Sir Hugh Smithſon Bart.
	Sir Wm. Beauc. Proctor, Bart
Weſtminſter	Lord Viſcount Trentham
	Sir Peter Warren k. b.
London	Sir John Barnard Knt.
	Sir William Calvert Knt.
	Slingsby Bethell, Eſq;
	Step. Theodore Janſſen Eſq;
Monmouthſhire	*William Morgan Eſq;*
	Capel Hanbury Eſq;
Monmouth	*Fulk Greville Eſq;*
Norfolk	*George Townſhend Eſq;*
	Armine Wodehouſe, Eſq;
Norwich	*Lord Hobart*
	Horatio Walpole, ſen. Eſq;
Lynn-Regis	Sir John Turner Bart.
	Horatio Walpole, jun. Eſq;
Great Yarmouth	Hon. Edw. Walpole, Eſq;
	Hon. Char. Townſhend Eſq;
Thetford	Lord Henry Beauclerk
	Charles Fitzroy Eſq;
Caſtle riſing	Lord Luxborough
	Thomas Howard Eſq;
Northamptonſh.	Sir Edmund Iſham Bart.
	Thomas Cartwright Eſq;
Peterborough	Edward Wortley Eſq;
	Matthew Lambe Eſq;
Northampton	George Compton Eſq;
	George Montague Eſq;
Brackley	Hon. Sewallis Shirley Eſq;
	Richard Lyttleton Eſq;
Higham Ferrers	*John Hill Eſq;*
Northumberland	Sir William Middleton Bart.
	John Fenwick Eſq;
Newcaſtle Tyne	Walter Caverly Blaket Eſq;
	Matthew Ridley Eſq;
Morpeth	Lord Viſcount Limerick
	Robert Ord Eſq;
Berwick	Lord Viſcount Barrington
	Thomas Watſon Eſq;
Nottinghamſhire	*Lord Robert Sutton*
	John Thornhagh, Eſq;
Nottingham	*Sir Charles Sedley Bart.*
	Lord Viſcount Howe
Eaſt Retford	John White Eſq;
	William Melliſh Eſq;
Newark Trent	Lord William Manners
	Job Staunton Charlton Eſq;
Oxfordſhire	Sir James Daſhwood Bart.
	Norreys Bertie Eſq;
Oxford Univerſ.	Lord Viſcount Cornbury
	Peregrine Palmer Eſq;
Oxford City	Thomas Rowney Eſq;
	Philip Herbert Eſq;
Woodſtock	Lord Viſcount Bateman
	John Trevor Eſq;
Banbury	John Willes Eſq;
Rutlandſhire	*Lord Burgbley*
	Hon. James Noel Eſq;
Salop	Richard Lyſter Eſq;
	Sir John Aſtley Bart.
Town of Salop	William Kynaſton Eſq;
	Sir Richard Corbet Bart.
Bridgenorth	Sir Thomas Whitmore
	Arthur Weaver Eſq;
Ludlow	Sir William Corbet
	Richard Herbert Eſq;
Great Wenlock	Brooke Forreſter Eſq;
	Iſaac Hawkins Browne Eſq;
Biſhops-Caſtle	*Samuel Child Eſq;*
	John Robinſon Lytton Eſq;
Somerſetſhire	Sir Ch. Kemys Tynte Bart.
	Thomas Prowſe Eſq;
Briſtol	Edward Southwell Eſq;
	Robert Hoblin Eſq;
Bath	General Wade
	Robert Henley Eſq;
Wells	*George Hamilton Eſq;*
	Francis Gwyn Eſq;

Taunton

Taunton	Sir Charles Wyndham Bart.		*Surrey*	Hon. Arthur Onſlow Eſq;	
	Robert Webb Eſq;			Lord Baltimore	
Bridgewater	George Doddington Eſq;		Southwark	Alexander Hume Eſq;	
	Hon. Peregrine Poulet Eſq;			*William Belchier Eſq;*	
Minehead	Piercy Windham Obrian Eſq;		Blechingley	Sir Kenrick Clayton Bart.	
	Charles Whitworth Eſq;			William Clayton Eſq;	
Ilcheſter	Francis Fane Eſq;		Ryegate	Hon. Philip Yorke Eſq;	
	Thomas Lockyer Eſq;			*Charles Cocks Eſq;*	
Milbourn-Port	Michael Harvey Eſq;	D. Ret.	Guilford	Richard Onſlow Eſq;	
	Jeffrey French Eſq;			*Sir John Ellwell Bart.*	
	Tho. Medlycott Eſq;		Gatton	George Newland Eſq;	
	Char. Churchill Eſq;			Paul Humphrys Eſq;	
Southampton Co.	Lord Henry Powlett		Haſlemere	General Oglethorpe	
	Francis Whitbread Eſq;			Peter Burrell Eſq;	
Wincheſter	George Bridges Eſq;		*Suſſex*	Henry Pelham Eſq;	
	Henry Penton Eſq;			John Butler Eſq;	
Southampton	*Ant. Langley Sawyer Eſq;*		Chicheſter	Lord Bury	
	Peter Delme Eſq;			John Page Eſq;	
Portſmouth	Iſaac Townſhend Eſq;		Horſham	Charles Ingram, ſen. Eſq;	
	Thomas Gore Eſq;			*Charles Ingram, jun. Eſq;*	
Yarmouth I. W.	*Thomas Holmes Eſq;*		Midhurſt	Sir John Peachy Bart	
	Col. Henry Holmes			Sir Thomas Bootle Knt.	
Peterſfield	John Jolliffe Eſq;		Lewes	Sir Francis Poole Bart.	
	William Conolly Eſq;			*Thomas Sergiſon Eſq;*	
Newport I. W.	*Hon. Bluet Wallop Eſq;*		New Shoreham	Charles Frederick Eſq;	
	Tho. Lee Dummer Eſq;			John Briſtow Eſq;	
Stockbridge	Daniel Boone Eſq;		Bramber	Joſeph Damer Eſq;	
	Wm. Chetwynd, jun. Eſq;			Harry Gough Eſq;	
Newtown I. W.	Sir John Barrington Bart.		Steyning	Hitch Younge Eſq;	
	Maurice Bockland Eſq;			*Abraham Hume* Eſq;	
Chriſtchurch	Char. Armand Powlett Eſq;		Eaſt Grinſted	Whitſter Webſter Eſq;	
	Edward Hooper, jun. Eſq;			*Sydney Stafford Smythe Eſq;*	
Lymington	Col. Charles Powlett		Arundel	*Theobald Taaffe Eſq;*	
	Harry Burrard Eſq;			Garton Orme Eſq;	
Whitchurch	*Hon. Charles Wallop Eſq;*		*Warwickſhire*	William Craven Eſq;	
	John Selwyn. jun. Eſq;			Sir Charles Mordaunt Bart.	
Andover	Lord Viſcount Lymington		Coventry	Lord Viſcount Peterſham	
	John Pollen Eſq;			William Grove Eſq;	
Staffordſhire	Sir Walter Baggot Bart.		Warwick	Lord Viſcount Hillſborough	
	Hon. Wm. Leveſon Gower			Henry Archer Eſq;	
Litchfield	*Hon. Rich. Leveſon Gower*		*Weſtmoreland*	Edward Wilſon Eſq;	
	Thomas Anſon Eſq;			*John Dalſtone Eſq;*	
Stafford	*John Robins Eſq;*		Appleby	Sir John Ramſden Bart.	
	William Chetwynd Eſq;			Randle Wilbraham Eſq;	
Newcaſtle Line	Hon. Bap. Leveſon Gower		*Wiltſhire*	Sir Robert Long Bart.	
	Lord Parker			Edward Popham Eſq;	
Tamworth	Sir Henry Harpur Bart.		New Sarum	*William Bowyer Eſq;*	
	Hon. Thomas Villiers Eſq;			*Edward Poore Eſq;*	
Suffolk	Sir Cordel Firebrace Bart.		Wilton	Robert Herbert Eſq;	
	John Affleck Eſq;			William Herbert Eſq;	
Ipſwich	Samuel Kent Eſq;		Downton	*George Proctor Eſq;*	
	Edward Vernon Eſq;			George Lyttelton Eſq;	
Dunwich	Sir George Downing k. b.		Hindon	*Valens Comyn Eſq;*	
	Miles Barne Eſq;			*Biſſe Richards Eſq;*	
Orford	Henry Legge Eſq;		Heytſbury	Pierce Acourt Eſq;	
	John Waldegrave Eſq;			*William Aſh Eſq;*	
Aldborough	*William Wyndham Aſhe Eſq;*		Weſtbury	John Bance Eſq;	
	Philip Fonnereau Eſq;			*Paul Methuen Eſq;*	
Sudbury	Thomas Fonnereau Eſq;		Calne	*William Northey Eſq;*	
	Richard Rigby Eſq;			William Elliot Eſq;	
Eye	Ho. Roger Townſhend Eſq;		Devizes	John Garth Eſq;	
	Hon. Edw. Cornwallis Eſq;			*William Willy Eſq;*	
S. Edmond's Bur.	Lord Viſcount Peterſham		Chippenham	Sir Edmund Thomas Bart.	
	Fulton Harvey Eſq;			Edw. Bayntun Rolt Eſq;	

Malmſbury

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Malmſbury	*John Lee Eſq;*
	James Douglas Eſq;
Cricklade	Wm. Rawlinſon Earle Eſq;
	John Gore Eſq
Great Bedwin	Sir Edw. Turner Bart. } D. Ret.
	Laſcelles Metcalf Eſq; } D. Ret.
	William Scot Eſq; } D. Ret.
	William Sloper Eſq; } D. Ret.
Ludgerſhall	*Thomas Farrington Eſq;*
	Geo. Auguſtus Selwyn Eſq;
Old Sarum	Thomas Pitt Eſq;
	Sir William Irby Bart.
Wotton Baſſet	*Martyn Madan Eſq;*
	Robert Neal Eſq;
Marlborough	Sir John Hynd Cotton Bart.
	John Talbot, jun. Eſq;
Worceſterſhire	Lord Deerhurſt
	Edmund Pytts Eſq;
Worceſter	Thomas Vernon Eſq;
	Tho. Geers Winford Eſq;
Droitwich	*Samuel Maſham Eſq;* } D. Ret.
	Fran. Winnington Eſq; } D. Ret.
	Tho. Foley, jun. Eſq; } D. Ret.
Eveſham	Sir John Ruſhout Bart.
	Edward Rudge Eſq;
Bewdley	William Bowles Eſq;
Yorkſhire	Sir Conyers D'Arcy, k. b.
	Sir Miles Stapylton Bart.
York City	*William Thornton Eſq;*
	George Fox Eſq;
Kingſton upon Hull	*Lord Robert Manners*
	Thomas Carter Eſq;
Knareſborough	Sir Henry Slingſby Bart.
	Richard Arundell Eſq;
Scarborough	Edwin Laſcelles Eſq;
	Roger Handaſyd Eſq;
Rippon	Sir Charles Vernon
	William Aiſlabie Eſq;
Richmond	Sir Conyers D'Arcy k. b.
	John Yorke Eſq;
Heydon	*John Saville Eſq;*
	Luke Robinſon Eſq;
Borough-Bridge	Earl of Dalkeith
	William Murray Eſq;
Malton	Hon. Henry Finch, Eſq;
	John Moſtyn Eſq;
Thiſk	Frederick Frankland Eſq;
	Thomas Frankland Eſq;
Aldborough	Andrew Wilkinſon Eſq;
	Nathaniel Newnham Eſq;
Beverley	Charles Pelham Eſq;
	Sir Wm. Coddrington Bart.
North Allerton	Henry Pierce Eſq;
	Henry Laſcelles Eſq;
Pontefract	Hon. *William Monckton Eſq;*
	George Morton Pitt Eſq;

CINQUE PORTS

Haſtings	James Pelham Eſq;
	Andrew Stone Eſq;
Dover	Lord George Sackville
	Thomas Revel Eſq;
Sandwich	Sir George Oxenden Bart.
	John Cleveland Eſq;
Hythe	William Granville Eſq;
	Thomas Hales Eſq;
New Romney	Sir Francis Daſhwood
	Henry Furneſe Eſq;
Rye	Sir John Norris
	Philipps Gybbon Eſq;
Winchelſea	Col. John Mordaunt
	Thomas Orby Hunter Eſq;
Seaford	William Pitt Eſq
	William Hay Eſq;

WALES.

Angleſea	*Sir Nicholas Bayley Bart.*
Beaumaris	Lord Viſcount Bulkeley
Brecon	Thomas Morgan Eſq;
Brecon Town	Hon. John Talbot Eſq;
Cardiganſhire	*John Lloyd Eſq;*
Cardigan	*John Simmons Eſq;*
Caermarthenſhire	John Vaughan Eſq;
Caermarthen	Tho. Matthews, ſen. Eſq;
Caernarvanſhire	William Bodvile Eſq;
Caernarvan	Sir Thomas Wynn
Denbighſhire	Sir Watkin Wms. Wynn Bt.
Denbigh	*Richard Myddleton Eſq;*
Flintſhire	*Sir Thomas Moſtyn Bart.*
Flint	*Kyffin Williams Eſq;*
Glamorganſhire	Charles Edwin Eſq;
Cardiff	Herbert Mackworth Eſq;
Merionethſhire	William Vaughan Eſq;
Montgomeryſhire	*Edward Kynaſton Eſq;*
Montgomery	Henry Herbert Eſq;
Pembrokeſhire	William Owen Eſq;
Pembroke	William Owen Eſq;
Haverford Weſt	*William Edwards Eſq;*
Radnorſhire	Sir Humphry Howarth
New Radnor	Thomas Lewis Eſq;

SCOTLAND.

Sh. of Aberdeen	*Andrew Mitchell Eſq;*
—— Air	Patrick Crawford Eſq;
—— Argyle	*Sir Duncan Cambell Bart.*
—— Bamf	James Abercromby Eſq;
—— Berwick	Alex. Hume Campbell Eſq;
—— Bute, &c.	Ja. Sewart Mackenzie Eſq;
—— Clack. &c.	*Thomas Erſkine Eſq;*
—— Crom. &c.	John Campbell Eſq;
—— Dumfries	*Lord Charles Douglaſs*
—— Dunbarton	John Campbell Eſq;
—— Edinburgh	Sir Charles Gilmour Bart.
—— Elgin	Sir Ludovick Grant Bart.
—— Fife	James Oſwald Eſq;
—— Forfar	Rt. H. William E. Panmure
—— Hadding.	Sir Hugh Dalrymple Bart.
—— Inverneſs	Norman M'Cleod Eſq;
—— Kincardin	Sir James Carnegie Bart.
—— Kirkcudbr.	John Mackye, Eſq;
—— Lanerk	Sir James Hamilton Bart.
—— Linlithg.	Hon. Ch. Hope Weir Eſq;
—— Orkn. &c.	*James Haliburton Eſq;*
—— Peebles	*John Dickſon, jun. Eſq;*
—— Perth	*Rt. Hon. John Lord Murray*
—— Renfrew	William Muir Eſq;
—— Roſs	Lord Fortroſe
—— Roxburgh	William Douglas Eſq;

Sh.

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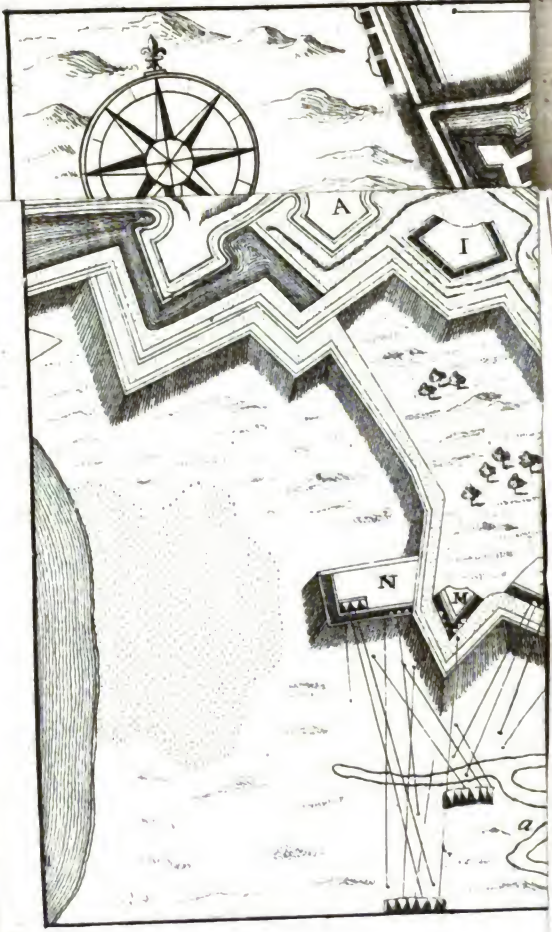
BERGEN-OP-ZOO



Bb. of Selkirk	John Murray, ſen. Eſq;
—— Stirling	Capt. Jam. Campell, jun.
—— Sutherland	Capt. George Mackay
—— Wigtown	John Stewart, Eſq;

ROYAL BURGHS.

Edinburgh	*James Ker, Eſq;*
Kirkwall, W. &c.	*Sir Harry Monro, Bart.*
Fortroſſe, Inv. &c.	Alexander Brodie, Eſq;
Elgin, Cullin, &c.	*William Grant, Eſq;*
Brechin, Ab. &c.	Hon. John Maul, Eſq;
Forfar, Perth, &c.	Hon. Capt. Tho. Leſlie
Crail, Anſtru, &c.	Lt. Gen. Philip Anſtruther
Kinghorn Dy. &c.	Lt. Gen. James St. Clair
Innerkithen, &c.	*Capt. George Haldane*
Rutherglen, &c.	Lt. Col. John Campbell
Selkk. Peebles, &c.	*Laurence Dundaſs, Eſq;*
Hadd. Dunb. &c.	*Andrew Fletcher, jun. Eſq;*
Dumfries, Kircud.	Sir James Johnſtone Bart.
Wigtoun, N. Gall.	Hon. Col. James Stuart
Rotheſay, Air, &c.	*Charles Erſkine, Eſq;*

Explanation of the oppoſite PLAN *of the City of* BERGEN-OP-ZOOM: *With the* FORTS *upon the* LINES, *as beſieged by the* French, *the 16th of* July, 1747. *(Drawn upon the Spot.)*

Explanation of the Lines and of the three Forts.

A Fort Moermont.
B Fort Pinſen.
C Fort Rover.
D The Lines of Steenbergen defended by theſe Forts.
E The heavy Baggage of the Troops in the Lines under the Command of Prince Hilburghauſen.
F The Moraſs and Inundations before the Lines.
G The Approaches of the French.
H The French Batteries before the Forts Rover and Moermont.
I The French Powder Magazine ſet on Fire by a Shot from our Fort, and blown up in the Air.
K The French who were killed in the Attack left on the Ground without Burial.

Deſcription of the City.

A Orange Baſtion.
B Belveder Baſtion.
C Coehoorn's Baſtion.
D Pucelle Baſtion.
E William Baſtion.
F Waſſenaar Ravelin.
G Diden or Didemon Ravelin.
H Antwerp Ravelin.
I Stoelmatt Ravelin.
K Camus Ravelin.
L The Lunette of Raalſland.
M Lunette of Kyk-in-de-pot.
N Fort Slik.
O Lunette of Guelderland.
P Lunette of Holland.
Q Lunette of Zeland.
R Lunette of Utrecht.
S Lunette of Friſe.
T Lunette of Overyſſel.
V Lunette of Groninguen.
W Wouw Gate.
X Steenbergen Gate.
Y Boiſleduc Gate.
Z The Marquiſate.

† The Traverſes in the dry Ditch. *a* The French Trenches; *b* The French Cannon Batteries. *c* The French Mortar Batteries.

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Weſtminſter Journal, Auguſt 8. N° 297.

Of the Qualifications *of* Members *to ſerve in* Parliament, *and the ſeveral* diſqualifying Acts: *With* Remarks.

By a Statute of the 9th of Queen *Anne*, Chap. 5. it is enacted, "That no Perſon ſhall be capable to ſit or vote as a Member of the Houſe of Commons, for any County, City, &c. within that Part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, &c. who ſhall not have an Eſtate, Freehold or Copyhold, for his own Life, or for ſome greater Eſtate, either in Law or Equity to his own Uſe, in Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, above what will ſatisfy and clear all Incumbrances, within that Part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, &c. of the annual Value of 600*l.* above Reprizes for every Knight of a Shire, and of 300*l.* above Reprizes for every Citizen, Burgeſs, &c. And if any Perſon elected, or returned to ſerve in any Parliament, as a Knight of a Shire, or as a Citizen, Burgeſs, &c. ſhall not, at the Time of ſuch Election or Return, be ſeized of, or intitled to ſuch an Eſtate before required, ſuch Election and Return ſhall be void."

It is added, "That nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend to make the eldeſt Son or Heir apparent of any Peer or Lord in Parliament, or of any other Perſon qualified by this Act to ſerve as Knight of a Shire, uncapable of being elected and returned, and ſitting and voting as a Member of the Houſe of Commons, in any Parliament."

Alſo, "That nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend to either of the Univerſities in that Part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, but that they may elect and return Members to repreſent them in Parliament, as heretofore they have done."

The Intent of this Law, as the bare Reading of it muſt ſuggeſt, was to prevent Perſons of mean Fortunes, whoſe Neceſſities would make them liable to a corrupt Dependance, from obtaining Seats in the Houſe of Commons: But if we conſider how ſmall the qualifying Eſtates are for both Orders of Commoners, in Compariſon with many Thouſand Eſtates in *South-Britain*, and how at large the Qualification is left, by allowing a Copyhold, ſubject to Service under a ſuperior Lord, or an Eſtate for Life only, which may tempt a Man to think of making future Proviſion for his Family at the Expence of his Country, to be ſufficient, will not ſome Amendment appear to be neceſſary to this Law? Does it ſeem probable, that if the Qualification for Citizens and Burgeſſes was made at leaſt equal to that now required for Knights, and that for Knights was at leaſt double; if no Eſtate could qualify but a free Inheritance, of which the Poſſeſſor or his Family had been ſeized for a certain Number of Years before his Offering himſelf to be a Candidate, and which would legally deſcend to his immediate Heirs; the original Intent of this Act would be better anſwered, and the Houſe of Commons more effectually ſecured againſt corrupt Dependence?

If we conſider the low Value of Land in the Reign of K. *Henry* VI. when the Law was made that Electors of Knights of a Shire ſhould have each an Eſtate of 40*s.* a Year above all Charges, this Sum of 40*s.* a Year will appear to have been then a conſiderable Eſtate, perhaps equal to near 40*l.* at this Time. Will it not of Conſequence ſeem expedient, to preſerve the Spirit and Meaning of this Law, that the Qualification of Land-holding Electors ſhould be enlarged in Proportion to the greater Value of Land at this Time, and the leſſer Value of Money?

Forty Shillings a Year is now but a ſmall Security againſt a Man's taking a Bribe for his Vote: But the great Safety of County Elections ſeems to be in the Number of Electors, and the natural Influence which Gentlemen, of large independent Eſtates, and good Characters, have over their Tenants and Neighbours. This may perhaps ſo far anſwer the Purpoſe, as not to make a Change equally neceſſary here as in the Boroughs: Yet it muſt be acknowledged, that if each County Elector had a Fortune ſufficient to make him in ſome Meaſure independent, equal to what 40 Shillings a Year may be thought to have done in the Reign of *Henry* VI. 300 Years ago, the Intent and Meaning of this qualifying Law would be much better preſerved than it is at preſent.

The ſecond Clauſe I have quoted from the Act of Q. *Anne*, which contains an Exception in favour of the eldeſt Son and Heir apparent of a Peer, or other Perſon legally and particularly qualified, is founded upon this Reaſon: That the Heir of a Nobleman, or a Perſon under ſuch ſpecial Circumſtances, is ſuppoſed by the Eſtate and Authority of the Father, or the particular qualifying Circumſtances, to be as well ſecured againſt corrupt Dependence as the Gentlemen who have the ſpecified Eſtates.

As to the Univerſities, in whoſe Favour there is alſo an excepting Clauſe; thoſe learned Bodies are ſuppoſed to be incapable of being deceived in their Judgment of the Capacity and Integrity of the Gentlemen they chuſe; and therefore it was thought needleſs to lay them under the common Reſtraint.

What the Laws are in reſpect to *Placet* and *Petitions*, I have endeavoured to inform myſelf;

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myſelf; and I find, that by an Act of 5 and 6 *William* and *Mary*, "Members of the Houſe of Commons are to be no Ways concerned in Duties or Aids to be granted by Parliament, except Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, Cuſtoms, Exciſe, and Land-Tax." That by an Act of 11 and 12 *William* III. Chap. 2. "The Commiſſioners of Exciſe, or Appeals thereof, are declared incapable of ſitting or voting in the Houſe of Commons." That by an Act of 12 and 13 *William* III. Chap. 10. "Commiſſioners and Farmers of the Cuſtoms are likewiſe incapacitated." That by an Act of 4 and 5 *Anne*, Chap. 8. "No Candidate, who ſhall have in his own Name, or in Truſt for him, or his Benefit, any new Office, or Place of Profit, hereafter to be created, or be a Commiſſioner, or Sub-Commiſſioner, Secretary or Receiver of Prizes, Commiſſioner of the Army's Accounts, Commiſſioner of the Sick and Wounded, Agent for any Regiment, Commiſſioner for Wine Licences, Governor or Deputy-Governor of any of the Plantations, Commiſſioner in any Out-Port, or having a Penſion from the Crown during Pleaſure, ſhall be capable of being elected, or ſitting as a Member." That by an Act of 1 *George* I. Chap. 56, "Penſioners for any Term or Numbers of Years are alſo excluded, under the Penalty of 20 *l.* a Day for ſitting and voting." And laſtly, that by an Act the 15th of his preſent Majeſty, Chap. 22. "No Perſon who ſhall be Commiſſioner of the Revenue in *Ireland*, or Commiſſioner of the Navy or Victualling-Office, no Deputy or Clerk in any of the ſaid Offices, or in the Offices of the Treaſury, Auditor of the Exchequer, Tellers or Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Admiralty, Paymaſter of the Army, or the Navy, the Secretaries of State, Commiſſioners of the Salt, the Stamps, Wine-Licences, Hackney-Coaches, Hawkers and Pedlers, no civil or military Officer in *Minorca* or *Gibraltar* (with ſome Exceptions) is to be capable of ſitting or voting as a Member in the Houſe of Commons, under the Penalty alſo of 20 *l. per Diem* for ſo doing."

This Liſt, taken together, is, I confeſs, more full and extenſive than I ſhould have apprehended without Inquiry: But ſtill the Number of Placemen is too great for the entire Freedom and Independency of a *Britiſh* Houſe of Commons. Why then cannot the Deſire of the People be complied with, and a Law made, abſolutely excluding all Officers, civil and military, except a few only of the Privy Council, who ſhould be thought neceſſary for tranſacting the Buſineſs of the Nation between the Crown and the People?

After all the Excluſions that have been made of publick Officers, let us only look into the Liſts, that are annually publiſhed, of the Number of Places belonging to the Civil Government, that are held with Eligibility, and we ſhall have no Room to think, the Repreſentatives of the People are yet ſecure from all undue Influence.

Let us conſider, farther, the three great Money Companies, the Members of which (except the *South-Sea Directors* of 1720) are all eligible, and muſt of Neceſſity have a cloſe Connexion with the Treaſury, and we ſhall not think the Power and Influence of the Crown much diminiſhed by what has hitherto been done by diſqualifying Laws.

Weſtminſter Journal, Aug. 15. No 298.

The Power *and* Duty *of* PARLIAMENTS.

Dat veniam corvis, vexat cenſura columbas.
Juv. Sat. ii. v. 63.

THE *Elections* being now over, and the Day paſt in which the Writs were returnable, we may look upon ourſelves again as in a ſettled State, wherein the Conſtitution wears its proper *mix'd* Form of *King*, *Lords*, and *Commons*: For as to the Time of Vacancy of Parliaments, it is a Kind of Suſpenſion of that Conſtitution, for the Reſtoration of which we ſhould have no *Security*, if the Power of *giving Money* was not entirely in the Hands of the People's Repreſentatives. I ſay, *no Security*, becauſe if his Majeſty, under ſuch Circumſtances, ſhould again conſent to the calling of a Parliament, it would be in him a mere Act of Grace and Favour, which the People might claim, indeed, as a Right, but could not command. We ſaw Inſtances enough of this under the four Kings of the Houſe of *Stuart*, who wanted nothing but an Army as large as the preſent, the Attachment of the Officers to their Perſons, and the Power of paying both them and the Soldiers, to have rendered themſelves as abſolute as the Kings of *France* became during the ſame Period.

But if the *giving of Money* be the great *Privilege*, it ought not to be the ſole, nor even the capital *Buſineſs* of the Repreſentatives. The Enjoyment of this Privilege, which gives them a Power of controuling the Crown in a great Meaſure, enables them at the ſame Time to do almoſt what they pleaſe for their Conſtituents, the People: And his preſent Majeſty's Goodneſs is ſo well known, that we are ſure he would refuſe no Law, that ſhould be prepared for his Aſſent, in which Reſpect was had to the Happineſs of the Community, tho' it ſhould, in ſome Meaſure, ſeem to clash with what his leſs condeſcending Predeceſſors have called their Prerogative. Whoſe Fault then muſt it be,

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if the beſt Laws are not enacted, ſuch Laws as the People have a long Time demanded? Whoſe Fault, if Grievances are not removed, and publick Delinquents puniſhed?

Exciſe Laws have been introduced, and from Time to Time enlarged and extended: Yet the *beſt provided for* of all Exciſe Officers, I ſuſpect, would find it difficult to ſhew how they are conſiſtent with Liberty. They know better than to take up the Argument, if they are honeſt Men, being too ſenſible of the oppreſſive Effects of the Power they are ſometimes obliged to uſe: And if they are not honeſt Men, we will not ſubmit to their Opinion, as we are ſure it can be founded only on Views to their own Emolument. But as the former may chuſe to be ſilent, becauſe ſpeaking their Minds might be dangerous, we would appeal to all other thinking Men, whether perſonally affected by the Exciſe or not: Has that Subject his full Liberty, whoſe Houſe is liable to be ſearched at the Pleaſure of an Officer, and whoſe Secrets, that may affect his Fortune and Credit, may be known by Men who cannot be ſuppoſed to have any Regard for either? That this is the Caſe with all who are under *Exciſe Laws*, cannot be diſputed.

That his Majeſty's Revenues, ſettled by Parliament, ought to be raiſed, and as much as poſſible without Frauds, is equally indiſputable; otherwiſe good and faithful Subjects muſt be injured by the Conduct of thoſe who are not ſo: But if better Means can be found to do this than by thoſe domeſtick Scrutinies, certainly they will be more eligible. With regard to foreign Trade, at leaſt, they may be found as has been often demonſtrated. *Smuggling*, that great national Nuiſance, is, in ſome Articles, aſcribed more to the high Inland Duties, and the rigorous Manner of raiſing them, than to any other Cauſe: If we have a Mind, therefore, effectually to ſuppreſs the Smugglers, we ſhould be as careful to give them no Encouragement, as we now ſeem to be to puniſh them when they have tranſgreſſed. Taking away the Means and Occaſion of Guilt is a more certain Way to preſerve Innocence, than all the Sentences that can be denounced againſt the Guilty. I do not pretend here to offer new Schemes, but only to hint at ſuch Matters in which new Schemes may be neceſſary.

And as to Duties on our own Commodities and Manufactures; if the Hearts of Men are ſuch, that they cannot be raiſed without a certain Number of inſpecting Officers, at leaſt Offenders, or thoſe ſuſpected only of Offence, would be treated more like *Britons*, more in Conformity to the known Decree of *Magna Charta*, which ſhould be inviolable, if, inſtead of arbitrary Judgments by Commiſſioners, they had the Chance of being heard before a Jury of their Peers.

Select Juries, in Cauſes between the Crown and the Subject, appear to be alſo a dangerous Advance towards deſpotick Power, whenever they are uſed. They are only Inſtruments, *formally* legal, to oppreſs in the *Execution* of the Laws; as a Parliament entirely corrupt, and devoted to a Miniſtry, would be in *enacting* Laws that were in their Nature oppreſſive.

Too much bordering on ſuch a Law has the *Riot Act*, paſſed at the Beginning of the Reign of his late Majeſty, been eſteemed; at leaſt the Continuance of it, at this Time, is thought a Hardſhip, and might be of bad Conſequence in the Hands of ſome Governments. When this Law was enacted, there might be an Occaſion for it, which does not now exiſt. The Nation was known to be greatly divided, and it was even a Doubt if the Majority, thro' Infatuation, were not inclined rather to another Intereſt, than to the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*. But the contrary is now ſo apparent, and was, in particular, ſo fully and gloriouſly evinced during the late unnatural Rebellion, that it ſeems unkind to continue a Law, which puts it in the Power of every Country Juſtice, thro' Pique, Illnature, Miſinformation, or Want of Judgment, to prevent the Aſſociation, longer than he thinks proper, of eight or ten loyal Neighbours, inclined, perhaps, to be merry. It looks too much like that Law of the Conqueror, which obliged every one to be in his own Houſe, and to put out all his Fire and Candle, as *ſoon* as the Curfew Bell rang, at Eight in the Evening.

I do not pretend to ſay, that any bad Uſe has been often made of this Law: But the Uſe is in the Hands of thoſe who govern; and tho' we are greatly obliged to the Lenity of his preſent Majeſty, which, I ſuppoſe, hath ſome Influence on all inferior Magiſtrates, this does not ſecure us againſt what may be done in a Reign of another Temper: Nor is it any Argument againſt the Abrogation of a Law, that was intended only to ſerve a temporary Purpoſe.

There is alſo a Reaſon in the frequent *Suſpenſion* we have ſeen of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, why no other Law ſhould be continued to ſtrengthen the Hands of the Crown againſt its own Subjects. Is it not ſufficient, that, whenever the leaſt Danger appears to threaten the Eſtabliſhment, the Parliament *always* dutifully give up for a Time, and lengthen that Time, as may be required, the Great Charter of our perſonal Liberties? Wants there a Law, under ſuch Circumſtances, of the Nature of the preſent Riot Act? Had not his Majeſty, during the late

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late Rebellion, all the Power that was neceſſary without this Law? Did this Law appear, even then, to be of any particular Uſe? If not, why ſhould it be continued in Times of domeſtick Tranquility? Or if it did then appear to be of Uſe, might it not be occaſionally revived and repealed, according to the Exigencies of the Times, as the *Habeas Corpus* Act is ſuſpended, and left again in Force, without being thus kept as a perpetual Scourge over the Heads of well-minded Subjects.

To make *Inquiries* into the conduct of Miniſters of State, Civil Officers, and Military Commanders, has been always thought a great, as it is an undoubted, Right of a *Britiſh* Parliament. Why it has been ſo ſeldom exerted, or exerted with ſo little Force, I may venture to leave my Readers to conjecture. This we all know, that bad Men, the more they are exalted, the more Power they have of doing Miſchief, and the more Neceſſity there is of calling them to Account. It ſeems not improper therefore, that every new Parliament, at leaſt, ſhould take a Retroſpect of all that has been tranſacted under the laſt, in order to correct its Miſtakes, or ſupply its Omiſſions.

What an *Engliſh* Proteſtant allows to be the neareſt to Infallibility, I believe, is the Senſe of the People taken from their Repreſentatives: And yet an *Engliſh* Proteſtant is far from allowing this to be within a few degrees of Perfection. It is a Farce, for all the *Popes* to pretend to Infallibility, and yet for the Succeſſor often to change what was done by his immediate Predeceſſor: But it is ſound Reaſon, for a *Britiſh* Parliament, which pretends to receive Conviction only from the Evidence of Facts, to alter the Laws of a preceding Parliament, or even its own Laws, upon freſher and more perfect Conviction. Conſtant Practice ſhews this to be the univerſal Senſe of the Nation: And if it has a Right to correct old Laws, certainly it has to review old Inquiries, or to ſet on foot freſh Inquiries into what has been formerly paſſed over.

As to *Reviews*, doubtleſs they were never more neceſſary than with reſpect to the *Inquiry* of the laſt Parliament 'into the Conduct of his Majeſty's Fleet in the *Mediterranean*,' and all the Proceedings ſubſequent thereon. The Enquiry was ſet on Foot with a good Deſign, and the Reſolutions it produced were worthy of a *Britiſh* Houſe of Commons: But how the Purpoſe of them was baffled and defeated, by dirty Management, can be rather gueſſed than certainly known. It is ſuſpected, however, that a Set of Dep——ns were ſo contrived, that they could not fail of having the Effect which *ſome Perſons* deſired; that certain Characters *were to be* diſgraced, in order to ſhew the Innocence of others; and that the Innocence of the *Agents* was ſo carefully made out, and ſo tenderly preſerved, in order to prevent any opening into the Guilt of *Principals*.——In a Word, it is by many ſuſpected, that *the Ravens were pardoned, and the Doves were borne down with Cenſure.*

The late Houſe of Commons, when they ſaw all their Endeavours to procure Juſtice on the great Delinquents, by ſome Means or other, defeated, ſhewed the moſt honourable Approbation of the one Man *, who was by all Parties allowed to have behaved well, in an humble Addreſs to his Majeſty, that a Monument might be erected to his Memory. Publick Rewards, tho' ever ſo ſmall in Value, to military Virtue, living or dead, are certainly the moſt noble Encouragements for generous minds to aim at recommending themſelves to the Publick. But if Puniſhments are not diſtributed as well as Rewards, little narrow Souls will not be touched by any exalted Motive, but continue to act with Diſhonour while it can be accompanied with Impunity.

S I R,

Pleaſe to communicate the following Piece of ſecret Hiſtory to your Female Readers. The Singularity of it may recommend it; and, if they are not the better for it, the blame will not be mine. In the mean time, they are at liberty to give what Credit they will to the Relation.

IN a full Aſſembly of Ladies, where there was a Mixture of ſeveral Ages, the Conveniencies and Inconveniencies of the Hoop Petticoat happened to be canvaſſed with great Freedom of Converſation. There were only four Gentlemen preſent; two of which ſpoke earneſtly in the Debate, one againſt the other. FLORIO, a mettled Spark of great Volubility of Speech, employed his Wit in Defence of the Mode. SOPHRONIO, of riper Years, and fewer Words, reaſoned againſt the Extravagancy of the Faſhion. The Opinions of the Aſſembly were much divided. In order, therefore, to come to a fair Determination, the Ladies laid their Injunctions upon the two Champions to conſider the Subject maturely, and be ready by that Day ſeven-night, to deliver their Sentiments upon the Merits of the Cauſe: at which Time, they engaged themſelves to give them a Hearing at nine in the Evening. The appointed Hour being come, the Company ranged themſelves on either Hand, according to their different Inclinations. On the Right ſat the grave Matrons, and, on the

* *Captain* Cornwall.

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the Left ſhone the blooming Virgins; both Parties equally aſſured of Succeſs, and equally confiding in the Abilities of their Orator. The Damaſk Settee was placed in the Center, at a convenient diſtance from the Audience, when FLORIO, obſerving a profound Silence, and an Impatience in the Looks of his ſprightly Patroneſſes, made his Reverences, and mounting the Silken Roſtrum, harangued the Aſſembly in the following Manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I Congratulate my good Fortune, in that I have the Honour to ſpeak before ſo polite an Audience upon a Theme, whoſe Diameter and Circumference afford ſo large a Scope to Eloquence. Were I to handle it Inch by Inch, my Speech would ſwell in proportion to the Amplitude of my Subject, and I ſhould find myſelf encompaſſed with a luxuriant Circle of Tropes and Figures, round and magnificent as the Hoop I attempt to praiſe.

I have enquired at the moſt flouriſhing Ware-houſes, and conſulted the moſt knowing Coopers of the Female Sex; but I cannot diſtinctly learn to whoſe extenſive Genius the Ladies are indebted for this Invention of the Hoop-Petticoat. The learned Writers of Antiquity are ſilent upon the Occaſion; which makes me conjecture that the Glory of this pompous Piece of Elegancy is due to the Moderns. Monſ. TOURNEFORT, in his Voyage through the *Levant*, gives the Deſcription and Figure of a very magnificent Petticoat, worn by the Ladies of *Myconia* (fair Iſlanders like yourſelves) which may, probably, have been the Original of yours: That, indeed, is full of Plaits, and quilled from Top to Bottom; whereas yours are plain, which is after the grand Guſto in Structures of every kind.

When I conſider the clinging Drapery of our Grandmothers, and compare it with the ſpreading Coats of this aſſembly, I do not ſo much wonder at the Rudeneſs of the former, as I am aſtoniſhed at the Politeneſs of the preſent Age. They crept along, as it were, in Fetters; and a Woman with her Head peeping out of a Sack, could hardly be more confined, or make a more *Groteſque* Figure.—On the other Hand, the Cupola-coat allows all the Freedom of Motion, the graceful Walk, and the majeſtick Step; not to mention the Beauty and Splendour of the Foot, which plays viſibly within the Circle, and raviſhes the watchful eyes of the Beholder.

When I ſurvey the Structure of this Silken Dome, and contemplate the Convex or Concave of the Building, I am ſtruck with Admiration at the Ingenuity of Mankind: A Fabrick ſo ample, and withal ſo portable, is ſtupendous! And After-ages, who, perhaps, may ſee this Contrivance only in the Paintings of ſome great Maſters, ſhall with Pain believe what the Juſtneſs of the Pencil repreſents.

Were I to enumerate the Conveniencies and Ornaments which accrue to the Sex from the Uſe of the Hoop, the Tapers would require ſnuffing, before my Speech could draw to an end: Therefore, I ſhall only touch upon two Obſervations. The firſt is, that the Compaſs of the Coat ſerves to keep the Men at a decent Diſtance, and appropriates to every Lady a ſpacious Verge, ſacred to herſelf. In the next Place, the Compliment, allowed in all Times, of comparing a Beauty to a Star, will now quadrate in every reſpect, when it may, properly, be ſaid of every fair Female, that ſhe moves in her Orb, and ſhines in her Sphere, in proportion to a Star of the firſt Magnitude.

I might, here, mention the vaſt Benefit the Publick reaps from this Dreſs, and take Notice of the great Number of Hands employed in building and repairing theſe beautiful Edifices, were it not too well known to my Hearers. I cannot, however, paſs over in ſilence the particular Encouragement this Mode has given to Whale-fiſhing, no inconſiderable Branch of the *Britiſh* Commerce.

Go on, then, adorable Creatures! to cheriſh and improve an Ornament, every way praiſe-worthy. Suffer not yourſelves to be perſuaded to your Downfal, by thoſe who would undermine your main Support. Suſpect the Artifices of ſuch as would narrow your Foundation, and reſolve to maintain the Eſtabliſhment of your Charms upon a wide ſpreading bottom to the laſt.

As ſoon as Florio *had finiſhed his Declamation, a young Damſel of fifteen made two exorbitant Steps (meaſuring at each the Compaſs of her Hoop) quite acroſs the Room, and, with her ſlender Fingers, tied a Gold Cord, with two large Taſſels of Gold, to his Sword; a Preſent, it ſeems, which the youthful Part of the Aſſembly had beſpoke for their Orator. This Gallantry performed,* Sophronio *ſtood up, and, modeſtly bowing, went to the* Settee; *where, ſtanding upon the Floor, he took his turn to ſpeak.*

Gentlemen and Ladies,

I Perceive, by the applauding Smiles, and triumphant Diſplay of the Fans from the gay Side of this bright Circle, that the Prejudices of Youth will weaken the Force of any Arguments I may draw from Reaſon to combat the Flattering Eloquence of my Antagoniſt. But when I turn to the unbiaſs'd Part of my Audience, I doubt not of a favourable hearing from them: And, I am perſuaded, their Approbation (which ever

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ever way it point) will have its proper Influence over the Virgins; since their Modesty will not suffer them to disregard the Judgement of Persons, whose Wisdom and Experience entitle them to Respect.

I have always been of Opinion, that the two Principal Articles to be consulted in Dress are Conveniency and Ornament; and that, in both, there should be some Regard had to Frugality, and an inviolable adherence to Modesty; more especially in the fair Sex. Now, if you would please to consider the Hoop-Petticoat impartially, in its most fashionable Dimensions, I fear you will not find it answer to any of these Considerations.

I believe it would puzzle the quickest invention to find out one tolerable conveniency in these machines. I appeal to the sincerity of the ladies, whether they are not a great incumbrance upon all occasions (vanity apart) both at home and abroad. What skill and management is required to reduce one of these circles within the limits of a chair, or to find a space for two in a chariot! And what precautions must a modish female take even to enter the door of a private family, without obstruction! Then, a vivacious damsel cannot turn herself round in a Room a little inconsiderately, without oversetting every thing like a Whirlwind. Stands and Tea-tables, Flower-pots, China Jars and Basons innumerable, perish daily by this spreading Mischief; which (like a Comet) spares nothing that comes within its Sweep.

Neither is this Fashion more ornamental than convenient. Nothing can be imagin'd more unnatural, and, consequently, less agreeable. When a slender virgin stands upon a Basis so exorbitantly wide, she resembles a Tunnel: a Figure of no great Elegancy. And I have seen many fine Ladies of a low Stature, who, when they sail in their Hoops about an Apartment, look like little children in Go-carts.

The manifest Profuseness of the Dress makes it needless for me to observe how little it is calculated to answer the Purposes of Frugality, especially if we consider, that the Luxuries of a Lady generally bear a Proportion to this Circumference of her Garment. Upon this Account the Master of a Family, who has three or four Hoops to maintain, must be a good Husband in other more necessary Articles, or he will be apt to turn a Malecontent, and think the additional Burden of publick Taxes insupportable.

I come, in the last Place, to speak to the Modesty of this cumbersome, inelegant, expensive Mode. I could easily enlarge upon this Topick, were it not too delicate a Point before such an Audience. It will be sufficient, only to remind the Assembly of what the Gentleman, who spoke before me, intimated concerning the visible play of the foot: And I wish it could be said, that the watchful Curiosity of the Men was never gratified farther upon certain Occasions; since the modern Petticoat is but a treacherous Covering to the Unwary. I see, on my Left-hand, Blushes begin to rise, which are more eloquent than any thing I can say against this Abuse of Cloathing. From these fair Omens I hope for Success.

I have only hinted (without the Varnish of Rhetorick) at such plain Arguments as your own Reflection will readily improve to a full Conviction. The Consequence of which will be, the introducing of a more reasonable Fashion of Coats; or, at least, the reducing of the Extravagance of the Hoop, within the Bounds of Decency and Moderation.

No sooner had SOPHRONIO *retired from the Settee to his Chair, than a grave Lady took out of a Corner Cupboard behind her, a large massy Caudle Cup; a comfortable Piece of Plate, after the old* English *Fashion; and presented it, in the Name of the Matrons, to him, as their Acknowledgment for the signal Services of his Speech. The Wit and Vivacity of* FLORIO, *and the Good Sense and Modesty of* SOPHRONID, *were commended on both Sides. But when the two Gentlemen, who did not speak, were desired to gather the Votes of the Company, the Hoop-Petticoats were approved of, by above Two Thirds of the Voices.*

SIR,

ON *June* 18 last, my Curiosity led me to seek after a Girl, said to have lived some Months on Water only, and for better Information, than News Papers and common Fame, I enquired of several at *Carlisle*, who had seen her; some said it was a Cheat, others said that it was true.

Being determined to get at the Truth, I took Horse for *Aglonby*, in the Parish of *Kirklington*, about five Miles from *Carlisle*, the Place at which the Girl had lived. I first waited on the Reverend Mr. *Stamper*, Minister of *Kirklington*, a Gentleman of unquestionable Veracity, who had kept this Child at his own House between three and four Days. The Relation he gave me, was, That about Easter last he went to see her: The Mother related to him the Particulars, which he had from others. In the Interim a neighbouring Clergyman came also to see this supposed Miracle of Nature, who told the Father, he thought it was an Imposition; who seemed very angry, and, to convince them both, sent the Child to Mr. *Stamper*'s House. The first Day she came, Mrs. *Stamper*

Stamper ſearched her Pockets, and found in one of them a Piece of Oat-bread, very dry, which ſeemed by its Hardneſs to have been there ſome conſiderable time; ſhe took it away, and ſearched her Cloaths all over for ſecret Pockets, where Proviſions might be concealed; but was ſatisfied there was no ſuch Place; and the next Day Mr. *Stamper* contrived ſeveral long Errands for this Girl and his Daughter (a Child about her own Age) in hopes that walking might get her a ſtomach; and charged his Daughter to watch her very narrowly, that ſhe took no Food of any Sort; which the Child did. She was tempted with Tea, Fruit, and every thing elſe they could get, that they thought inviting; they laid them ſecretly, and left her alone with them, Perſons privately watching her, but all to no Purpoſe, ſhe ſtill perſiſting in her non-eating. She complained that night of being tired, of her Legs being ſtiff with walking ſo far, and lay the next Morning ſo late, that Mrs. *Stamper* went up-ſtairs to aſk her why ſhe did not get up; ſhe replied ſhe was ſick, and aſked for ſome Water, but would have nothing elſe; ſo they brought her ſome Water, which, after ſtaying about an Hour in her Stomach, ſhe threw up again. This Mr. *Stamper* aſſured me was all that came out of her Stomach, except a little white Phlegm; but he ſaid the Water was turned greeniſh. The remaining Part of that Day ſhe was well, and all the while ſhe was there, and as briſk and lively as any other Child, though her Aliment was only Water, as Mr. *Stamper* and his Wife really believe, ſhe loathing every thing elſe; ſo that after the ſtricteſt Watch, and greateſt Temptations, they ſent her home, being ſatisfied that ſhe had no other Suſtenance while there. Mr. *Stamper* prayed for her publickly in his Church.

I proceeded in ſearch of the Girl, whoſe Name is *Anne*, the Daughter of *Robert Moſes*, a poor Man, formerly a Farmer near *Brampton*, but at preſent reduced, and without any ſettled Habitation. After ſome Difficulty, I found the Mother, who gave me the following Account; That laſt year, about the fall of the Leaf, the Child had been ill, but recovered about the Middle of *October*, and was hearty and well; but about the Middle of *November* ſhe had no ſtomach, and the next Day would not eat, nor could they prevail on her, by any means, to take any thing ſolid, nor any liquid but Water, nor even that if it was not pure and unmixt, nor could they deceive her by any means. After ſhe had lived thus about three Months, ſhe told a little Girl that ſhe thought ſhe had a ſtomach; her Companion immediately fetched her ſome Bread, but ſhe would not eat it. Her Mother being acquainted with this tried her again with other Things, but to no Purpoſe. The Child ſaid, that when ſhe told her Companion ſhe had a ſtomach, ſhe thought ſhe could eat, but her Appetite ſoon left her; and added, ſhe never had once been hungry before, ſince ſhe firſt left off eating. On this her Mother and ſome of the Neighbours would force ſomething into her Mouth; but ſhe ſhut her Teeth ſo faſt, and held her Breath ſo long, that in the Struggle the Blood guſhed out of her Noſe very faſt. And thus, at a very ſmall Expence, to the ſeeming great Grief of her Parents, did ſhe live till about the Middle of *May* laſt, when ſhe began to drink a little Milk, and about a Week after ſuffered it to be mixed with a little Oatmeal, of which ſhe takes a few ſpoonfuls twice a Day. She began now to have regular Stools twice or thrice a Week; though before ſhe never had any Call that way ſince ſhe firſt left off eating.

This Child is eleven Years old, and very tall of her Age, ſtrait and well ſhaped: ſome of the Neighbours aſſured me ſhe had grown conſiderably ſince her Abſtinence, they thought rather more than uſual. Mrs. *Stamper* ſaid ſhe perceived her belly to be uncommonly hard, and it is viſibly bigger than in one of her Years; and, what is very ſurprizing to me, in her Actions and Countenance ſhe's remarkably lively. I obſerved that ſhe had got the Itch in a thriving Condition, which they informed me never appeared till ſhe lived on Water only. She told me ſhe had the Headach ſometimes, and at other times a Pain in her Stomach, and is often afflicted with the Wind.

I muſt not forget, that when ſhe firſt declined eating, ſhe ſtarted in her Sleep very much, and was very reſtleſs and uneaſy at Nights, and the Mother imputes the Child's Eaſe in that Reſpect either to the Prayers offered up for her in Publick, or the conjuring of a Popiſh Prieſt to whom ſhe applied. However, the Girl has ſlept well ever ſince. The Mother told me every thing ſhe had advanced in relation to her Daughter, ſhe was ready to teſtify upon Oath, if I would pay for it. The only Apology I ſhall make for troubling you with ſo long a Tale, is, to excite ſome of your learned and curious Correſpondents to make their Remarks.

London, Aug. 17, 1747. *I am, Sir, yours, &c.*

E. B.

SIR,

THOUGH we have ſuch ill Succeſs on the Continent, we are not at preſent reſtrained from publiſhing the diſagreeable Relations; ſo far from it, that the *Gazette* itſelf, by Authority, faithfully, I believe, gives a Liſt of all the Officers killed and wounded, however it may ſecrete the private Men.

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Men. That Government, surely, is so far honest, which lets the People know the true State of Affairs. For however the Liberty of the Press may be threatened, there can be no Danger of its being prohibited the Relation of Matters of Fact (which is the sad Case of a neighbouring Nation) while the Author of the following ingenious Letter is in Power. —— It was written by his Excellency soon after the Battle of *Fontenoy*, and I wonder that you did not then give it your Readers; but as the *French* continue the same barbarous Method of making War, and shackle their Presses in the same Manner, the Matter of this Piece must still be thought seasonable, did not its Merit otherwise entitle it to Preservation in your Treasury.

I am, Sir, your constant Reader,

D. F.

Copy of a Letter from a *Person of Distinction *at the* Hague, *to the Abbe* DE LA VILLE *on the Order against publishing NewsPapers at* Paris: *In which is contained a Multitude of Particulars relating to the Battle of* Fontenoy, *that have not hitherto been made publick.*

* E. of Ch——f——d.

SIR,

I Am somewhat surprized that your Excellency should imagine that the Reasons, which induced the Parliament of *Paris* to interpose so vigorously with regard to the News transmitted from thence into these Provinces, have escaped our Notice, or that you should take it ill I expressed myself as I did last Night upon that Subject. You were then pleased to wish, that I would give you my Thoughts at large upon this Head, because, you said, you were satisfied, that, upon Recollection, I would change them. You are mistaken, Sir; I have recollected myself, and am confirmed in what I then delivered as my Opinion; which was, that this Prohibition of Writing News was grounded in too great Fear of your News Writers sending unwelcome Truths into the Provinces of your own Country; whereas I am persuaded that the Things you were afraid they should have published, are most of them of such a Nature, that they durst not have published them, even if this thundering Edict, big with Imprisonment and Gallies, had never appeared.

This is the Point, at your Excellency's own Request, which I am to make good; and if in making it good, I tell you unwelcome Truths, such as you did not imagine were known, you must not blame me, but yourself. 'Tis a Failing very common to great Ministers, that they are so jealous for the Service of their Masters, that they would really have all People entertain such notions as they profess they entertain themselves: and, therefore, they bear with very little Patience, such Freedoms as are incompatible with the Measures of Submission. But to the Point —— Give me leave to ask you, whether you think any News Writers in *France* durst have published to the World, that the Royal Army, since the first of *May* last, has lost 19347 Men, exclusive of Deserters, of which there are so many, that the *Austrians* are actually forming them into independent companies? Yet this Fact is true, as I can shew you by the certificates on the Muster-rolls, transmitted to *Lisle* and *Douay*.

Do you conceive, Sir, that any Man would have wrote to us, or any of his Correspondents in the Provinces of *France*, that all that has been published, in your Gazettes, of the King's Disposition, of the King's Orders, the King's charging at the Head of his Houshold Troops, the King's exposing himself in riding to the Regiment of the Crown, through the warmest of the Fire, were all Forgeries and Fictions? and that his Majesty never passed the *Scheld*, but was just as safe in his Post, as he could have been at *Versailles*? Yet so it was, Sir, and his Majesty was told by the great Marshal *Saxe* himself, that he was responsible to the Nation for his Majesty's Person, and that therefore, he could not suffer him to expose himself, as the King might otherwise have done. His Majesty's Courage is not in question: All we speak of, is, where he was.

Do you really fancy that there is a Man at *Paris* mad enough, I won't say, to tell the world, but to whisper his Wife, that notwithstanding the kind, the tender, the charitable Orders that his most Christian Majesty was heard to give, with regard to the unhappy brave Men, that, after being admired for their Valour and Intrepidity, were, by the Fortune of War, left wounded in the Field of Battle, his Soldiers should knock out the Brains of the *English* with the but-ends of their Muskquets, with such generous Expressions as these in their Mouths, *Ha, Dog! Are not you dead yet?* The Fact is strange and inhuman, altogether inconsistent with the Laws of Humanity, or the Rules of War, quite irreconcileable with the boasted Valour, and, to speak the Truth, with the usual Practice of the *French* Nation. But here lies the Mischief after all, that, notwithstanding these Exaggerations, in spite of these Improbabilities, 'tis still a Fact, a certain and indubitable Fact.

What Gazette, think you, would have reported, that a Trumpet from the Allied Army carried the King a Coffer, sealed with the Arms of the Duke of *Cumberland*, the Generals Count *de Koningsegg*, Prince *Waldeck*,

deck, and Baron *Wendt*, filled with Pieces of thick Glaſs, braſs and iron Buttons, all bloody, that were taken out of the Wounds of Lieut. Gen: *Campbell*, and of other Officers and Soldiers? Who durſt have publiſh'd this? Or who do you think would have been hardy enough to have own'd, that all the *Dutch* wounded Soldiers, that were carried to *Mons*, died with their Bodies ſo ſwollen, that they were ready to burſt?

What News Writer would have ventur'd to do ſo much Juſtice to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as to have acknowledged, that upon Sight of theſe diſmal Reliques, and the Reading a very modeſt Letter from the Duke of *Cumberland*, importing that the moſt cruel and barbarous Nations never made uſe of ſuch kind of Weapons in carrying on War, his Majeſty turn'd pale; and afterwards quitted the Room, to avoid expreſſing his Sentiments.

Who would have valued himſelf on deviſing the Anſwer that was given upon the Spot to theſe Complaints, by Men whoſe Heads are ſo fertile in Expedients, that as they dared any thing, ſo there is nothing they can't excuſe when done? They ſaid that the ſame thing had been practis'd by the Allies at the Battle of *Dettingen*. But who can believe this? Who can imagine if there had been any ſuch thing practis'd we ſhould not have heard of it before, or that the ſame Steps ſhould not have been taken by the *French* Generals in that Caſe, which was taken in this by the Officers of the Allies? But it is better to frame an Untruth, than to be without any Excuſe at all, than to be obliged to avow a Deſign to murder, and Reſolution to break thro' all the Rules of War, againſt an Enemy, that has ever adher'd to them with the moſt ſcrupulous Nicety; and will be, even now, very unwilling to make uſe of the juſt Laws of Reprisals againſt ſuch as deſerve it in the higheſt Degree.

What News-Writer of *Paris* would have made the World acquainted with the very ſtrange Conduct, that was purſued by the *French* Generals, in regard to the Wounded? They, firſt of all, ſent to the Allies, to deſire they would carry them off: Upon which the Duke of *Cumberland* wrote the genteeleſt Letter in the World, and ſent agreeable to their Demands 105 Waggons to bring off the wounded Men: Inſtead of which, both Waggons and Men were detain'd, contrary to the Laws of Nations and of Arms, with regard to the Carriages at leaſt. Theſe things are new and extravagant, ſcarce ever heard of among Savages and Barbarians; but not to be expected, nay indeed, ſcarce to be believ'd, when reported of the *French*, who pique themſelves ſo much on behaving with Honour in all things, but more eſpecially in War, which, you know, Sir, has its Laws as well as Peace: Laws invented, practis'd and ſubmitted to by the braveſt and moſt civiliz'd Nations; and, which is ſtill more, the not practiſing of which has been conſtantly regarded as the moſt infamous Note of Barbarity. But to wave Reflections, and to proceed in my Catalogue of Facts.

In what Gazette do you think, we ſhould ever have read, that *Engliſh* Officers, made Priſoners of War, when wounded, were refus'd Neceſſaries for their Money, and the Aſſiſtance of Surgeons? So that Wounds in themſelves not mortal, nor dangerous, were ſuffered to become both, by this kind of Uſage, notwithſtanding the warmeſt Remonſtrances, and their procuring the Interpoſition of Officers of Diſtinction in their Favour. Which Facts, however dark and glaring in their Nature, are yet capable of being prov'd in manner moſt authentick, by Letters under the Hands of thoſe Gentlemen, ſetting forth their Caſes, and their Apprehenſions, which were too fatally verified by the Events. War, Sir, is in itſelf ſo big with Horror, ſo productive of Deſtruction, ſo fruitful of Evils, that it has been always the Study of the Great and Good, to deviſe a Variety of Means to leſſen, or at leaſt to alleviate them. How comes it then to paſs, that in the preſent War, in which there are no Circumſtances could lead a Man to ſuſpect more than ordinary Animoſities in the Combatants, ſuch different Methods ſhould be practis'd?

Which of your Gazettes would, in plain Terms, have told us that one of your ableſt Miniſters has been charg'd to ſtrain his great Capacity to the utmoſt, in order to induce a young Prince to Perjury, who himſelf has but juſt opened his Eyes to the miſchievous Practice of ſelf intereſted Miniſters, who, under Pretence of ſupporting Claims that have been over and over renounced, have brought his Country to the Brink of Ruin? And this, by affirming the greateſt Falſhoods with the utmoſt Solemnity. Such as, that the Army of the Allies had been totally ruin'd in the late Engagement; that your Loſs had been but 4,000 kill'd and wounded, whereas they had loſt 14,000. From whence he infer'd that this was the Time for him to revive thoſe Pretenſions, which his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, now victorious and triumphant, was ready and willing to ſupport.

It were extremely eaſy for me to draw together abundance of Facts of this Nature, but that I would not exerciſe your Patience too much, which in all Probability, I have put ſufficiently to the Stretch already. Give me leave, however, to conclude, that though it is highly unlikely any of your *Paris A-la-*

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wains should have let us into these Secrets, even if suffered to go on, as for some Years they have done: So, on the other Hand, it was fair enough from that Penetration, for which some of your Ministers have been famous, to believe such an Edict could keep them from our Knowledge altogether. As it is, you have them represented clearly and fairly. So as to be a Judge yourself of their Consequences, and of the Importance of refuting them, if that be in your Power. But permit me to add, before I close this Dispatch, that, I think, I have fully justified my Sentiments on this Subject, and prov'd that the Edict of the Parliament of *Paris* is, in regard to foreign Countries, altogether superfluous and useless, though as the Edict itself well observes, it may stop the fatal Effects of an improper Knowledge in the *Gallick* Provinces. But miserable sure must the Conduct of that Ministry be, which must have recourse to Banishment and the Gallies to hide their Conduct from the Eyes of their Fellow-Subjects, and who owe their own Safety to nothing but the Ignorance of Prince and People. *I am, Sir,*

With Submission and Respect, &c.

This being the proper Season to prepare for making of CYDER, *we hope the following Directions will be very useful.*

IF you would have your Cyder-Royal drink like Canary, or other Sacks, you must add more of the Spirit, and as much Sugar or Sweets, (the making of which is herein after taught) as will best please your Palate. And as the Proportion of one Pint of good Spirit to a Gallon, will make it as strong as *French* Wine; so one Pint and a half will make it full as strong as *Spanish* Wine; and by this Means, in like manner, Perry, and the Juice of Cherries, Mulberries, Currans, and Gooseberries (especially Gooseberries) may by adding thereunto their proper Spirits, or any other convenient Spirits, be made as good and pleasing as the Wines made in the Canaries.

If any object that here is a Mixture in your Cyder-Royal, and say that therefore they will not like it, to them I answer:

First, 'Tis not Mixtures, but dangerous or improper Mixtures, which ought to be avoided.

Secondly, This, in truth, is not any Mixture at all, since only the better Part of the same thing or kind is added to it; and when all is done, it is but Cyder or Wine refined and made better, without any Composition, but what comes from the Apple, unless you will (which is left to your own free Choice) to gratify your own Palate, add a little Sugar, which all Men know to be wholesome and nourishing, especially when it is so purged as herein after is set forth.

The best known Fruit that is only for Cyder, is the Red-streak, which is a kind of Wilding; but for both Uses, viz. for the Table and Cyder, the best are Golden-Pippins, because they are quick Growers, and great Bearers, yield the greatest Quantity of Liquors, and the best in Quality; and their very Husks, after the Cyder is pressed out, especially the Golden Pippin, will yield more Spirit than any I have yet found out: nor is it harder to raise the best Sort than the worst.

Some other Wildings I have found that are as good as those, but they are as yet unknown by Name; but this is most certain, good Wildings and good Crabs are better for Cyder than the most delicious Summer or Winter Table Fruit or sweet Apples (Golden-Pippins excepted); yea, the bitter sharp Crab is much better than a bitter-sweet Apple, because the Juice of the first will afford twice as much Spirit as the latter. And no Spirits can be more pleasant, since the ill Tastes, if any, are left behind in the phlegmatick Part of the Cyder. For Example, suppose you put ten Pounds of Sugar into your Still, with ten Gallons of sour Cyder, the Spirit will be never the sweeter; or suppose you fill your Still with new sweet Mead, made of Honey, Sugar or Molosses, you shall neither have Spirits nor Sweets come out of it, but only fair Water; but if you let it stand till it be well fermented, and become sour, it will yield Spirit in abundance; so likewise Cyder, Perry, or Juice of Crabs, Gooseberries, Currans, Mulberries and Cherries, will yield little or no Spirit, until it be passed the Fermentation, or Working, and then the more sour it is, provided it be not Vinegar, the more Spirit it will afford. Nevertheless this observe, Apples of bitter Taste make the Cyder bitter.

To cure Cyder that is subject to fret is somewhat difficult, but the best way is to draw it off into another Vessel, and do so once in six or ten Days, as you see Occasion, always taking the Lee from it as oft as 'tis rack'd. Let not your Vessel be full by a Gallon, nor yet stopped close, until, by drawing it off, it be made to leave huzzing and sputtering; for the fuller and closer it is, the more it frets. When your Cyder is thus quiet, then have a care to keep the Vessel full and close stopped; yet left you should stop it too soon, open it once in two, three, or four Days, and if you find it is not yet quiet, let the Vessel lie open an Hour, or half an Hour at a Time.

Omit not to burn a Match of Brimstone, dipp'd in Coriander Seed, in your empty Cask, just before you put your Cyder, and this as oft as your Cyder is rack'd, and it is

an excellent Expedient to prevent ill Tastes and Fermentation.

The best Way to order the Sugar before you put it into your Cyder is to make it into a kind of Syrup or Sweets, by dissolving it in Water. A hundred Weight will make 16 Gallons, and so proportionably. But before you put the Sugar into the Kettle, take the Whites of 30 or 40 Eggs, the more the better, which being well beaten with a Rod or Whisk, in eight or ten Gallons of Water; then put four Gallons of this Egg-Water, so prepared, into your Kettle, where your Sugar is to be dissolved; but be sure when it boils, put in more Egg-Water to keep it from boiling too high; and so to continue putting it in, one Quart after another, until all your Egg-Water be spent: but to prepare your Egg-Water in Parcels, viz. a Quart or two at a Time, as you use it, is the better Way. The Use of the Eggs is to raise such a Scum as will carry away, not only the Foulness of the Sugar, but all the Egg also. When the Scum hath done rising, and is clean taken off, fill up your Kettle with as much Water as will make up your Quantity, and let it boil to the Size of a Syrup, and being cold, put it into your Cyder; a little Coriander Seed bruised and tied in a Linen Rag put in whilst its boiling, will give it a grateful Scent.

Of these Sweets you may put two or three Gallons into an Hogshead, as your Palate invites, or the Tartness of the Cyder requires, but then put them not in till you have rack'd your Cyder the last Time, and it be past the Fermentation. Before you put your Sweets into the Cask, mix your Sweets and the Spirits you intend to put in, with a like Quantity of Cyder, and stir them well together, then put all into your Cask of Cyder, and stir them with all your Strength with a strong Staff in the Bunghole for one half quarter of an Hour, after that stop it close, and draw none off till two three or four Months, by which Time it will be answerable to what hath been proposed. only remember that if you will have it to resemble Canary, you must add the greater Proportion of Spirits and Sweets; but if *French* Wine, then the less Sweets, or none at all.

If the Sweets be made of white Sugar, the Cyder will be pale; if of brown, it will raise it to an higher Colour, and in my Opinion the latter is as good, as well as the cheapest, since the coarsest, by the Preparation, becomes as pure as the finest. And Sweets being thus made will cost but 5 d. a Quart.

Most lands are capable of being improved by planting fruit trees, for Cyder, Perry, &c. and certainly if the greatest improvement in *France* is by planting vineyards, an equal improvement must be made by planting fruit-trees, since of the fruit may be made as generous a liquor as the grape produces.

This improvement of land by planting of fruit trees, is thus demonstrated: 1. Eight-score trees, viz. Red streaks and golden pippins, may conveniently be planted on one acre, each standing 16 feet distant. 2. The trees cannot be supposed to bear less than one bushel on each tree, one with another, that is eight-score bushels; and 'tis well known, that twenty bushels of apples will make a hogshead of Cyder: so that one acre will yield 8 hogsheads. 3. These eight hogsheads of common Cyder, will make 4 hogsheads of Cyder-royal, full as good and strong as *French* Wine, which at 2 *d.* per Quart, is 2 *l.* per Hogshead: and so 8 pounds is produced from one acre.

But if it be sold at 4*d.* per Quart, as certainly it may, since this Cyder-royal will be as good as Wine of 18*d.* per Quart, then the product of an acre may be worth 16 *l.* besides the profit of the grass or corn. For if you plant your Trees at the distance of 20 Feet one way, and but 12 the other (which is all one with sixteen Feet before-mentioned) you may plough well enough between.

Further, if Gooseberries and Currans be planted amongst the Apple Trees, which will prove much the better Husbandry, more than four Hogsheads of Wine-royal may be made in a year of them, and much better than the other; so that at the same price, viz. 2*d.* a Quart, there will be 8 *l.* more raised, that is 16 *l.* per annum from the same acre of ground.

But since it is usual for Apple Trees to bear some four Bushels, some five, six, seven, and upwards, to twenty Bushels, it is very probable that one Tree with another, may bear four Bushels, whence may be produced 16 Hogsheads of Cyder-royal; which at 3*d.* per Quart (that is 3 *l.* the Hogshead) comes to 48 *l.*

The product of Currans and Gooseberries may amount to much more than 8 *l.* per annum, at which we have computed it; for I know by Reason and Experience, that Curran-Trees and Gooseberry-Trees, well husbanded, may yield one Gallon each, and upon one Rood of Land may be planted 16 Trees, each four Feet asunder, so that one Rood may produce two Bushels of Currans and Gooseberries, and there being eight-score Roods in one Acre, sixteen-score Bushels will grow thereon; which yielding sixteen Hogsheads of common Wine, makes eight Hogsheads of Wine-royal; which at 3*d.* per Quart comes to 24 *l.* and the 48 *l.* made of Cyder (according to the last Computation) makes 72 *l.* per annum, at 3*d.* per Quart. But sold or valued at 6*d* per Quart, the total Product from one Acre of Ground (now worth not above 20 *s.* per Ann.) will amount to 144 *l.* per annum.

The

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The CONSTANT SHEPHERD.

COME hither, *Mira*, while the Sun
Prepares his radiant Course to run;
Come sit, my Fair One, always gay,
Inspirer of the tender Lay,
On yonder Bank with *Vi'lets* crown'd,
And *Cowslips* breathing Sweets around;
And listen, kind, while I impart
What Fondness dictates to my Heart.
To me how beautiful appear
All *Nature*'s Works, when thou art near!
Sweet glides the mazy Stream along,
And sweetly sounds the *Thrush*'s Song;
With added Charms the Flow'rs display
Their Beauties, op'ning to the Day;
But *Mira* gone—my Pleasures fly,
The Stream unheeded wanders by,
The Birds, methinks, discordant sing,
And cheerless breathe the Sweets of *Spring*;
'Tis she that charms, and makes with Ease
Each varying Scene, and Object please.
Be ever prais'd that Pow'r *divine,*
And bless the Hour *that made thee mine.*
When others I with thee compare,
Thou seem'st more virtuous, wise, and fair,
And pleas'd I see thee far outshine
Thy *Sex* with Excellence divine.
Belinda boasts a beauteous Face,
She wants no eye-engaging Grace;
Yet search *Belinda*'s Mind with Care,
You'll find no Charms to strike you there.
In *Laura* Wit and Humour reign,
But *Laura*'s peevish, proud and vain,
Devour'd with Spleen, perverse, and prone
To scorn all Judgments—but her own.
But, *Mira!* each superior Grace
Adorns thy Soul, and decks thy Face:
Both form'd so fair, not *Envy*'s Eye
Can one Defect, or Blemish spy;
Ev'n *Virtue*'s self would Mankind see,
Their wond'ring Eyes must fix on thee:
May *Heav'n*, to crown my life with Joy,
For thee its guardian Care employ,
And every swiftly-circling *Hour*,
Abundant Blessings round thee pour:
Then *Colin*, blest in his Retreat,
Shall scorn the Glory of the Great,
And here with sweet Contentment reign,
A constant, kind, delighted *Swain.*—
Be ever prais'd that Pow'r *divine,*
And bless the Hour *that made thee mine.*

On the FRENCH KING.

MOST *Christian King!*—this Title suits
The Just, the Good, the Brave;
Such prove the Man that's now so call'd,
Content I'll be his Slave. *X. Y.*

The BOURBON KINGS.

WHEN the *fourth Henry*, first of *Bourbon*'s Line,
Sway'd *Gallia*'s Sceptre, claim'd by *right divine*,
Struck *once* with Force of *Truth*, before his Slaves,
'We *Kings*, he cry'd, are all *a Pack of Knaves.*'
The Monarch spoke *inspir'd* by special Grace,
'Twas a *prophetic Picture of his Race.*
His Son, *the Just* *, all Rules of Justice *broke*,
And fix'd, by *Richlieu*'s Hand, his Subjects Yoke.
Three Quarters of a Century, *Le Grand* † Chastis'd all *Europe* with an *Iron Hand*,
Of *Priests* and *Whores* the *Dupe* upon Record,
Of all his *People* else the *Tyrant Lord.*——
His Issue in the *third Degree* succeeds,
Nick-nam'd the *Well-belov'd* for *hateful Deeds:*
A *public Robber*, boasting *honest Views:*
Pretending *Peace*, while *Conquest* he pursues.
What *Henry own'd*, his *Progeny* have *prov'd*,
From *Louis Just*,—to *Louis Well-belov'd.*

The Letter P.

AN *honour'd Letter* would we mention?
P stands for *Power*, *Place* and *Pension*;
P for *Preferment* and *Promotion*,
(Rewards of Merit and Devotion.)
Describe we *Purse*, *P* must begin it,
And eke *Pecunia* that is in it:
P struts particularly proud
In *P*——s twain, and *P*——*t* the loud:
The two state *Pb*——s *P* must lead:
P, *privy*, *punish*, *pardon*, *plead*:
P, *purchase*, *parliament* and *pay*:
P— stands for more than I can say.—
Ye *other Letters*, can ye see
This high Distinction shewn to *P*,
And not your *Numbers* bravely try
To search and find the Reason *why?*
Push out the *Pension* and the *Place*,
Push out the *P*——*t*, and *P*——*s* Race;
Out all the *P*'s that give us Pain:——
But let *poor Probity remain.*

On the NATURE *of* BEES.

FULL fifteen thousand Bees one Hive supplies,
That try with novice-wings each Year the skies:
And what I know incredible will seem,
They're all the Offspring of one fertile Queen.
This Truth not ev'n the *Mantuan* Poet knew,
Who search'd with piercing Eyes all Nature thro'.

Four

* *Lewis* XIII. † *Lewis* XIV. *who reign'd above seventy Years.*

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Four Days inanimate the Eggs remain,
And then begin the vital Pow'r to gain;
In a Worm's Shape the Bee firſt ſtrikes the Eyes,
And, in that Form, four Days ſucceſſive lies,
While milky Juice the Embryo's Food ſupplies.
On the ninth Day a perfect Bee appears,
And Nature on it's Feet the Inſect rears;
Two little fluttering Wings adorn each ſide,
And ſoon it ſprightly ſhines with glaſſy pride. [ſtrive
Theſe, free from Envy, by their Labours
Who ſhall enrich, the moſt, the common Hive.

The Firſt PSALM.

Freely Tranſlated from the HEBREW.

BLESSED the Man! who in the Road of Life,
Keeps the ſtrait Path, nor at the Sinner's call
Wanders aſide, nor yields his Ear to thoſe
Who talk of new-found Ways more ſure or ſhort; [nought,
Or, with the Mockers, ſets ſuch Things at
And holds all Ways alike.——But conſtant ſtill.
To GOD's unerring Rule, reads it with Care
While the Day laſts; nor thinks the Night ill-ſpent
In Meditation——Happy he!
Like the fair Tree beſide the ſilver Brook,
Which Spring gives Bloſſoms, Autumn golden Fruit,
Whoſe Leaf ne'er withers; ſo ſhall he be ſeen
Proſp'rous in all.—Not ſo the wicked Man,
Whoſe Thoughts perplex, and who for all his Toil
Reaps him a Harveſt not of Corn, but Chaff.
For in the end the Wicked ſhall be found
Miſtaken much, nor with the Good have place: [of theſe,
For GOD, the righteous GOD, approves
And ſuffers thoſe to periſh as they will.

The TEA-TABLE.

In the Manner of Mr. WALLER.

POETS invoke, when they rehearſe
In tuneful ſtrains their pleaſing Dreams,
Some fabled Muſe to aid the Verſe,
And boaſt of *Heliconian* Streams.

But here a real Muſe inſpires;
The lepid Liquor ſhe imparts,
Gives to the Brain poetick Fires,
And nobler Raptures to our Hearts.

While from her Hand each raviſh'd Gueſt
Receives his Cup with Vapours crown'd,
He thinks 'tis *Jove*'s immortal Feaſt,
And *Venus* deals the Nectar round.

As o'er each Fountain (poets ſing)
Some lovely Guardian Nymph bears Sway,
Who from the conſecrated Spring
Wild beaſts and Satyrs drives away;

So hither daret no Savage preſs,
Who Beauty's ſovereign Power denies;
All, drinking here, her Charms confeſs,
And own the Conqueſt of her Eyes.

When *Phœbus* try'd his Herbs in vain
On *Hyacinth*, had ſhe been there,
With Tea ſhe had reviv'd the Swain,
And made him live to die for her.

On a very YOUNG LADY.

SO brightly ſweet *Florinda*'s Eyes
Their *riſing Beams* diſplay,
That as the ſcorched *Indians*, we
Even dread the coming Day.

For if her *Morning Rays* with ſuch
Unuſual Vigour ſtream,
How muſt th' unhappy World be ſcorch'd
With her *meridian Beam*?

If now ſhe *innocently* kill
With an *unaiming Dart*,
Who ſhall reſiſt her, when with Skill
She levels at a Heart?

If with each Smile the pretty Nymph
Now captivates the Senſe,
What, when her *Glory's at the height*,
Will be their Influence?

HOPE. *A* SONNET.

Written in the Stile of MILTON.

HOPE is a Charm that ſoothes the lab'ring Mind,
The pleaſing *Opium* of th' afflicted Soul;
In it alone the wretched Comfort find,
For lively *Hope* can ev'ry Care controul.

My beating Boſom is a well-wrought *Cage*,
Whence this ſweet *Goldfinch* never ſhall elope;
Her Muſick all my Sorrows can aſſuage,
So ſoft the Songs of heart-deluding *Hope*!

On SCIENCE.

FIR'D with the Charms fair Science does impart, [art;
In fearleſs Youth we tempt the Heights of
While from the bounded Level of our Mind,
Short Views we take, nor ſee the Lengths behind: [ſurprize,
But more advanc'd, behold with ſtrange
New diſtant Scenes of endleſs Science riſe,
Mount o'er the Vales, and ſeem to tread the Sky;
So plea'd at firſt, the tow'ring *Alps* we try;

Th'

Th' eternal Snows appear already paſt,
And the firſt Clouds and Mountains ſeem the laſt.
But thoſe attain'd, we tremble to ſurvey
The growing Labours of the lengthen'd way;
Th' increaſing Proſpect tires our wond'ring Eyes, [ariſe.
Hills peep o'er Hills, and *Alps* on *Alps*

The Imperfection *of* HUMAN KNOWLEDGE.

MAN does, with dang'rous Curioſity,
Theſe unfathom'd Wonders try:
With fancy'd Rules, and arbitrary Laws,
Matter and Motion he reſtrains,
And ſtudy'd Lines, and fictious Circles draws,
Then, with imagin'd Sovereignty,
Lord of his new Hypotheſis he reigns.
He reigns: How long? Till ſome Uſurper riſe, [wiſe,
And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty
Studies new Lines, new circles feigns;
On th' other's ruin rears his throne,
And ſhewing his miſtakes, maintains his own;
Well then! from this new toil what knowledge flows?
Juſt as much, perhaps, as ſhows,
That former ſearchers were but bookiſh fools;
Their choice remarks, their darling rules,
But canting *error* all, and jargon of the ſchools.

CORVUS. *A very common* Caſe.

IF e'er I marry, *Corvus* cries,
The tender Partner of my bed
Muſt be both affable and wiſe,
Divinely form'd and nicely bred:
Good-natur'd, witty, gay, polite,
Of manners gentle and refin'd,
Muſt like divine *Saphira* write,
And boaſt a *Mira*'s perfect Mind.
'Twas well reſolv'd, a *Wife* he choſe:
Sure *Corvus* is extremely bleſt!
Alas! a wedded Wretch he grows,
At home perplex'd, abroad a jeſt.
Either by Wealth, or Features caught,
Thoſe Charms that ſway the ſenſeleſs Crowd,
She's the Reverſe of what he ſought,
Grave, ſimple, ſullen, teſty, proud.
Like * *Fauſtus*, he expects to gain
A Fair one deck'd with heav'nly Charms,
But finds with Horror, Grief, Diſdain,
A *Fury* thruſt into his Arms.

* *Alluding to a fabulous Paſſage in the Life of* Fauſtus, *who was deluded by the Devil's promiſing him the Enjoyment of a* Helen, *but was cheated with the Perſon of a* Fury.

EPIGRAM.

WHEN *Charles*, at once a Monarch and a Wit,
Some ſmooth ſoft Flatt'ry read, by *Waller* writ,
(*Waller* who erſt to ſing was not aſham'd
That Heav'n in Storms great Cromwell's *Soul had claim'd,*)
Turn'd to the Bard, and, with a Smile, ſaid he,
"Your Strains to *Noll* excel your Strains to me."
The Wit, his Cheeks with conſcious Bluſhes red,
Thus to the King return'd, and bow'd his Head:
"We Bards, ſo Heav'n and all the Nine decreed,
"In *Fiction* better than in *Truth* ſucceed.

CUPID's DARTS. *An* ODE.
From the Greek *of* Anacreon.

AS the God of manual Arts,
Forg'd, at *Lemnos*, miſſile Darts,
Darts of Steel for *Cupid*'s Bow,
Source of Joy, and Source of Woe,
Venus, ſoft as *Vulcan* wrought,
Ting'd them in a honey'd Draught;
But her Son, in bitter Gall
Ting'd them, doubly ting'd them all.
Here, releas'd from War's Alarms,
Enters the fierce God of Arms;
Whether led by Will, or Chance,
Here he ſhakes his weighty Lance:
Cupid's Shafts, with ſcornful Eyes,
Strait he views, and ſtrait decries:
"This is ſlight, and that a Toy
"Fit for Children to employ."
'Theſe (ſaid *Cupid*) I admit,
'Toys indeed for Children fit:
'But, if I divine aright,
'Take it — this is not ſo ſlight.'
Mars receives it; *Venus* ſmiles
At her Son's well ſeaſon'd Wiles.
Mars with ſudden Pain poſſeſt,
Sighs from out his inmoſt breaſt:
"*Cupid*, you aright divine,
"Not ſo ſlight this Shaft of thine;
"Small of Size! but ſtrong of Make!
"Take it; — I have try'd it — take:"
'No, reply'd the wanton Boy,
'Keep it, *Mars*, 'tis but a Toy.'

To a DETAMER.

FORBEAR, fond Fool, forbear to prate,
Nor dare foretel your Neighbour's Fate;
For know, 'tis fixt, by Heav'n's Decree,
That he that judges, judg'd ſhall be.

Salt Hill.

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MATRIMONIAL DEAFNESS.

TWO Ears at a time are too many for
use,
When they're only the Inlets of Strife;
But few there are found, who (tho' wife)
would refuse
To poſſeſs theſe fair Organs of Life.
Yet Deafneſs ſometimes of Advantage is found,
Misfortunes may turn to a Bleſſing:
For when Nonſenſe diſtracts, or when Tumults ſurround,
They then loſe the Pow'r of diſtreſſing.
Hence I wiſely am taught to be deaf of one
While the other for Uſe I employ; [Ear,
One Gate I ſhut up againſt Trouble and Care,
And the other keep open for Joy.
When my Conſort begins her loud Windpipe
to clear,
With a Peal would the World rend aſunder,
Serenely I ſit, and cock my deaf Ear,
Unmov'd 'midſt the Roar of the Thunder.
T'other Day comes a Dun — with *Good Sir! you well know* ——
"What ſay you? — ſpeak louder a little.
You know, Sir, you borrow'd three Twelvemonths ago ——
"Alas! Friend, I can't hear a Tittle.
You owe me ten Pounds; then louder he cries,
And repeats it as ſtrong as he can;
I point to my Ears, and I lift up my Eyes,
Till he hardly can think me the Man.
I, as grave as a Don, cry, "My Hearing's
quite loſt.
And my Money (ſays he too) *I fear:*
Pox on him! 'tis Folly to talk to a Poſt,
So he leaves me as mad as a Hare.
Thus my Life Night and Day in ſoft Indolence flows,
Scolding, Dunning, nor Brawling I fear.
Ye married Men all, as ye wiſh for Repoſe,
Be ſure to be deaf of one Ear.

ÆNIGMA.

LONG ere the Sun uſurp'd with flaming
Light,
The cold, dark, wide Domain of ancient
Night,
In Heav'n (ſo *Milton* ſings) I found a Place,
And joyful oft approach'd the Throne of
Grace,
There ſtill a Fav'rite, and yet ſtrange to tell,
Among the Damn'd for ever doom'd to dwell.
To Cauſes oppoſite I owe my Birth:
O'er Seas now roaming, vagrant now on
Earth.
The lonely Grove, where ſlighted Nymphs
complain
I haunt, or glad the Jocund on the Plain.
In buſy Towns a thouſand Modes I wear,
Camelion like, and live, like him, on Air.
When Armies meet in terrible Array,
I chear the Soldier, and begin the Fray;
Mix'd in the Combat thro' the Ranks I fly,
Shout with the Victor, with the Vanquiſh'd
ſigh.
With Horror oft, I ſtrike the ſinking Soul,
And oft the Tide of ſtreaming Grief controul.
Found in the hoſtile Blow, the cordial Kiſs,
By turns the Life and Death of ſocial Bliſs.
Ladies, to you well known, I now appeal,
In *Urban*'s next my ſecret Name reveal.

Briſtol, Aug. 14, 1747. J. S.

The SOLDIER's ADIEU.

THE ſun had ſcarce drunk up the dew,
Or underneath the boughs,
The chearful birds met to renew
Their mutual daily vows.
Scarce had they paid their debt to love,
When *Thirſis* with his fair
Enter'd in haſte the conſcious grove,
A lovely loving pair.
Thirſis began, Why mourns my dear?
Why does my *Cælia* weep,
Since all things are propitious here,
And envious men aſleep?
Blame not my tears, the nymph reply'd,
Let them for ever flow,
E're *Phœbus* twice his face ſhall hide,
I to the country go.
Let us then ſnatch at flying joy,
Cry'd out the am'rous ſwain,
When cruel flames an houſe deſtroy,
Who ſaves not what he can?
If, *Thirſis*, ere we ſeal our love,
We are ſo loth to part,
The torment then will double prove,
And break my tender heart.

On a very beautiful young LADY, *of little Geſture and leſs Speech.*

WHen the fam'd * artiſt had form'd a ſtatue
Whoſe breathleſs charms with love his boſom warm'd,
Nature (he ſays) I now your pow'r defy,
Own, that with mine in vain your works ſhall vie.
Look on this piece, which all your ſkill may dare,
And copy, if you can, the graces there.
Long *Nature*, baffled, the ſad truth confeſs'd,
No living woman equal charms poſſeſs'd.
At length, perceiv'd her error in exceſs,
That ſomething *more* than fit ſhe gave, not *leſs*.
To this juſt hint her next attempt to ſuit,
She form'd a living nymph, but left her mute.
Exulting now, *Pygmalion*, *Nature* cry'd,
Confeſs my art excels, and check your pride:
No beauty ever ſhall with this compare,
'Twas ſilence only made thy works more fair.

* *Pygmalion.* CALISTOPHILUS.

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Monthly Chronologer.

BY a Gentleman who lived ſome time at *Bergen-op-Zoom* we were informed, that in the Church lately demoliſhed by the *French*, there was a fine painted Window, which *Lewis* XIV. once offered 80 Millions of Florins for, and which is now ſhattered to Pieces. A *French* Florin is 1*l.* 6*d.*

The following is a Liſt from *Paris*, of the Loſs ſuſtained by the *French* at the late Affair at *Exilles*, July 19, N. S. (See p. 265, 298.)

Generals	6	Kill'd, wounded, or taken Priſoners.
Colonels	16	
Majors	18	
Captains	59	
Lieutenants, &c.	246	
Private Men	6236	
	6581	

The Body of *Hurlock* the Murderer, who was executed on the 31ſt paſt, was hung in Chains near *Stamford Hill*. *Elizabeth Dennis* was alſo executed with him and *Riley*. See p. 245

SATURDAY, *Aug.* 1.

Came on in the Abbey of *Holy-Roods-Houſe*, at *Edinburgh*, the Election of ſixteen *Scots* Peers to the enſuing Parliament. The Meeting was open'd with Prayer, and the King's Proclamation appointing the Election, and Execution thereof, being read, and a Commiſſion from the Moſt Hon. Marqueſs of *Lothian* to Mr. *John Murray*, and Mr. *William Kirkpatrick*, two of the principal Clerks of the Seſſion, produced, to officiate on that Occaſion, the great Roll was called over, whereby it appeared the following 33 Noble Peers were preſent, *viz.* his Grace the Duke of *Gordon*, his Grace the Duke of *Argyll*, his Grace the Duke of *Athole*, the Moſt Hon. Marqueſs of *Tweedale*, the Moſt Hon. Marqueſs of *Lothian*; the Right Hon. the Earls of *Monteith*, *Rothe*, *Morton*, *Caſſils*, *Moray*, *Galloway*, *Lauderdale*, *Dumfries*, *Findlater*, *Leven*, *Balcarras*, *Kintore*, *Aberdeen*, *March*, *Stair*, and *Hopeton*; and the Right Hon. the Lords *Forbes*, *Gray*, *Bortbwick*, *Roſs*, *Somerville*, *Napier*, *Forreſter*, *Kirkcudbright*, *Bamff*, *Belhaven*, *Ruthven*, and *Rutherford*: Who having all taken the Oaths and Declarations required by Law, and the Proxies and ſigned Liſts being produced, did, thereafter, elect the following 16 Peers:

* Duke of *Gordon*,	Earl of *Home*
Duke of *Argyll*,	* Earl of *Lauderdale*,
Marqu. of *Tweedale*,	Earl of *Loudon*,
Marqueſs of *Lothian*,	Earl of *Findlater*,
Earl of *Crawford*,	* Earl of *Leven*.
* Earl of *Rothes*,	* Earl of *Aberdeen*,
Earl of *Morton*,	Earl of *Dunmore*,
Earl of *Moray*,	Earl of *Hyndford*.

(See the Liſt of the Houſe of Peers, p. 316, 317.)

N. B. The Noble Lords mark'd thus * were not Members of the laſt Parliament. The Meeting was cloſed with Prayer.

MONDAY, 3.

This Afternoon an Expreſs came to the Admiralty-Office from Sir *Peter Warren*, who arriv'd with Part of the Fleet at *Plymouth* the firſt Inſtant, in order to victual, and go out again in a few Days. On the 7th of *July* he took off *Cape Finiſterre* the *Thomas and Mary*, a *Spaniſh* Packet Boat, bound from the *Groyne* to the *Havannah*. On the 8th he drove aſhore a *French* Frigate, about 8 Leagues to the Weſtward of *Cape Pinas*, where ſhe was ſet on Fire, and entirely conſumed by her Company. Our Captains believed her to be a 40 Gun Ship. On the 27th he took the *St. Antonio*, a *French* outward-bound *Eaſt-India* Ship of 500 Tons, with 100 Men, and 16 Guns mounted, laden with Proviſions and Stores, for the *French Eaſt-India* Settlements. The Packet and *St. Antonio* are both brought into *Plymouth*.

The Son of Mr. *Hurſt* of *Cambridge*, about five Years old, being with ſome other Children on *Jeſus Green*, gather'd a Berry, eat it, and expired in 12 Hours. *This Plant is the large deadly Night-Shade, it grows on Dunghills, Backſides, and Waſtes, and bears a Berry of a ſhining Black, as big as a Winter Cherry, containing purpliſh Juice, of a nauſeous ſweet Taſte.* Two Children at *Croydon* had been ſo poiſoned.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

David Anderſon, *William Row*, and *Michael Hayden*, were hanged on board the *Royal George* at *Spithead*, purſuant to their Sentence, for Mutiny on board the *Namur* Man of War.

Was try'd at *York* a Cauſe between the Owner of a Methodiſt Meeting-Houſe at *Sheffield*, demoliſhed by the Mob, and the Hundred of *Strafford* and *Tickhill*, for 400*l.* Damages. The Meeting-Houſe not being regiſter'd as ſuch, the Plaintiff, to be in-

titled to the Benefit of the Law, ſtiled it a Dwelling-Houſe, and proved that 2 or 3 little Rooms adjoining to the large one uſed for preaching had been conſtantly inhabited; upon which the Jury gave a Verdict for the Plaintiff, with 100 *l.* Damages.

THURSDAY, 6.

Archibald Stuart, Eſq; late Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, appear'd, on this Day, upon his Recognizance, in the Court of Juſticiary at *Edinburgh*, and the Lord Juſtice General and Commiſſioners of Juſticiary, in reſpect his Majeſty's Advocate did not inſiſt againſt the ſaid *Archibald Stuart*, did desert the Diet, and diſmiſs him from the Bar, reſerving to his Majeſty's Advocate a Power to inſiſt againſt him afterwards, as he ſhall ſee Cauſe. (See p. 303.)

FRIDAY, 7.

Count *Bentinck*, a near Relation of the Duke of *Portland* and one of the States of *Holland*, arrived in Town with a grand Retinue, upon ſome very important Affairs. On the 12th he was introduced to his Majeſty at *Kenſington*, by the Right Hon. the Earl of *Cheſterfield*; where he ſtaid ſeveral Hours: And on the 15th he dined with their Graces the Duke and Dutcheſs of *Newcaſtle*, at their Seat in *Claremont* in *Surry*.

His Majeſty in Council was pleaſed to order the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor to iſſue Writs for proroguing the Parliament, which was appointed to meet on *Thurſday* the 13th of this Inſt. to *Thurſday* the 10th of *September* next; and alſo for proroguing the Convocations of *Canterbury* and *York*, which were appointed to meet on *Wedneſday* the 19th of this Inſtant, to *Friday* the 11th Day of the ſaid Month of *September*.

The Sickneſs, ſo fatal for ſome Time paſt to the Horned Cattle in moſt Parts of *England*, broke out again about this Time in the Parts adjacent to *London*, where it began about two Years ago, and ſeveral Cows have again died of it.

SUNDAY, 9.

Admiral *Hawke*, with 8 Men of War, ſailed from *Plymouth*, to cruize for the *Spaniſh* Galleons.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

His Majeſty's Sloop the *Viper* fell in with the *Heſter S. S.* Ship, of 1000 Tons, 28 Guns, and 56 Men, in Lat 46° 30′ N. *Uſhant* being N. by E. diſtant 34 Leagues. The *Viper* engaged her from 4 in the Afternoon till half paſt 5, when ſhe ſtruck, and is brought into *Mount's-Bay*. There was only about 6 or 7000*l.* found on board, ſhe having put on ſhore 200,000*l.* at the Canaries. *Gaz.*

THURSDAY, 13.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, and ſome Lords met in the Houſe of Peers, where ſome of the Commons, who were met in their Houſe (being ſent for) attended with their Serjeant and Clerk, the Return of the 16 Peers of *Scotland* was read, and then the Lord Chancellor by Commiſſion prorogued the Parliament to *September* 10.

FRIDAY, 14.

About 24 Smugglers well armed and laden with prohibited Goods, rode thro' *Rye*, *Suſſex*, and ſtopping at the *Red Lion* to refreſh fired ſeveral Times to intimidate the Inhabitants; and obſerving one *James Marſhal*, a young Man, too curious of their Behaviour, carried him off, and he has not been heard of ſince. — *William Burner*, a notorious Smuggler, was committed to the new Gaol, *Southwark*, for robbing Mr. *T. Gallard* of above 30*l.* — Four Soldiers have been ſhot by theſe People, and they threaten the Printers for publiſhing Advertiſements againſt them.

SATURDAY, 15.

Purſuant to an Order from the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, for enlarging the Maſter of *Lovat*'s Impriſonment from the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* to the City of *Glaſgow*, where he is to remain without any Guard, within that City and the Limits thereof, till his Majeſty's Pleaſure be further known; he ſet out for that Place on this Day.

Orders are given for paying the Meſſengers the Charges they have diſburſed for the Maintenance of the Rebel Priſoners, and the Evidence againſt them; which, it is ſaid, amounts to above 10,000 *l.*

FRIDAY, 21.

William Farrer, the young Man who robbed Mr. *Rowell*, the Meſſenger, who came Expreſs from the King of *Sardinia*, with the Account of the Advantage gained over the *French* by the Allies in *Italy*, having been condemned at *Chelmsford* Aſſizes, was this Day executed there, purſuant to his Sentence. He was conveyed from the Jail to the Place of Execution in a Mourning Coach, and behaved decently, but ſeemed much ſhocked when he came to the fatal Tree, having all along had great Hopes of a Reprieve. He acknowledged the Fact for which he ſuffered, and ſaid that his Accomplice, who eſcaped, had drawn him in (when in Liquor) to commit the Robbery.

Royſton in *Hertfordſhire*, *Aug.* 23.

Laſt Night about 10 o' Clock, by ſome unknown Accident, a Fire broke out at a poor Perſon's Houſe in this Town, which could not be extinguiſhed, till near Five this Morning; and in that Time burnt 36 Houſes, beſides a very great Quantity of Grain, juſt brought in, Implements of Huſbandry, and Houſhold Goods to a conſiderable

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derable Value. One ſingle Man hath loſt above Five hundred Quarters of Meal, and other Grain, and Goods, to the Amount of 2000 *l.*

MONDAY, 24.

Count *Bentinck* waited again on his Majeſty at *Kenſington*, and afterwards dined with the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

WEDNESDAY, 26.

Came Advice, that the *Bellona* Man of War, commanded by the Hon. Capt. *Barrington*, had taken the 18th and brought into *Mount's Bay*, a *French* outward-bound *Eaſt-India* Ship, called the *Duke de Chartres*, of 30 Guns and 195 Men, after a very ſmart Engagement of three Hours, the greateſt Part of which was Yard-Arm and Yard-Arm; the *French* had 25 killed and 28 wounded; and the *Bellona* three Men killed and ſeven wounded. Both the Ships were ſo ſhattered, that Capt. *Barrington* was obliged to put into the firſt Port he could make.

Capt. *Proud*, of the *Roman Emperor*, who was taken and carry'd to *Morlaix*, arrived in Town; and ſays, that on the 19th inſt. a Rear-Admiral was to ſet Sail from *Breſt*, with one Ship of 80 Guns, two of 74, three of 60, and a Frigate of 40; and that they had eight more Men of War near ready in the Harbour.

THURSDAY, 27.

Mr. *Benjamin Robins*, eminent for his Skill in Mathematics, and Gunnery, ſet out for *Holland*, at the Requeſt of the Stadtholder, to be employed at *Bergen-op-Zoom*.

MONDAY, 31.

A Patent is granted to *Samuel Lucas*, of *Droitwich*, *Worceſterſhire*, for 14 Years, for his new invented Salt Pans for boiling Salt.

One *James Taylor*, a Methodiſt in the Park, *Southwark*, being prevented from drowning himſelf, and aſked the Reaſon of ſo raſh an Attempt, anſwered, 'he long'd 'to be in Heaven, and the ſooner the 'better.'

One *Anne Dent*, Mother of the Hoſpital at *Appleby*, aged above 100, has cut 4 Teeth.

The Total of the Revenue of the Exciſe in *Great-Britain* laſt Year ('tis ſaid) was 3,847,000 *l.*

A curious Monument is erected in the North Iſle of *Weſtminſter Abbey*, by Mr. *Scheemaker*, to the Memory of the late Sir *Charles Wager*, Knt. with the following Inſcription.

To the Memory of
Sir CHARLES WAGER, Knt.
Admiral of the White,
Firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty,
And Privy Counſeller;
A Man of great Natural Talents,
Improv'd by Induſtry and long Experience;
Who bore the higheſt Commands,
And paſſed thro' the greateſt Employments,
With Credit to himſelf,
And Honour to his Country.
He was, in his private Life,
Humane, Temperate, Juſt, and Bountiful;
In public Station,
Valiant, Prudent, Wiſe, and Honeſt;
Eaſy of Acceſs to all;
Steady and Reſolute in his Conduct;
So remarkably happy in his Preſence of Mind,
That no Danger ever diſcompoſed him.
Eſteem'd and Favour'd by his King,
Belov'd and Honour'd by his Country,
He died 24th of *May*, 1743, Aged 77.

RECEIPT,

By Experience found very beneficial to be given to Beaſts to prevent Infection.

TO every Ox, Steer, or Cow, give a Decoction of one Pound of Angelica, Stalks and Leaves, a large Handful of Rue, chopt ſmall, boiled in ſix Quarts of Water till reduced to two and an half; then ſtrain the Water from it, and put an equal Quantity of Vinegar to it, and one Ounce of Aniſeed pounded fine. Give a Pint of this Liquor every Morning faſting, a Pint at Noon, and another at Night, for three Days ſucceſſively; bleed your Beaſt the ſecond Morning, taking two Quarts if the Beaſt be able to bear it.

THOUGHTS *upon* GOVERNMENT,

By the Hon. ROBERT BOYLE, Eſq;

THE Art of Government is both noble and difficult, becauſe a Prince is to work upon Free Agents, who may have private Intereſts and Deſigns, not only different from his, but repugnant to them.

Wiſdom alone can make Authority obeyed with Chearfulneſs.

The greateſt Princes Actions ought not only to be regulated, but to be judged by Reaſon.

A Monarch may command my Life or Fortune, but not my Opinion. I cannot command this myſelf, it ariſes only from the Nature of the Thing I judge of.

To think that all Things done by Men in Power, are done with Wiſdom, is too great an Impoſſibility to be a Duty.

The being poſſeſſed of Power neither implies nor confers the Skill to make a right Uſe of it.

A Crown Adorns the Outſide of an Head, without enriching the Inſide of it.

The Juriſdiction of Reaſon extends to Thrones themſelves.

The Splendor of a Crown may dazzle the Perſon who wears it, but will hardly impoſe upon a judicious Beholder.

It may be much queſtioned, whether the Reſpect we pay to moſt Princes, is grounded on our own Reaſon, and inward Thoughts; but tho' I ſee the Folly of a Prince never ſo great, I ought to pay him a decent Reſpect.

We may reverence Authority in the weakeſt Men, yet this is ſo difficult to do, that it is not often practiſed.

We ſhould uſe the Fathers of our Country as *Noah*'s Children did their ſick Father; who, when they ſaw his Nakedneſs, covered it, being willing to ſee no more of it than was neceſſary to hide it.

Tho' the Vulgar ought not too raſhly to judge of the Actions of thoſe in Power, yet Men of Parts, who know their Intereſts and Deſigns, may judge of their Counſels, and diſcover their Errors.

Affection and Diligence in the Service of the Publick may, in ſpite of ſome Miſcarriages, prevent or leſſen the Ruin of a State.

It is no Breach of Loyalty to queſtion the Prudence of a Governor.

Counſels capable of ſeveral Circumſtances, ought to be cenſured favourably.

A Throne not only affords Temptations to Vice, but Engagements to Virtue.

Tho' ſo high a Station may make a Man giddy, it certainly ought to make him circumſpect.

A generous Mind muſt make a Prince ambitious of Glory, and this can never be attained but by great and good Actions.

The Examples of Princes influence ſtrongly either to Virtue or Vice, and the introducing good Cuſtoms is a much more noble Prerogative, if rightly uſed, than to coin Metals into Money, and to make it current.

What a great Account muſt Princes one Day give, who have ſuch Obligations upon them to be ſtrictly juſt, and ſuch a Multitude of People committed to their Care!

Princes, who have any Senſe of Shame or Honour, will conſtantly remember, that there are too many Eyes upon them to keep their Faults ſecret, or themſelves from Cenſure.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

CHARLES Davis, Eſq; of *Peckham*, many Years a Commander in the Royal Navy, to Mrs. *Martha Gilbert* of *Camberwell*.—*Theophilus Barnard*, Eſq; of *Hertfordſhire*, to Miſs *Roche*.—*Theophilus Forreſter*, Eſq; of *Berkſhire*, to Miſs *Louiſa Hunt*, of *Brook-ſtreet*, *Groſvenor-Square*.—Mr. *John Steward*, of *Queen-Hithe*, to Miſs *Anne Higbmore*.—*Ja. Stanhope*, Eſq; a Relation of the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, to Miſs *Maria Templeman*.—*Philip Carteret*, Eſq; of *Surry*, to Miſs *Lovette*, an Heireſs.—*Jonathan Watſon*, Eſq; to Miſs *Bullock*.—*Edward Child*, Eſq; to Miſs *Frances Huddleſton*, an Heireſs.—Hon. *William Booth*, Eſq; nearly related to the Earl of *Warrington*, to Miſs *Manwaring*, of *Shetwell* in *Lancaſhire*, a 20,000 *l.* Fortune.—Hon. *William Monckton*, Eſq; Son of Lord Viſc. *Galway*, to Miſs *Villa-Real*, an 100,000 *l.* Fortune.—Hon. *Thomas Howard*, Eſq; ſecond Son of the Earl of *Suffolk*, to Miſs *Kingſcott*.—*Anthony Abdy*, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir *William Abdy*, Bart. to Miſs *Kitty Hambleton*.—*Henry Peachy*, Eſq; Brother to Sir *John Peachy*, Bart. to the Lady *Charlotte Scott*, Daughter to the late Counteſs of *Deloraine*.—*Laſcelles*, Eſq; to Miſs *Hughes* of *Fenchurch-ſtreet*.—*Matthew Greaves*, Eſq; Solicitor in Chancery, to the only Daughter of the late Revd. Dr. *Metcalfe*.—Mr. *Jones*, an eminent Woollen-draper, oppoſite the *Manſion-Houſe*, to Miſs *Snee*, a 20,000 *l.* Fortune.—Revd. Dr. *Newton*, Rector of *St. Mary le-Bow*, to Miſs *Trebeck* of *Groſvenor-ſtreet*.—*Edward Hawkins*, Eſq; of *Chatham*, to Miſs *Sheldon*, of *Southwark*.—Revd. Mr. *Joſeph Butler*, Nephew to the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, to *Suſannah*, Daughter to Mr. *Hore*, late of *Lime-Houſe*.—*Alexander Foley*, Eſq; to Miſs *Edwards*, an Heireſs of 20,000 *l.* Fortune.—*Edward Lambert*, Eſq; of *Wiltſhire*, to Miſs *Norris*.—*Edward Knowlyſy*, Eſq; of *Knowlyſy* in *Lancaſhire*, to Miſs *Leigh* of *High-Leigh* in *Cheſhire*, a 20,000 *l.* Fortune.—*William Daſſy*, Eſq; of *Thunderſley* in *Eſſex*, to Miſs *Yarrow*, of *Fetherſtone-Buildings*.—Lady *Ilcheſter* deliver'd of a Son and Heir.—Lady *Middleton* of a Son and Heir.—The Lady of Capt. *Ferguſon*, of a Son.—The Lady of *Peniſton Powney*, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for *Berks*, of a Son.—The Dutcheſs of *Saxe-Gotha*, Siſter-in-Law to the Princeſs of *Wales*, of a Prince, who is named *Auguſtus*.—27. Wife of *Matthew Spicer*, Eſq; of *Shipton Mallet*, *Somerſetſhire*, — of a Son.

DEATHS.

RIGHT Hon. *Margaret*, Lady *Sinclair*, Daughter of the late Earl of *Galloway*, and Siſter to the preſent Earl.—Sir *Robert Worſley*, Bart. aged near 80, by whoſe Death a good Eſtate devolves to his Grandſon, Lord *Carteret*, Son to the Earl of *Granville*. The Title deſcends to his Couſin, now Sir *James Worſley*, Bart. of *Pilrwell*, near *Lymington*, *Hants*.—(*July* 31.) Mr. *Iſaac Samſon* of *Dover*, who by fitting out Privateers in that Port, and taking Numbers of neutral Ships bound to the *French* Ports with warlike Stores, is reckon'd to have done more towards diſtreſſing the Enemy than any private

vate Perſon; he had, when he dy'd, 5 Privateers of his own at ſea. — *Henry Price*, Eſq; formerly Poſt-maſter at *Poole* in *Dorſetſhire*. — *Dudley Foley*, Eſq; an eminent Turkey Merchant. — Mr. *Aaron Ward*, an eminent Bookſeller in *Little Britain*: As he was going in his Chaiſe down the Hill near *Sandy-Lane*, in his Way to *Bath*, the Horſe ſlipp'd, and threw him with ſuch Violence out of the Chaiſe, that he expired in a ſhort Time.— Rev. Mr. *Comyns*, Vicar of *Lugton* in *Huntingdonſhire*: He died as he was reading the Litany to his Congregation. —— (5) *Henry Medly*, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, of a Fever in *Vado Bay*. — Col. *Douglaſs* of the Guards, at the Army in *Brabant*. —— Capt. *Moſs*, of the Highland Regiment, of a Wound in the Lines before *Bergen op-Zoom*.—Capt. *Eſcott*, Pay-maſter to the Train of Artillery.— *Alexander Deſclonceaux*, Eſq; many Years an Officer in the Land Service, and Gentleman of his Majeſty's Privy Chamber.— *Alexander Bruce* of *Kennet*, Eſqs. in *Scotland*.—*Charles Oliver*, Eſq; of *Weſtram*, *Kent*. — (12) *Nicholas Jeffreys*, Eſq; many Years in the Commiſſion of the Peace for *Middleſex*, and one of the Benchers of the *Inner-Temple*.—(13) Sir *Benjamin Wrench* Knt. for 60 Years a Phyſician at *Norwich*.— Mr. *Ebenezer Elliſon*, aged 96, an excellent Engineer, who ſerved in that Capacity in Queen *Anne*'s Wars.—(16.) *James Elliard*, Eſq; in *Leiceſter fields*. — Mr. *John Ward*, Mathematician at *Leominſt*. (17.) *Robert Baker*, Eſq; in *Warwick-court*, *Holborn*.—— (18.) Sir *Charles Dalton*, Knt. Gentleman-Uſher of the Black-Rod to the Rt. Hon. the Houſe of Peers. —— *Harris*, Eſq; in *Gray's Inn*, of a conſiderable Eſtate in *Kent*. —(20.) *Henry Lawrence*, Eſq; of *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, aged 89.—(21.) *Walter Noel*, Eſq; at *Hilcot* in *Staffordſhire*, a Gentleman of great Reputation in the Law. — *James Turner*, Eſq; a Gentleman of great Learning, and in the Commiſſion of the Peace for *Berks*. — (22.) The Lady *Charlotte Scott*, Siſter to the Duke of *Buccleugh*, and Granddaughter to the Duke of *Monmouth*, who was beheaded in the Reign of K. *James* II. —Relict of *William Shippen*, Eſq; late Member for *Newton*; by her Deatha large Eſtate devolves to her Siſter, the Relict of the Hon. *Dixy Windſor*, Eſq; — *Michael Weſton*, Eſq; a great Clothier in *Glouceſter*, vaſtly rich.—24. *Theo. Morris*, Eſq; in *Groſvenor-ſtreet*, aged 79, the laſt of his family.—— Capt. *Willoughby Aldridge*, of note in the late *French* Wars, aged 77.— (25.) *Ambroſe Dickins*, Eſq; Serjeant-Surgeon to his Majeſty. — *Leonard Welſtead*, Eſq; a Gentleman of the Ordnance, and well known for his many poetical Performances.—*James Cowell*, Eſq; at *Bridgnorth* in *Shropſhire*, in the 96th Year of his Age, formerly an experienced Sea-Officer.—(26.) *Vernam Drake*, Eſq; of a large Eſtate in *Cornwall*. — Mr. *Caſhel*, of *Covent-Garden* theatre: being ſeized with an Apoplexy as he was acting a Part on the *Norwich* Stage.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

JAMES *Spratt*, B. D. preſented to the Rectory of *Byefield* in *Surry*. — Mr. *Pratt*, to the Rectory of *Godmanſtone*, alias *Goldſtone*, in *Oxfordſhire*. — Mr. *Spencer*, M. A. to the Living of *Shepton cum Mallet*, in *Hampſhire*.—Mr. *James Leigh*, Rector of *Lyme* in *Cheſhire*, and Mr. *Edward Swinton*, one of the Prebendaries of *Cheſter*, were admitted Doctors of Divinity in the Univerſity of *Oxford*.— *John Newcomb*, M. A. preſented to the Rectory of *Leit* in *Leiceſterſhire*. — Mr. *Twiſden*, to the Living of *Moneyhead* in *Kent*.—Mr. *Allen Aldhouſe*, to the Vicarage of *Houghton* in *Norfolk*.—Mr. *Price*, to the Rectory of *St. Anne's Bedwin* in *Cheſter*. — *Thomas Hunt*, D. D. of *Hertford* College made *Hebrew* Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and Canon of *Chriſt-Church*. — *John Land*, M. A. preſented to the Rectory of *Marſh-Gibbon* in *Bucks*.— *Richard Oſbaldeſton*, D. D. Dean of *York*, made Biſhop of *Carliſle*, in the Room of Sir *George Fleming*, Bart. L. L. D. deceaſed.— *Benjamin Price*, M. A. preſented to the Living of *Harley* in *Oxfordſhire*.—Mr. *Marian Feaver*, to the Rectory of *Froom St. Quinton* in *Dorſetſhire*.—Mr. *Harriſon*, to the Rectory of *Malton cum Hadley* in *Kent*.— *John Auſtin*, M. A. to the Rectory of *Alderton* in *Northamptonſhire*.—Dr. *John Thomas*, made Biſhop of *Peterborough*, in the Room of Dr. *Robert Clavering*, deceaſed.— *John Coward*, A. M. to the Rectory of *Hawkchurch*, *Dorſetſh.* worth 250*l. per Ann.* —Mr. *Robert Hargrave*, to the Rectory of *Langton*, and Vicar of *Harewood*, *Yorkſhire*.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

DR. *Nicholas Robinſon*, choſen Phyſician to *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*, in the Room of Dr. *Benford*, deceaſed.—Mr. *Samuel Stillingfleet*, made Under Secretary of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*. — Lieut. *James Tindal*, made Capt. Lieut. in Sir *Robert Rich*'s Reg. of Dragoons.— Hon. Col. *Ballandine* made Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, in the Room of Sir *Charles Dalton*, Knt. deceaſed.— *Francis Grant* and *David Bruce*, Eſqrs. made Inſpectors General of all the forfeited Eſtates in *Scotland*.— Right. Hon. the Earl of *Marchmont*, made Preſident of the Court of Police, in *Scotland*, in the Room of the Earl of *Sutherland*. —— Capt. Lieut. *Joſeph White*, made Captain; Lieut. *William Stopford*, Capt. Lieutenant; Cornet *John Aſhburnham*, Lieutenant; and Quarter-Maſter *John Elwood*, Cornet, in the Hon. Colonel *Brown*'s Regiment of Horſe. Sir *Jacob Newerth*, Kt. *Richard Haddock*, *Joſeph Allen*, Eſqrs. and ſeveral others, appointed principal officers and commiſſioners of the navy.

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WHEN the *French* began the Siege of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, they proceeded with their uſual Vivacity, in Hopes of making themſelves ſoon Maſters of the Place; but having met with a braver Reſiſtance than they expected, the ſeveral Repulſes they received made them reſolve to proceed with more Leiſure and Caution, ſo that nothing very remarkable happened till the Night between the 5th and 6th, N. S. when they made a vigorous Attack upon the Works called *Kyck in de Pot*, but the General, Baron *de Cronſtrom*, who now commands in the Room of Prince *Waldeck*, having been informed of their Deſign, he had cauſed two Batteries to be erected on thoſe Works, charged with Caſe or Cartridge Shot, *i. e.* Pieces of old Iron, old Nails, *&c.* which were ſeveral Times diſcharged upon them as they advanced. Nevertheleſs they continued to advance till they came to a cloſe Fight with the Garriſon, which was continued with great Obſtinacy for a long Time, and after ſeveral Repulſes, they made a Lodgment upon one of the Angles of the Covered Way; but the Regiment of *Burmannia* having thereupon advanced, and attack'd them in their Lodgment, and a Mine being ſprung, which blew up Part of it, they were drove from thence, and obliged to retreat in Confuſion. According to the *Dutch* Account, the Beſiegers had, in this fruitleſs Attack, above 1000 Men killed and wounded, and the Garriſon between 2 and 300.

From this Time the Beſiegers have proceeded moſtly by the Sap, in order to ſave their Men, which has occaſioned the ſpringing of ſeveral Mines, both of the one Side and the other; however, in the Night between the 15th and 16th, they attacked and made a Lodgment on the Outwork called the *Lunette* of *Zealand*, after a moſt bloody Diſpute; and on the 27th they began to erect Batteries for battering the Body of the Place, but without Succeſs, and every thing has ſince turn'd out to the Advantage of the Beſieged.

As to the two Grand Armies, they continued in the ſame Situation, till the 14th Inſt. N. S. when the *French* ſet Fire to their Camp, and began their March towards *St. Tron*; but they marched no farther than *Tongres*, where they again encamped, and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty eſtabliſhed his Head Quarters at *Hamal*. About the ſame Time the Allied Army made a Motion up the Maeſe towards *Liege*, the Duke of *Cumberland* having ſettled his Head Quarters at *Richel*, and Count *Bathiani* his at *Eyſden*, upon the Right of the *Maeſe*, but they have a ſtrong Detachment on this Side, on *St. Peter's Mountain* by *Maeſtricht*.

After the Battle near *Exilles* in *Piedmont*, of which we gave an Account in our laſt, the *French* and *Spaniſh* Troops retired towards *Briançon*; and after the *Auſtrians* had raiſed the Siege of *Genoa*, the *French* and *Spaniſh* Army under *Don Philip*, and Marſhal *Belliſle*, retired again and repaſſed the *Var*, by which it ſeemed as if the *French* had nothing elſe in View by the March of thoſe two Armies but the Relief of *Genoa*; but by our laſt Accounts, *Belliſle*'s Army ſeems again to be deſigning a March towards *Genoa*, or at leaſt, to defend the County, of *Nice*, againſt the Grand Army of *Auſtrian* and *Piedmonteſe* Troops now aſſembling on the Side of *Coni*, which is to be commanded by the King of *Sardinia* in Perſon.

All the *Auſtrian* Troops having paſſed the *Bochetta*, and retired out of the *Genoeſe* Territories, there is now nothing but Rejoicings in that City, and Thankſulneſs to the *French* for relieving them from their Enemies; for which Purpoſe they have ſent a ſolemn Embaſſy to *France*, and have created the young Duke of *Boufflers* a Nobleman of *Genoa*, with ſeveral Marks of Diſtinction, in Acknowledgment for the Service done them by his Father, who commanded the *French* Troops in that City, and died lately of the Small Pox.

In *Holland* they are taking all the Meaſures they can think of for their Defence. For this Purpoſe, their High Mightineſſes cauſed to be publiſh'd, on the 23d inſtant, N. S. a Placart, by which they order all the Boors or Peaſants to be armed and taught military Diſcipline; and farther, they have wrote to the Magiſtrates of all the Cities to have their Citizens armed and diſciplined, and have ordered them to raiſe 100 Companies of City Militia, of 100 Men each, who are to join the regular Troops, to have eight *Stivers per Diem*, and to be commanded by Officers appointed by his Serene Highneſs the Stadtholder. (See p. 303.) Theſe Companies are to be raiſed according to the following Proportion, *Amſterdam* 28, *Rotterdam* 11, *Hague* 10, *Haerlem* 8, *Leyden* 8, *Dort* 6, *Delf* 6, *Gouda* 5, *Gorcum*, *Schiedam*, *Alkmaer*, *Hoorn* and *Enkhuyſen*, 2 each; *Scoonhoven*, *Brille*, *Edam*, *Monnikedam*, *Medenblick* and *Purmerent*, one each; one in the four Towns of *Woerden*, *Oudewater*, *Weſop* and *Narden*: and one in thoſe of *Guertrudenberg*, *Heuſden* and *Vlaerdingen*. And, moreover, the Council of State having been inform'd, that there were not a ſufficient Number of Pioneers at *Bergen-op-Zoom*, they have, by Proclamation, offer'd a *Rix-dollar per Diem*, or even two, three, or four, according to the Nature of the Work in which they may be employed, beſides the uſual Pay, to all ſuch as ſhall voluntarily liſt for that Service, together with Penſion for Life for ſuch as ſhall be diſabled in the Service.

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The Beginning of this Month an Edict was publiſhed in *France*, for creating a Fund of 1,200,000 *Livres per Ann.* to be divided among the Purchaſers according to the Terms therein mentioned; and Books of Subſcription being opened for this Purpoſe, there was no leſs than 1,500,000 *Livres* ſubſcribed more than was ſufficient, which was returned to the Subſcribers. By Letters from *Breſt* we are told, that they are in all Haſte equipping there 15 Men of War and ſome Frigates; and from *Spain*, that the King has ſent Orders for equipping with all imaginable Diſpatch, the Men of War at *Carthagena* and *Ferrol*, together with two Fireſhips and four Bomb-Veſſels that are at *Cadiz*.

The 28th ult. the Secret Committee in *Sweden* made their Report to the Dyet of that Kingdom, relating to the Plot lately diſcovered, in which Dr. *Blackwell* had been found to be concerned: and on the 9th Inſt. according to Letters from *Hamburgh*, that Doctor was hanged for his Pains.

BILL *of Mortality from* July 28. *to* Aug. 25.

Chriſtened	Males 564	Females 571	1135
Buried	Males 842	Females 1002	1844

Died under 2 Years old		800
Between	2 and 5	139
	5 and 10	48
	10 and 20	62
	20 and 30	135
	30 and 40	165
	40 and 50	172
	50 and 60	129
	60 and 70	91
	70 and 80	65
	80 and 90	31
	90 and 100	7
		1844
Buried	Within the Walls	128
	Without the Walls	476
	In *Mid.* and *Surry*	833
	City & Sub. *Weſt.*	407
		1844
Weekly *Auguſt* 4.		400
	11.	507
	18.	449
	25.	488
		1844

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1*s.* 8*d.*
Wheat 26*s.* to 27*s. p.* Quar.

The *Monthly Chronologer* for IRELAND.

Auguſt 5.

WEdneſday laſt, the Subſheriff of the County of *Dublin*, attended by a Party of Conſtables and a Detachment of Soldiers from the Poddle Guard, under the Command of a Serjeant, went to the Commons of *Kilmainham* to prevent the aſſembling of People to ſee the Races, to be run there that Afternoon, as had been done the Days preceding. To do this effectually, Orders were given to pull down the Booths and break the Barrels in which were ſtrong Liquors, which was punctually executed; and the Populace expreſſing their Diſapprobation of ſuch Proceedings by crying out Shame, Shame, or, as ſome ſay, a Stone having been thrown, the Soldiers were commanded to fire, which they did, and killed one Man on the Spot, and wounded three others who died ſoon after. It appeared, on the Coroners Inqueſts, that one Mr. *King*, whoſe Lands were adjoining to the Commons, and whoſe Ditches had ſuffered by the Spectators, had been one great Cauſe of this Tragedy; and both Inqueſts, *viz.* that held in the County on the Body of the Man killed on the Spot, and that held in the City on thoſe who died of their Wounds agreed in their Verdicts, *Wilful Murder*.

Same Day *Paul Kew*, Driver of Coach No. 47, was whipped through the City from *Newgate* to the College, for giving abuſive Language to a Gentleman, and refuſing his juſt Hire.

(8) The *Whitehaven* Man of War, Capt. *Scroope*, Commander, cruizing off the Coaſt of *Derry*, about 10 o'Clock in the Morning a Fire was diſcovered in the Carpenter's Store-room, which burnt with ſuch amazing Force, that the Crew were obliged to take to their Boats to ſave their Lives, being then N. W. by W. 8 Leagues diſtant from *Torie*; the Captain with the greateſt Conduct imaginable, gave his Orders in ſuch a Manner, as to ſave 109 Men, who were all out of the Ship, before he left it himſelf, yet he had the Misfortune to loſe 17 Men; about 1 o'Clock the Ship blew up, and at 2 the Crew landed with great Difficulty on the Iſland of *Torie*.

(8) Was brought into this Harbour by Captain *Luke Mercer*, Commander of the *Beſ-*

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Boysborough Galley, a *French* Schooner Privateer of two Guns and near 40 Men, rowed with 26 Oars, which had infested the Coast near the Isle of *Man*.

(10) A Fire happened at *Dundalk*; occasioned by a Servant's throwing hot Ashes on a Dunghill, adjoining to a thatched House, which soon took Fire, and burned with such Fury, that in a few Minutes three Houses were in a Flame, so as not to be saved; but by the Help of the Water Engine, the Progress of the Fire was prevented.— This Engine was the Gift of the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount *Limerick*.

(10) Eighteen Convicts were shipped for Transportation to *America*.

(15) Mr. *John Carmack* indented for Transportation, pursuant to his Sentence, and was put on Board a Ship in the River for that Purpose.

(17) A Woman in *James's-street*, being bit in the Nose by playing with a Lap-Dog a few Days before, died raging Mad, in the most exquisite Torture.

(17) Thirty Casks of Halfpence were landed from *England*.

(20) A considerable Quantity of warlike Stores arrived from *London*, and were deposited in the Magazine in the Park.

(30) The Populace forcibly entred into the Methodist's Conventicle in *Marlborough-street*, and pulling down every Thing that was combustible, set fire to them before the Gate; but were soon dispersed by the Lord Mayor, attended by a Detachment from the Main-Guard.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

(1) *Ezekiel Nesbitt*, Esq; M. D. to *Martha*, Lady Dowager *Crofton*, Relict of the late Sir *Edward Crofton* of *Moate*, Bart.— (8) *Arthur Judge* of *Mosstown* in *Westmeath*, Esq; to *Juliana*, Daughter of the late *William Kennedy* of *Mullagh* in the County of *Longford*, Esq;—(29) Alderman *Daniel Cooke* to Miss *Humphrey*, Niece to *Rolston Humphrey*, Esq;—(5) Right Hon. Lady Viscountess *Iberrine* delivered of a Son.

DEATHS.

(*July* 29) Rev. *Charles Mercdyth*, A. M. Dean of *Ardfert*, and Prebendary of *Tynan*. —(6) Mrs. *Morres*, Widow of *Francis Morres* of *Castle-Morres* in the County of *Kilkenny*, Esq;—*Charles Sandford* of *Sandford's Court* in the same County, Esq;—(7) *Edward Aston*, Esq; M. D.— (8) The Sister of *Arthur Pedmore*, Esq; a young Lady of great Accomplishments.—(8) *James Grattan*, Esq;—M.D. (13) Rev. *Robert L'Estrange*, Rector of *Castle Pollard* in *Westmeath*. — *Richard Pryce* of *Ardmaile* in *Tipperary*, Esq; Æt. 78, whose only Daughter and Heir being married to *Arthur Hyde* of *Castle-Hyde*, in the County of *Cork*, Esq; he left his large Fortune to his four Grand-children, the youngest Son and three Daughters of his said Daughter. — (19) Mr. *William Cuthbert*, Master and Pilot of his Majesty's *Dublin* Yatch.—(21) *John Blakeney*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Athenry*. —(26) *Allen Johnston* of *Kilternan*, near *Dublin*, Esq; — (31) *Robert Moland*, Esq; Captain of Foot.

PROMOTIONS.

Henry Cavendish, Esq; Collector of the Port of *Corke*, sworn a Commissioner of the Revenue, being succeeded in his Collection by *Bellingham Boyle*, Esq; and *William Chompneys*, Esq; was at the same time made another Commissioner of the Revenue. —— Rev. *Barton Parkinson*, D. D. and F. R. S. collated by the Bishop of *Corke* to the Vicarage of *Kingsale*. — Hon. *William Fitz-William*, Esq; appointed Usher of the Black-Rod; and the Colonels *Stanhope*, *Cornwallis*, *Pole* and *Congreve*, with the Captains *Chetwynd* and *Rutter*, Aids du Camp to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Next November *will be Publish'd by* E. *and* J. Exshaw,

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Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For SEPTEMBER, 1747.

To be Continued. (Price a *Britiſh* Six-Pence each Month.)

I. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, *&c.* continued: Containing the Subſtance of the ſeveral Speeches againſt the Bill for *Naturalizing Foreign Proteſtants.*

II. An impartial and exact Journal of the Siege of *Bergen-op-Zoom, Hague* and other Accounts of its being taken.

III. Modern Method of proſecuting Sieges by Sap, throwing of Bombs, Stones, *&c.*

IV. Duke of *Rochefoucault's* Moral Maxims and Reflections.

V. Invention of the Teleſcope, and its Uſe.

VI. Deſcription of *Limburgh.*

VII. Strange Effects of the Bite of the *Tarantula*, and Method of Cure by Muſick.

VIII. Curious and ſurprizing Account of Locuſts.

IX. On the ſinking Pier of *Weſtminſter-Bridge*, with ſome Thoughts on our political Money Bridge, and the Piers that ſupport it.

X. Method of improving barren Lands.

XI. Account of Dr. *Blackwell.*

XII. Account of a petrify'd City in *Africa.*

XIII. Natural Hiſtory of Mount *Veſuvius.*

XIV. An Enquiry into the Paſſions, with Obſervations on *Shakeſpear's Othello.*

XV. Criticiſm on a Paſſage in *Virgil.*

XVI. Curious *Roman* Pavement diſcovered.

XVII. POETRY: Prologue ſpoken by Mr. *Garrick*, at the opening of the Theatre in *Drury-Lane*; —— Epilogue ſpoken by Miſs *Woffington* on the ſame Occaſion; *Fanny*, a Song; Extracts from the Hymn to Liberty; the Dangler; to *Sappho* with a Smelling-Bottle; origin of Doubt; a Paſtoral on the Death of the horned Cattle, *&c. &. &c.*

XVIII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Seſſions at the *Old-Baily*; new Order in relation to the diſtemper'd Cattle, *&c. &c. &c.*

XIX. Promotions, Marriages and Births, Deaths.

XX. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

XXI. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

XXII. Catalogue of Books.

XXIII. Monthly Chronologer for *Ireland.*

MULTUM IN PARVO.

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CONTENTS.

THE JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued 349-354
Substance of the SPEECHES against the Bill for *Naturalizing Foreign Protestants* ibid.
What the Nature of the People of any Country depends upon 349
A rapacious or martial Spirit an Enemy to Industry and Frugality, and the State of our Country in that Respect till the Reign of *Henry* VII. 350
Ancient Laws relating to Worsteds ibid.
How the People came to be industrious and frugal by the happy Changes made in the Nation under *Henry* VII. and VIII. ibid.
How far we have been beholden to Foreigners, that from Time to Time have settled amongst us ibid.
Industry and Frugality need no foreign Examples 351
Of the Nature, Multitude, and Weight of our Taxes, and how they are a heavy Clog upon our Trade and Manufactures 352
How private Credit comes to be destroy'd ibid.
The Introduction of Foreigners will not cure these Evils, but may be of dangerous Consequence 353
Danger of having our regular Army filled with Foreigners ibid.
That the only Way to recover or preserve our Trade, is to abolish all those Taxes which lie heavy upon it, and upon our Poor 354
An impartial and exact Journal of the Siege of *Bergen-op-Zoom* 355-359
Gazette. Account from the *Hague* of the taking of *Bergen-op-Zoom* 359
Letter from *Breda* on that melancholy Affair 360
Of the Fortifications of it ibid.
Of the Method of carrying on Sieges by Sap, throwing of Bombs, Stones, &c. 361
Moral Maxims and Reflections, by the Duke of *Rochefoucault* 362
Of the Invention of the Telescope, and its Use ibid.
Description of the Duchy and City of *Limburgh* 364
Description of the Tarantula, surprizing Effects of its Bite, and Method of Cure by Musick, with some Reasoning upon it 365
Account of the terrible Mischief lately done in *Transilvania* by Locusts 366
The Sieur *Beauplan*'s surprizing Account of them, and the Devastations they make ibid.
Humourous Reflections, occasioned by the sinking Pier of *Westminster-Bridge* 367
Of our great Money-Bridge, or Bridge of the Funds, and of the several Piers on which it stands 368, 369
Method of improving barren Lands 370
Criticism on a Passage in *Virgil*'s Georgicks ibid.
Some Account of Dr. *Blackwell*, lately executed, for a Plot, in *Sweden* 371
Industry and Ingenuity of his Wife, which produced the *Herbal* 373
Account of a petrify'd City in *Africa* 374
Natural History of Mount *Vesuvius* ibid.
An Enquiry into the Nature of the *Passions* and the Manner in which they are represented by the Tragick Poets, with some Observations on *Shakespear's Othello* 376
POETRY. Fanny a Song 378
Extracts from a Hymn to Liberty 379
Life and Death ibid.
To *Sappho*, with a Smelling-Bottle ibid.
The undistinguishing Lover 380
Epitaph from a Brass Plate in *Trowbridge* Church ibid.
On two Seats in *Norfolk* ibid.
An Hymn to God the Creator ibid.
The Origin of Doubt ibid.
A Pastoral on the Death of the horned Cattle 381
Plautus Symnicus, by Dr. *Beaumont* 382
On Miss *Maden* ibid.
To Lady *Winchelsea*, by Mr. *Pope* ibid.
Answer'd 383
On *Dutch* Treachery ibid.
Prologue spoke by Mr. *Garrick*, at the opening of the Theatre in *Drury-Lane*, 1747. ibid.
Epilogue spoken by Miss *Woffington* on the same Occasion 384
The Dangler ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 385
Letter from *New-York* ibid.
Curious *Roman* Pavement discovered ibid.
Description of the Deadly Nightshade, from the Herbal ibid.
A Pier of *Westminster-Bridge* falls 386
Thomas Bibbie retaken ibid.
Parliament further prorogued ibid.
Sessions at the *Old-Baily* ibid.
New Order in relation to the distemper'd Cattle ibid.
Tragical Case of Capt. *Johns* 389
Bavarian Minister vindicates his Countrymen against the Report of their Cowardice, at *Bergen-op-Zoom* ibid.
Marriages and Births 390
Deaths 391
Promotions civil and military ibid.
Ecclesiastical Preferments 392
Monthly Bill of Mortality ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 393
Catalogue of Books 394
Monthly Chronologer for *Ireland* 395
Proposals for printing by Subscription *Stackhouse*'s History of the Bible 396

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1747.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 309.

The Subſtance of the ſeveral Speeches made againſt the Bill for Naturalizing Foreign Proteſtants, was as follows, viz.

Mr. Preſident,
SIR,

THE Honourable Gentlemen ſet out with ſeveral Political Maxims, which they might have ſaved themſelves the Trouble of explaining or enforcing; for it will be readily admitted, that a populous Country has many Advantages over a Country thinly peopled; that the Power and Riches of a Country depend upon the Number and Induſtry of the Inhabitants; that no Country can be ſo populous without as it may be with, a foreign Commerce; and that no Country can long preſerve an extenſive foreign Commerce, unleſs the People be frugal as well as induſtrious.

These are all Maxims, Sir, which no Man will controvert; but I ſhall preſently ſhew, that no one of them has any Thing to do with the preſent Queſtion; and indeed, in order to make theſe Maxims any Way applicable to the preſent Queſtion, the Hon. Gentlemen were themſelves obliged to preſent us with another Maxim, which is far from being juſt or certain. They were obliged to lay it down as a Maxim, that in a country where the People have been bred up in Idleneſs or Extravagance, it is not poſſible to render them induſtrious or frugal, without an Introduction of Foreigners; and that in a Country thinly peopled, eſpecially where the Climate is moderate, and the Soil fertile, the People will naturally be idle and extravagant, and will for ever remain ſo, unleſs foreigners be brought to ſettle amongſt them.

Sir, every one who has ſtudied Hiſtory with the leaſt Attention muſt know, that the Nature of the People of any Country does not depend upon the Climate or Soil of the Country, but upon their Form of Government, their Laws and Cuſtoms, and the Spirit which is propagated and encouraged among them by their Chiefs or Leaders. Under an abſolute Arbitrary Government, *no Man can be ſecure* in the Enjoyment of any Property he acquires, and therefore *no Man will be induſtrious in acquiring, or parſimonious in preſerving*: In a Country where nothing but a rapacious or martial Spirit is encouraged, the People muſt incline to be idle and extravagant; and in a Country continually expoſed to civil Commotions or foreign Inroads, the People have neither Time nor a Temptation to be induſtrious. In ſuch Countries, let them give what Privileges they will to Foreigners, none or very few of thoſe that are induſtrious, will come to ſettle among them.

On the other Hand, Sir, in a Country where the People are by their Form of Government ſecured in the Enjoyment of their Property; where a Spirit of Induſtry and Frugality is propagated by their Laws and encouraged by their Leaders; and where the People are ſeldom expoſed either to civil Commotions or foreign Invaſions; in ſuch a Country, I ſay, the People will naturally be induſtrious and frugal: Nay, they will naturally in a ſhort Time become ſo, even tho' they had been, by the Circumſtances of their Country, for Ages before, bred up in Idleneſs and Extravagance.

For effecting this Change there would be no Occasion for introducing a Body of Foreigners, or for giving them any extraordinary Encouragement to come and settle in the Country. Many industrious Foreigners would of course resort to the Country, and would be glad to purchase at any Price a Title to the Rights of such a happy People. Yet nevertheless, Sir, I shall grant, that *in the Infancy of Trade and Manufactures*, it would be proper to grant some publick Encouragement to such foreign Merchants, Manufacturers, and Artificers, as should appear willing to come and settle in the Country, in order to instruct the People in those Arts and Manufactures which they were before ignorant of, and to export the Fruits of their Labour to those foreign Markets, where they might meet with the best Price, and the readiest Sale; for in the Infancy of the Trade of any Country, the People themselves must be supposed to have no foreign Correspondents, nor any Knowledge of foreign Markets.

These general Topicks, Sir, we shall find confirmed, in every Part, by some few Observations upon the Course of our own History. From the Conquest, quite down to the Reign of *Henry* VIIth, this Nation was involved, I may say without Intermission, in civil Broils or foreign Wars, and therefore during that whole Period nothing but a rapacious or martial Spirit was encouraged among the People. No Man expected to enrich himself *by his Industry*, *but by his Plunder*: No Man expected to advance himself *by his Ingenuity*, *but by his Valour*; and as what is got *without Industry* is generally spent without Discretion, the People were inclined to be not only idle but extravagant. Add to this, that our great Barons had almost an Arbitrary Power over the People within their respective Precincts; and that the lowermost Sort of People were encouraged and supported in Idleness, by the Hospitality of our great Lords, and the Charity of our Religious Houses. During this Period therefore, very few of our own People applied themselves to Trade or Manufactures; but as this Country was always rich in its native Produce, the buying up and exporting our native Produce brought several foreign Merchants to visit us, and some to settle amongst us, even in those Days of War, Bloodshed, and Confusion; and Necessity put our People upon manufacturing a coarse Sort of Worsteds, and other Cloths, some of which, we may suppose, began to be exported in the Reign of *Edward* IIId, because in the 50th Year of his Reign, there was a Law made for prohibiting the Exportation of *Woollen Cloths* before being fulled; and some Time after, to wit, in the 17th Year of his Successor *Richard* IId, there was a Law made for regulating the Manufacture of Worsteds, and for allowing the Exportation of single Worsteds, but prohibiting the Exportation of several other Sorts of Worsteds.

This, Sir, was the State of our Trade, this was the Nature of our People, till the internal Peace of the Country was established, and the Power of our great Barons retrenched, by that wise Prince *Henry* VIIth; for tho' *Edward* IIId made a Law for prohibiting the Importation of *Cloths made beyond Sea*, and another, for granting the King's Protection, with convenient Franchises, and a Liberty to reside where they pleased, to all *foreign Cloth-workers* that should come into his Dominions, yet few of them came to accept of the Favour, nor did our Manufactures make any Figure, or our People become industrious, till the Reign of *Henry* VIIth. But that Prince having, as I have said, established the internal Peace of the Country, and retrenched the Power of our great Lords; and his Successor *Henry* VIIIth, having demolished our Religious Houses, a Spirit of Industry and Frugality began to prevail among the People, and had come to a great Height before any Number of Foreigners came to settle amongst us, which was not till the Reign of *Edward* VI, when the Countenance publickly shewn to the Reformation, brought many Protestant Tradesmen to settle in this Country. An united Company of foreign Merchants had, indeed, for a long Time before, been established here in *London*; but very few foreign Tradesmen or Manufacturers came to settle amongst us, till the Time I have mentioned; and yet in the 4th Year of that Reign, as appears by a Parliamentary Inquiry, which the Gentlemen of the other Side have been pleased to mention, above 45,000 *Pieces of Cloth* were exported. 'Tis true the Company of foreign Merchants were the chief Exporters, because by trading in Company they had *ingrossed the whole Business of Exportation to themselves*, which was the Cause of their Dissolution; but they were not the Manufacturers; and as there could not then be many foreign Manufacturers in the Kingdom, this considerable Manufacture must have been carried on by the Industry of our own People.

I shall grant, Sir, that in the Reign of *Edward* VIth, when the Reformation was introduced, and in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when it was established, many foreign Manufacturers and Artificers were, on Account of their Religion, obliged to come and settle in this Country; and I shall likewise grant, that from them we reaped many Advantages, because some of them were greater Artists than any we had then amongst us, and consequently taught our People

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People to bring ſeveral Branches of Art and Manufacture to a greater Perfection: I ſhall alſo grant, that we reaped the ſame Benefit from the *French Refugees* who came to ſettle amongſt us; but I muſt deny, that our People learned, or had Occaſion to learn Induſtry or Frugality from either. They muſt have learned both before the Reign of *Edward* VIth, otherwiſe our Merchants could not have exported ſuch Quantities of Cloth as appears to have been then exported; for this Export is an infallible Proof that they underſold the *Flemings*, who were then in Poſſeſſion of the Trade, and this they could not have done, unleſs our People had been both induſtrious and frugal.

Induſtry and Frugality, Sir, do not require any foreign Examples: They are the neceſſary Conſequences of wiſe Regulations and good Government. The People of a Country will teach one another to be induſtrious and frugal, as ſoon as they find themſelves *ſecure in their Property*, and deprived of all Hopes of ſubſiſting by any other Means. In the Infancy of any particular Branch of Buſineſs, when there is a Want both of Maſters and Working Tradeſmen, the former may inſiſt upon high Profits, the latter upon high Wages; but this will ſoon ceaſe to be the Caſe; for as in peaceable Times the People of all Countries, where the Government is tolerable, increaſe faſter than Employment can be found for them, and as People naturally run into that Buſineſs which appears to be the moſt profitable, that Branch of Buſineſs, like moſt others, will ſoon be overſtock'd, without any Acceſſion of Foreigners. Likewiſe, when there happens an extraordinary Demand, or what is called a Spurt, as does ſometimes in one Branch of Buſineſs, ſometimes in another, the Maſters may perhaps inſiſt upon high Profits, the Workmen upon high Wages; but this can never be of any long Duration; ſo that in general we may conclude, that where proper Laws are made, and executed, for preventing unlawful Combinations, the labouring or working Men will in a Courſe of Years underwork one another, till they reduce their Wages to a bare ſcanty Subſiſtence, and the Maſters will underſel one another till they are reduced to a bare living Profit; conſequently all People of Buſineſs muſt neceſſarily, in a Courſe of Years, become as frugal and as induſtrious as it is poſſible for them to be in that Country where they live.

I ſay, Sir, in that Country where they live; for if in that Country the Neceſſaries and Conveniencies of Life be dearer than the like Neceſſaries and Conveniencies are in any other Country, tho' they be equally frugal and parſimonious, yet the Maſters muſt have higher Profits and the Workmen higher Wages, than in any other Country; and, conſequently, their Manufactures muſt be dearer than the like Manufactures of any other Country. This, Sir, is the true Cauſe of our Diſtreſs, and of the Succeſs the *French* Manufactures have lately met with. *Our Diſtreſs does not proceed from a Want of People, or from the Idleneſs or Extravagance of our People, but from the Multitude and Weight of our Taxes, or rather, from our injudicious Method of Taxation.* By this, we have made it impoſſible for a poor Man to ſupport himſelf and Family, for ſo little Money, as one of his Rank may do in our neighbouring Countries. By this we have rendered the Materials for all Sorts of Manufacture dearer than they are in other Countries. A poor Man cannot have a Draught of Small-Beer, Lock of Salt to his Meat, or Shoe to his Foot, without paying Tax for it: He cannot have a clean Shirt, without paying a Tax for the Soap made uſe of in waſhing it: He cannot have *a Candle* to light him *by Night*, nor *a Window* to light him *by Day*, without paying a Tax for it: He cannot, in many Parts, have a Fire to dreſs his Victuals, nor in any Part, a Draught of Strong Beer, or a Dram, to help him to ſupport hard Labour, or to comfort him in cold, moiſt Weather, without paying a moſt heavy Tax for it. Nay, if we conſider right, he cannot have *a Bit of Bread to his Meat*, or *a Bit of Meat to his Bread*, without paying a Tax for it; becauſe he muſt contribute towards thoſe Taxes that are paid by the Farmer and Grazier, as well as the Baker and Butcher; for the pernicious Effect of our Taxes goes *in a Circle*, from the Farmer or Grazier to the Manufacturer or Mechanick, and from the Manufacturer or Mechanick back again to the Farmer or Grazier, enhancing in its direful Round the Price of every Produce of the latter, and every Production of the former.

Then again, Sir, with regard to our Materials for Manufacture, if they are of our home Produce, the Taxes I have mentioned affect them, and enhance their Price, in every Stage of their Journey, from the Farmer, Grazier, or Miner, that produces them, to the Manufacturer, from him to the Shop-keeper that retails, or the Merchant that exports or manufactures, and from the Merchant, through their whole Voyage, to the foreign Port where they are landed for Sale, if they be exported in *Britiſh* Shipping: And if the Materials be of foreign Produce, and imported in our own Ships, theſe Taxes affect them in their Voyages to the Port where they are landed, from thence through their whole Journey, to the Hands of the Manufacturer that works them up, and from him to the Shop-keeper or Merchant that expoſes them to Sale.

But,

But, Sir, beſides the Taxes I have mentioned, we have many others that are directly laid upon Materials for Manufacture, ſuch as Iron, Copper, Leather, Dyes, Oils, and many other foreign Productions, which are abſolutely neceſſary for working up our home Manufactures; and, conſequently, ſuch Taxes muſt make a new Addition to the Price of our Manufactures, both at home and abroad.

Thus, Sir, *the Multitude and Weight of our Taxes* muſt be a heavy Clog upon our Trade, and upon every Sort of Manufacture; but this is not the only Error we have of late Years fallen into: By mortgaging thoſe Taxes as ſoon as impoſed, and thereby creating *Publick Funds*, we have drawn the greateſt Part of our Money out of Trade, and entirely deſtroyed all *Private Credit*, ſo far as relates to the borrowing or lending of Money. Before theſe *Publick Funds* were created, the moneyed Men amongſt us were daily looking out for a Merchant, Manufacturer, or Tradeſman, that would take his Money, upon perſonal Security, and pay him the legal Intereſt for the Uſe of it. A Merchant or Dealer could in thoſe Days venture to launch out in Trade much beyond his own Stock, becauſe he was ſure of having what Money he pleaſed upon his Bond at legal Intereſt, perhaps leſs, *and for what Time he pleaſed*. But now there is no ſuch Thing to be expected: A Merchant runs the Riſk of loſing his Credit, if he but aſks to borrow Money upon Bond; therefore no Man can venture to launch out in Trade much beyond his own Stock, and conſequently every Man muſt inſiſt upon a higher Profit, otherwiſe it would not be worth his while to carry on any Trade. The Concluſion to be drawn from hence is, that our Merchants and Dealers muſt have a greater Profit than is required by the Merchants and Dealers of Countries, where private Credit abounds, and where a Man may venture to launch out in Trade much beyond his own Stock; conſequently this, as well as our Taxes muſt contribute towards enabling Foreigners to underſel us at all foreign Markets. Nor is this Argument in the leaſt impeached by alledging, that the legal Intereſt of Money has been diminiſhed ſince the creating of our *Publick Funds*; for, in the firſt Place, the legal Intereſt of Money has been equally diminiſhed in all the Countries round us; and, in the next Place, what ſignifies the legal Intereſt, when no private Man can borrow at that Intereſt *for any Time*, unleſs upon Pledge or Mortgage.

When we conſider theſe Things, Sir, we may eaſily ſee the Reaſon, why we are under-ſold at every foreign Market by the *French*, and by every one of our Neighbours upon the Continent: We may ſee by what Means the *French*, and ſome of our other Neighbours have been enabled to rival us in every Branch of Buſineſs, not excepting even our chief Staple *the Woollen Manufacture*. Taxes, I ſhall grant, are, and muſt be impoſed in all Countries; but there is no Country in the World where there is ſuch a Multitude of Taxes as in this, nor is there any Country in the World where their Taxes are impoſed with ſo little Regard to Trade or the Neceſſities of the Poor. By this imprudent and uncharitable Method of Taxation we have rendered all the Neceſſaries as well as Conveniencies even of low Life ſo dear, that it is impoſſible for a labouring Man, Mechanick, or Manufacturer, to work for as *low Wages* as they may do in other Countries; nor can our Merchants, or Maſter-Tradeſmen ſupport their *Families at ſo ſmall a Profit*.

This, Sir, is the true Cauſe of our preſent Diſtreſs, and it is ſo apparent, that one would wonder how it can be miſtaken. Why ſhould I ſay, miſtaken? I am perſuaded it is not miſtaken; but as this Misfortune has been brought upon us by the Fooliſhneſs or Wickedneſs of former Miniſters, and as all Miniſters are unwilling to find Fault with the Conduct of their Predeceſſors, our preſent Miniſters, and thoſe who expect ſoon to be Miniſters, endeavour to cover the Shame of their Predeceſſors, by loading their Countrymen in general with the Infamy of being idle and extravagant. Sir, there may, perhaps, be a little Extravagance among the People here at *London*; and no Man can wonder at it who conſiders, that inſtead of taking any Method for checking the Luxury and Extravagancy of the People, we encourage every Temptation that can be thought of for leading the People into Idleneſs and Expence. But this popular Extravagance has not as yet reached the Country: There is no Place in the World where labouring Men work harder, or live more penuriouſly, than they do in moſt of the Country Places throughout *Great-Britain*. I ſhall grant, they do and muſt ſpend more Money than thoſe of their Rank do in other Countries; but this is occaſioned by the exceſſive Dearneſs of Proviſions in this Country, above what the ſame Sort of Proviſions may be bought for in other Countries; and this *exceſſive Dearneſs* has, as I have ſaid, been occaſioned by *the Multitude and Weight of our Taxes*.

After having thus, Sir, pointed out the Nature and true Cauſe of our Diſtemper, Gentlemen cannot miſs foreſeeing, that what is now propoſed will be no effectual Remedy. Some inconſiderate Foreigners, eſpecially *Germans*, may by this general Indulgence, be tempted to come over, when they hear of the high Wages given in this Country, and do not conſider the

Dearneſs

Dearneſs of Living. But thoſe People, who are not celebrated either for their Sobriety or Abſtemiouſneſs, when they find they cannot live ſo well here for *a Shilling*, as they may do in their own Country for *Sixpence*, will either return from whence they came, or they will liſt themſelves in our regular Army; and this is, perhaps, the true, tho' ſecret Deſign of the Bill now before us. Should this Bill paſs, Sir, how can we prevent our Officers accepting them as Recruits. They will accept of leſs Liſting-Money than our own People; and moſt Officers are willing to recruit at as ſmall an Expence as poſſible. Nay, I do not know but that the *Britiſh* Officers, like the *Pruſſian*, may ſoon be ſpread all over *Germany*, and employed in raiſing Recruits for the Regiments in *Britain* and *Ireland*.

Some Gentlemen may, perhaps, Sir, imagine, that this would be a good Method for ſaving our own People, and leaving them to be employed in Trade, Manufactures, and the Culture of our Lands; but I muſt beg ſuch Gentlemens Pardon. If we muſt have an Army, I am for having an Army of native *Britiſh*. With an Army of Natives, it is extremely dangerous, if not impoſſible, to overturn the Liberties of a Free People; but if a Miniſter can, under any Pretence whatſoever, bring a great Number of foreign Mercenaries into our Army, theſe foreign Mercenaries will ſecure the Obedience of our native Troops, and intice or compel them to co-operate in overthrowing the Liberties of their Country. By this Method it was, among others, that *Julius Cæſar* trampled upon the Liberties of the *Romans*. During his War in *Gaul*, he had taken Care to incorporate in his Army great Numbers of *Gauls*, *Batavians*, *Germans*, and other Foreigners, as may be gathered from ſeveral Paſſages in his Hiſtory, tho' he was cunning enough not to tell us ſo in expreſs Terms. By Means of theſe Foreigners he made it dangerous for any native *Roman* in his Army, to teſtify a Regard to his Country preferable to the Commands of his General, or to refuſe accompanying his General in his Paſſage of the *Rubicon*, tho' every one of them knew it to be highly criminal, and contrary to the Laws of that famous Republick. Even native Troops are but too apt to have a greater Regard for their General than for any Thing elſe, and too ready to obey his Orders, tho' contrary to the Laws of God, the Laws of Humanity, and the Laws of their Country. But as to foreign Mercenaries, they can have no Connexion with nor any Regard for the People they are hired to ſerve. On the contrary, it is their Intereſt to deſtroy the Liberties of the People, and to veſt an abſolute Power in their chief Commander; therefore, inſtead of making a Law for a free Admiſſion of Foreigners into our Army, which would certainly be the Effect, if it is not the Deſign of this Bill, we ſhould bring in and paſs a Bill for preventing any Foreigner, tho' naturaliſed, from being liſted in our Army; and this is the more neceſſary, becauſe, if I am rightly informed, we have now too great a Number of Foreigners in our regular Army.

This dangerous Conſequence of having our regular Army filled up with Foreigners, is the more to be dreaded, Sir, becauſe it would be neceſſary for the Safety of thoſe that had patronized or conſented to the paſſing of ſuch a Law; for nothing can be more unpopular. We know how jealous the People are of having Foreigners come to take the Bread out of their Mouths. Even in the ſame Country, the People of one Province are jealous of thoſe of another, as we have often been made ſenſible of, by the Mobs that have been raiſed againſt the *Iriſh* and *Welſh* that come to work here about *London* in Hay and Harveſt Time. If this Bill would have any Effect: If it ſhould bring over a Number of foreign labouring Men, to take the Bread out of the Mouths of our own Poor, it would probably raiſe ſuch Mobs and Inſurrections as would make it neceſſary for the Friends of this Bill, to have an Army of Foreigners to protect them againſt the Reſentment of the People; for they could not truſt to an Army of Natives, moſt Part of whom might perhaps join with their Countrymen in driving Foreigners out of the Kingdom, and *Dewitting* ſome of thoſe that brought them here; therefore if this Bill ſhould have any Effect, it would have a very bad Effect; and I have already ſhewn, that it could not have a good one; for as long as our Taxes continue, no Foreigner could live here, and work for leſs Wages than our own People do at preſent.

Sir, I could mention many other Dangers and Inconveniences that would be the certain Conſequence of our paſſing ſuch a Bill, and I cannot ſuggeſt to myſelf any one Benefit that can be reaſonably expected from it, nor any one good Motive we can have for it now. Our Trade is not now *in its Infancy*: I wiſh it may not be *in its Dotage*. Is there any one Buſineſs, any one Art or Manufacture, in which we have not as ingenious and experienced Maſters as are to be met with in any other Country? Is there any one Sort of Buſineſs, in which we have not as many Workmen as can find Employment? Perhaps, there may be a greater Scarcity than there was before the War began. Conſidering the great Number of Artificers of all Sorts that have of late been drawn into our Fleets and Armies, I do not wonder at our being at preſent in ſome Want;

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Want; but that Want may be ſoon ſupplied from among our own People, and certainly will; for I am very ſure, there is not a Maſter in the Kingdom, of any tolerable Character, that can ſay, he may not have as many Apprentices as he can deſire. Beſides, the War may be ſoon over, it certainly will, if it be puſhed with true Wiſdom and Vigour; and then, without an Acceſſion of Foreigners, we ſhall have a Super-abundance of Workmen in all Sorts of Buſineſs; for, I hope, no Gentleman ſuppoſes, that when Peace is reſtored, we are to keep up the ſame Number of Troops we have now on Foot.

I have now, I hope, Sir, fully diſcuſſed that Part of the Argument, which relates to the bringing over *foreign Workmen*, and ſhall next touch upon that Part which relates to the bringing over to ſettle amongſt us, thoſe *rich Foreigners* who have a Property in our *Publick Funds*. I ſhall readily grant, that if it were poſſible, it would be a great Advantage to us, to have all ſuch Foreigners come to ſettle and ſpend the Income of their Property amongſt us; but the ready Paſſage which all Naturalization Bills have of late Years met with, and the ſmall Expence attending it, may convince us, that the Thing is impoſſible. Can we think, that a rich Foreigner who inclined to come and ſettle here, would debar himſelf that Pleaſure, on account of the ſmall Expence of getting a Naturalization Bill paſſed, which is not above 20 or 30 *l.* when three or more of them are included, as they may be, in one and the ſame Bill? No, Sir, it is the *Natale Solum*, the Love that every Man has for his native Soil, and the Connexions a Man has with the People of his native Country, that prevents his following his Property into this Kingdom. No Man ever willingly leaves his native Country but for the Sake of ſome ſuperior Advantage he expects in another; therefore, we cannot expect, that any *rich Foreigner* would take the Advantage of this Bill, ſhould it be paſſed into a Law, merely for the Sake of ſpending his Money here; and if he expects any Advantage by coming to ſettle here, and being made free of this Country, he will never ſcruple the trifling Expence of a particular Bill for that Purpoſe.

Beſides, Sir, we know that all Men, as ſoon as they begin to be above Want, begin to grow ambitious. They begin to covet Power and Magiſtracy, which no Foreigner, even tho' naturalized, can arrive at in this Country, unleſs you repeal that Clauſe in the *Act of Settlement*, which enacts, That no Perſon born out of the *Britiſh* Dominions, *though naturalized*, ſhall be of the Privy Council, or Member of either Houſe, or enjoy any Office or Place of Truſt, or have a Grant of Lands or Hereditaments. Whether the Intention of this Bill be, by ſome general Words, to repeal that Clauſe, I do not know; but I muſt think it is not yet a proper Time to have it repealed, and till it is repealed, I am perſuaded, you never can prevail with any rich Foreigner to leave his own Country, where he may, perhaps, arrive at the chief Magiſtracy, and come to ſettle here, where he can never expect the leaſt Share in our Government, unleſs it be that of giving his Vote with other Citizens or Freeholders, for a Member of this Houſe, which Vote, we may expect, will always be given for the *Court Candidate*; for as he cannot be a Member himſelf, he will of courſe have very little Regard for the Honour or Dignity of this Aſſembly.

In ſhort, Sir, let me turn my Thoughts what Way I will, I can ſee nothing but diſmal Effects to be apprehended from the Bill. I have ſhewn, it can be of no Service with Regard to the Induſtry or Frugality of our People; conſequently it can no Way contribute towards recovering or preſerving our Trade or Manufactures. It can have no Effect but that of *overturning our Liberties*, and I am ſure, *the Eſtabliſhment of Slavery never rendered a Country more populous, than it was in the Days of Liberty*. As our Trade is in the utmoſt Danger: As it muſt be undone, unleſs ſpeedily relieved from the Preſſures it now groans under, the Recovery or Preſervation of our Trade is, I know, a moſt plauſible Pretence; but, I hope, Gentlemen will not thereby be tempted to try an Experiment, which, I have ſhewn, muſt be attended with great Danger, and from which we can expect no Relief. We can expect Relief from nothing but from the Abolishing of all thoſe Taxes which lie heavy upon our Trade and our Poor. For this Purpoſe let us avoid engaging in foreign Broils: Let us reſtore OEconomy and Frugality in every Article of publick Expence: Let us give over keeping up unneceſſary Fleets and Armies in Time of Peace: Let us contrive other Means of raiſing Money for the publick Service, than that of Taxing our Trade and our Poor: Let us pay off our publick Debts, and aboliſh our publick Funds, that our monied Men may have no Way of getting an Intereſt for their Money, but by lending it to honeſt Merchants and Tradeſmen; and if we do this, I will venture to propheſy, that by the natural Increaſe of our own People, this will ſoon become the moſt populous Kingdom upon Earth.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

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An Impartial and Exact JOURNAL *of the* SIEGE *of* BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, *extracted from the moſt* Authentick Accounts *of that famous* SIEGE, *and without any of thoſe* Ridiculous Lies *or* Gaſconades, *which were from Time to Time tranſmitted to us in* Letters, *or* Pretended Letters, *from* Holland.

AS the *French* were reſolved to loſe no Time, Count *Lowendahl* was detached, the very Evening after the Battle of *Val* *, with a large Body of Troops, and next Day they arrived at *Louvain*; from whence they marched the ſame Day, to a Camp marked out for them near *Mechlin*. By this March, and by the great Quantity of battering Cannon, Mortars, Ammunition, and other warlike Stores, daily ſent to *Antwerp*, it was plain, that this Body of Troops was deſigned to beſiege ſome Town in *Dutch Brabant*; but the World were ſome time in ſuſpence, whether the Storm would fall upon *Breda* or *Bergen-op-Zoom*. It being unneceſſary for Count *Lowendahl* to march from *Mechlin* with his Army, which had been there reinforced with 16 Battalions, till all Things were prepared for the intended Siege, he continued in his Camp near *Mechlin* till the 8th of *July*, N. S. †, when he marched towards *Antwerp*, and having himſelf gone to *Antwerp* that Day, to ſee that all Things were in Readineſs, he departed from thence, and joined his Army on the 10th, which was then upon its March towards the Marquiſate of *Bergen-op-Zoom*.

In their March a Detachment of them inveſted *Sandvliet*, a little Fort upon the *Schelde* below *Antwerp*, and another block'd up *Lillo*, a more conſiderable Fort upon the ſame River, and both belonging to the *States General*. As the former was not proof for any Time againſt the *French* Artillery, the Garriſon deſerted it in the Night between the 10th and 11th, and retired by Water to *Bergen-op-Zoom*; but the latter remained block'd up and untaken when the laſt Advices came from thence.

On the 12th the advanced Guard of the *French* appeared within half a League of *Bergen-op-Zoom*; and the Body of their Army was that Night cantoned at *Woenſdrecht*, *Offendrecht*, and other Places adjacent, which made it plain that their Deſign was upon that ſtrong City; and we were told that the Sluices were to be opened, and the Country round laid under Water, in order to prevent their Approach; but whether the Sluices were out of Order, or that the dry Seaſon had made the Waters of the *Schelde*, the *Maeſe*, and the *Rhine*, all of which have a Communication with that Place, ſo low that the Sluices would not anſwer, there was not the leaſt Inundation made during the whole Siege: Nay, they did not ſo much as unpave the Streets, which was of great Prejudice to the Gariſon and People, after the Siege was begun.

In the Night between the 14th and 15th, the *French* opened their Trenches before this City, between the Gate of *Antwerp* and that of *Wou*, with the Loſs of *one* Soldier killed, and *ten* Soldiers, with one Officer, wounded; but without inveſting the Place as uſual, ſo that the Gariſon, during the whole Time of the Siege, had a free Communication both with the *Schelde*, and with the Lines of *Steenbergen*, by the former of which they had a Supply of Ammunition and Proviſions, and by the latter, a Supply of freſh Troops, as often as they had Occaſion, which was an Advantage ſeldom, if ever, enjoyed by any Place beſieged.

In the Night between the 15th and 16th, the Gariſon made a vigorous Sally from the *Kyk-in-de-Pot*, and levelled a Part of the Enemy's Trenches; and next Night they made another, which did not ſucceed ſo well, becauſe the Enemy was alarmed by one of their Soldiers firing his Piece too ſoon; but what was the Loſs in theſe two Sallies on the Part of the Beſiegers, or Beſieged, neither Side have thought fit to tell us.

Between the 17th and 18th, the Beſieged made another vigorous Sally upon the Right of the *French* Parallel; but were repulſed without doing any thing conſiderable, and in this Sally, the *French* ſay, they had only *one* Lieutenant of Grenadiers and *ſeven* Soldiers wounded. This Night the Beſiegers made a conſiderable Progreſs in their Trenches, and had 7 Soldiers killed and 20 wounded.

During all this Time the Beſiegers were chiefly employed in erecting their Batteries, and on the 20th at four o' Clock in the Morning, they began to play upon the Town with red-hot Bullets, and with Bombs from 50 Cannon and 24 Mortars; ſo that by 8 o' Clock in the Morning, the great Church, the *Droſſart*'s Houſe, and about 40 others were ſet on fire and conſumed to Aſhes.

On the 21ſt the Beſiegers were employed in advancing their Trenches, and in erecting ſome more Batteries, particularly one upon the Left near the Gate of *Antwerp*; and that Day and the Night following they had *ſeven* Men killed in the Trenches, and

* *See* London Magazine *for June, p.* 237.

† *With reſpect to Dates, we ſhall, throughout this* JOURNAL, *follow the* New-Stile *only.*

67, beſides a Captain and an Engineer, dangerouſly wounded.

In the Night between the 22d and 23d, the Beſieged made a terrible Fire from their Cannon, Mortars, and Muſkets, which they continued without ceaſing all the next Day, whereby the Beſiegers had 7 Men killed in the Trenches and 36 Soldiers beſides *three* Officers and an Engineer wounded: and one of the Bombs from the Town having fallen upon one of the *French* Magazines of Powder, ſeveral of the Barrels were blown up, but without hurting any of the Men, who being warned of the Bomb had Time to retire. A

Between the 23d and 24th the Beſiegers made three furious Aſſaults upon the Out-work called *Kyk-in-de-Pot*, and in the laſt penetrated as far as the *Covered-Way*: but were every Time repulſed with great Loſs; what their Loſs was they took care not to tell, but from the Number of dead Bodies that were left in the *Covered-Way*, and upon the *Glacis* of the *Counterſcarp*, it was judged not to be much leſs than 1000 Men. Count *Lowendahl* ſent next Day and deſired a Suſpenſion of Arms for Leave to bury the Dead; which was refuſed by the Governor, the Prince of *Heſſe-Philipſtal*, on Account of his having ſet the Town on Fire, till by the Wind's changing, the Stench of the dead Bodies became as noiſom to the Beſieged as they had before been to the Beſiegers. B C

Between the 24th and 25th, the Beſiegers had 3 Soldiers killed, and 44 Soldiers and *two* Captains wounded; and the Night following they had but 4 Soldiers killed: In the Night between the 26th and 27th, the Count opened his Trenches before *Fort Rover*, and continued that and the following Night to play upon that Fort from *three* Batteries he had cauſed to be erected for that Purpoſe: And in the Night between the 28th and 29th he cauſed a new Attack to be made upon the *Kyk-in-de-Pot*, and another near the Gate of *Wou*; but was at both Places repulſed with Loſs, nor had he any better Succeſs in an Attack he cauſed to be made on *Fort Rover* in the Night between the 29th and 30th. D E

In Return for this Attack, the Gariſon of the Fort made next Night a vigorous Sally, and returned with very little Loſs, after having killed or wounded a great Number of the Enemy; and in the Morning, one of the Beſiegers Magazines of Powder blew up, with a dreadful Noiſe, but whether occaſioned by a Bomb from the Town, or by Accident, is not ſaid. F

As the *French* had by the 2d of *Auguſt* all their Batteries compleat, it was reckoned that from that Time they played upon the Town from 80 Cannon and 40 Mortars; and they had carried on their Approaches with ſuch Diligence, that by the 3d they were got as far as the Paliſades of the *Covered-Way*. G

In the Night between the 4th and 5th the Beſiegers had three Men killed in the Trenches, and 16 wounded, including *two* Lieutenants; and the Night following they had but *one* Soldier killed and *ſix* wounded in the Trenches; but in an Attack which they made that Night upon the *Covered-Way*, it was ſaid, they loſt near 1000, and the Gariſon about 300; for the Governor having been informed of the deſigned Attack, had cauſed the Cannon to be charged with Cartridge-Shot, which were ſeveral Times diſcharged upon the Enemy with Succeſs, notwithſtanding which they undauntedly advanced, and actually lodged themſelves in one of the *Salient* Angles of the *Covered-Way*, but being there attacked by the Regiment of *Burmannia*, and a great many of them blown up by two Mines ſprung by the Beſieged, they were forced to quit it again and retire in Confuſion.

The ſame Night the Gariſon of *Fort Rover* made two Sallies; but the Beſiegers Piquets being upon their Guard, they were forced to return, without being able to do any Miſchief to the Enemy, except carrying off 2 Serjeants and 3 Soldiers Priſoners. In the Trenches before that Fort, the Beſiegers had 1 Soldier killed and 4 wounded.

As the Beſiegers were now very near the Town, both Sides began from this Time to ſpring their Mines, and the Beſiegers to proceed cautiouſly by the Sap. On the 7th, the Beſieged ſprung two Mines at one of the *Salient Angles* of the *Covered-Way*, by which they blew up a conſiderable Number of the Enemy's Grenadiers; but by the blowing up of theſe Mines it gave an Opportunity to the Beſiegers to lodge themſelves there, which they did the Night following: and from the 6th, to the 8th, they had 14 Men killed in the Trenches beſides the Grenadiers above mentioned, and 4 Captains and 8 Soldiers wounded. Likewiſe in the Trenches before *Fort Rover*, they had 2 Officers and 7 Soldiers dangerouſly wounded, in the Night between the 7th and 8th.

The 10th, the Beſiegers made an Attempt to lodge themſelves nearer to *Fort Rover*, but were repulſed with Loſs. The 11th, the Beſieged ſprung a Mine at the *Salient Angle* upon the Right of the *Half-Moon*, without doing any great Damage to the Beſiegers, who in their Turn ſprung a Mine which deſtroyed the Paliſades of the *Salient Angle* on the Side of the Baſtion. The Night following the Beſiegers had 14 Men, including an Engineer, killed, and 6 Officers and 62 Soldiers wounded. The 12th,

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22th, the Beſieged ſprung two Mines, the firſt of which did ſome Harm to the Works of the Beſiegers, without killing any Man; but the ſecond put an End to the Lives of 1 Serjeant, 2 Grenadiers, 2 Miners, and 4 Soldiers; and the Night following the Beſiegers had 14 Men killed in the Trenches, and 38, including 2 Officers, wounded; beſides 2 Officers and 2 Soldiers, dangerouſly wounded in the Trenches before *Fort Rover*.

The 18th, the Beſiegers ſprung no leſs than *three* Mines, by the laſt of which they deſtroyed the Works of the *Lunette*, between the *Great Baſtion* and the *Half Moon*, where they made a Lodgment, after a hot Diſpute. About an Hour after, the Beſieged ſprung a Mine, which buried under the Earth a conſiderable Number of the Enemy's Grenadiers and Miners, but ſome of them were dug out Time enough to ſave their Lives. In this Enterprize, Mr. *de l' Orme*, Major General, and Captain of the Miners, with two other Officers and 14 Soldiers, were killed, and 6 Officers and 79 Soldiers wounded. Here the Beſiegers began immediately to erect a Battery for firing upon the great Baſtion on their Right. The Beſieged endeavoured next Day to drive them out of this *Lunette*, which occaſioned a moſt bloody Conteſt, in which the Beſieged loſt 3 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Engineer, and a great Number of private Men, and were at laſt obliged to retire, without effecting their Purpoſe; but we may ſuppoſe, the Loſs of the Beſiegers was much greater.

The 19th, the Beſiegers ſprung a Mine under the *Salient Angle* of the *Half-Moon*, and by that Means made a Lodgment there. The ſame Day, they opened two new Trenches of eight Foot wide each, for making a Communication with their Works, which terminated in the *Covered-Way*: and their Miners got near to the Gallery which the Beſieged had made under the *Half-Moon*. That Night they had 6 Officers and 12 Soldiers killed in the Trenches, and 120 Soldiers and 9 Officers wounded.

In the Night between the 20th and 21ſt, there was another ſmart Diſpute between the Beſiegers and Beſieged, on the *Lunette of Zealand*; but, at laſt, the former prevailed, and eſtabliſhed themſelves on that *Lunette*. On the 21ſt, in the Morning, they ſprung a Mine under the *Place of Arms* of the Baſtion, upon the Right, which made a Part of that Work tumble down, ſo as to enable them to make a Lodgment there, and they ſprung a ſecond under the inner Fort of the *Half-Moon*, upon their Left, which did ſome Damage to the Beſieged, but had not the intended Effect. The ſame Day, the Beſieged ſprung four of their Mines, which filled up ſome of thoſe Trenches the Beſiegers had made for communicating with their other Works. From the 21ſt to the 22d, they had 1 Officer and 15 Soldiers killed, and 6 Officers and 45 Soldiers wounded. On the 22d, they made a conſiderable Progreſs in their Works againſt the *Half-Moon*, upon their Left, having penetrated to the *Place of Arms* of that *Half-Moon*; and in the Morning of the 23d, they ſprung two Mines on that Side, which had the deſired Effect. From the 22d to the 23d, they had 1 Officer and 8 Soldiers killed, and 31 Soldiers and 5 Officers wounded; and tho' the Fire from *Fort Rover* had conſiderably ſlackened, they had, the laſt two Days, 8 Soldiers killed, and 7 Soldiers, with an Officer, wounded.

But in the Night between the 22d and 23d, the Beſieged attacked them in the *Lunette*, called the *Lunette of Utrecht*, where they had made a Lodgment, and drove them from the Lodgment they had made there, with conſiderable Loſs.

On the 23d, the Beſiegers ſprung a Mine under the *Salient Angle*, upon the Right of the *Half-Moon*, which had the deſired Succeſs, the Enemy's Gallery on that Side, and the Maſon-Work of the *Counterſcarp*, being thereby demoliſhed. A little While after, the Beſieged likewiſe ſprung a Mine at the ſame Place, which threw a great Quantity of the Bricks into the *Foſs* or Ditch. The Night following, the Beſiegers poſſeſſed themſelves of a new Poſt upon the *Counterſcarp* of the Baſtion, upon the Left, and from thence they began to fire upon the Outworks. That Night they had 2 Soldiers killed in the Trenches, and 47, with 4 Officers, wounded.

The 24th, the Beſiegers ſprung a new Mine on the Side of the *Half-Moon*, which demoliſhed the Wall thereof, and made an Opening for extending their Works. While they were at Work, they were furiouſly attacked by the Beſieged, but their Grenadiers, at laſt, obliged the Enemy to retire. This Day they advanced conſiderably their Works, at their new Poſt upon the *Counterſcarp*; and about Ten o'Clock at Night, they obſerved a Conflagration in the Town, occaſioned by one of their Bombs having fallen upon a Magazine of Grenado's. The Night following they had 1 Soldier killed, and 42 wounded, in the Trenches.

In the Night between the 25th and 26th, the Beſiegers ſprung a Mine under the *Counterſcarp* of the Baſtion, upon the Right, which threw the Earth into the *Foſs*, for about 20 Yards in Length. The Beſieged likewiſe ſprung two Mines, notwithſtanding which the Beſiegers extended ſeveral Yards, the Poſt they had that Night poſſeſſed themſelves of in the *Foſs*. In the Night between the 25th and 26th, they had

5 Soldiers killed in the Trenches, and 28, with 5 Officers, wounded.

In the Night between the 26th and 27th, the Beſiegers ſprung two Mines, one under the *Lunette*, upon the Right, and one under the *Counterſcarp* of the *Half-Moon*, by Means of which a Part of the *Foſs* was filled up. On the 27th, they augmented conſiderably their Poſts upon that Side, and began to erect Batteries for battering in Breach. In the ſaid Night, they had 2 Soldiers killed, and 55, with an Officer, wounded in the Trenches.

On the 24th, the Beſiegers began a new Work under Ground againſt *Fort Rover*, upon the Left of the Downs, and the next Day they erected an *Epaulment*. Tho' the Beſieged kept an inceſſant Fire, yet from the 24th to the 27th, the Beſiegers had but 3 Soldiers, with a Captain of Grenadiers, killed, and 7 wounded, in the Trenches before that Fort; the Attack of which Fort they continued during the whole Time of the Siege, but ſo cautiouſly, that they had, after this, but very few Men killed in the Trenches before it; ſo that this Attack ſeemed to be more for giving a Diverſion to the Garriſon of the Town, than with any Deſign to carry the Fort.

The Beſiegers, moreover, ſprung another Mine on the 27th, which demoliſhed 14 Yards of the *Counterſcarp*, oppoſite to the left Side of the *Half-Moon*: On the 28th, they were employed in perfecting the Works of the Poſts they had poſſeſſed themſelves of; and the Night following the Beſieged ſprung a Mine, but with what Effect is not ſaid: And on the 29th, the Beſiegers ſprung three Mines, the firſt under the *Covered-Way*, upon the Right of the *Half-Moon*, the whole *Counterſcarp* of which, upon that Side, was blown up, and thrown into the *Foſs*; the ſecond work'd its Effect upon the *Salient Angle* of the Left of the *Half-Moon*, and not only buried ſome of the Enemy's Miners, but alſo blew up their Gallery; and after the third had been ſprung, the Beſiegers made a new Lodgment on that Side. From the 27th to the 30th in the Morning, they had 17 Soldiers and 2 Officers killed, and 139 Soldiers and 9 Officers wounded.

In the Night between the 30th and 31ſt, the Garriſon made a Sally with 50 Grenadiers, but they were repulſed before they did any Damage to the Beſiegers, who that Night augmented conſiderably their Works upon the *Glacis*, as far as the Baſtion upon the Right, and began to make a Trench leading into the *Foſs*, between the *Half-Moon* and the left *Lunette*. And on the 1ſt of *September*, they perfected the Lodgment they had made within their ſmall Intrenchments on their Left: They added ſome new Works to their Trench leading into the *Foſs*; and their Miners made others for better ſecuring the Batteries deſigned to batter in Breach. This Day, and the preceding, they had 11 Soldiers killed, and 81, with four Officers, wounded, in the Trenches.

On the 2d, the Beſiegers ſprung a Mine under the *Counterſcarp* of the *Half-Moon*, which threw down more than 60 Yards of Earth; and they were buſy in perfecting the Works they had upon the *Salient Angle* of the left *Lunette*, as well as thoſe on the Trench which led into the *Foſs*. Towards Night, the Beſieged ſprung 2 Mines, one of which damaged the Lodgment which the Beſiegers had in the *Counterſcarp* on the Left of the *Half-Moon*, and blew up ſome of their Men; but the other did them no Prejudice. The Night following the Beſiegers Miners pierced into the Galleries of the Beſieged upon the Right, and forced them to abandon them; and they were employed in making Communications from the left Side of the right *Lunette*, in order to come at the Mine-Pits. They were likewiſe at work upon a new Battery for battering in Breach, the others being near compleated; and they extended their Works at the Center of the laſt Parallel, the Length of 54 Yards; by which Means the Right of their intrenched Camp was entirely under Cover. This Day, and Night following, they had 4 Soldiers and 1 Engineer killed, and 46 Soldiers and 7 Officers wounded, in the Trenches.

In the Night, between the 3d and 4th, the Beſiegers ſprung a Mine on the right Face of the *Half-Moon*, which threw the remaining Part of the *Counterſcarp* into the *Foſs*; and they eſtabliſh'd a *Place of Arms* on the *Salient Angle* of the left *Lunette*.

On the 4th, towards Night, the Beſieged ſprung a ſmall Mine under the *Counterſcarp*, near the left Face of the *Half-Moon*, but without any Damage to the Beſiegers, who, the Night following, compleated their Communication between the *Salient Angle* of the capital Face of the *Half-Moon*, and the Center of the left *Lunette*.

On the 5th, the Beſiegers ſprung three Mines contiguous to one another, under the *Counterſcarp* of the Baſtion, upon the Left, which threw the whole *Counterſcarp* on that Side, as far as the *Lunette*, into the *Foſs*. And this Night, and the two preceding, they had 1 Officer and 20 Soldiers killed, and 109 Soldiers and 11 Officers wounded, in the Trenches.

On the 6th, the Beſiegers made a new Lodgment, farther up on the right *Lunette*, which they fortify'd in an extraordinary Manner, in order to drive the Beſieged farther off from their Works, and by ſome new Works, they

they ſecured the Batteries they were preparing againſt any Inſult from the Enemy. Towards Night the Beſieged ſprung a Mine, which demoliſhed Part of the Works the Beſiegers had raiſed for ſecuring their Battery upon the *Salient Angle* of the Right *Lunette*, and without Doubt blew up or buried ſome of their Men; but that very Night they got thoſe Works repaired. A

On the 7th in the Morning, the Beſieged made a Sally, with a Deſign to deſtroy or carry off the *Gabions* of the Beſiegers, but they were repulſed before they could execute their Deſign. The two Batteries of 8 Mortars, which the Beſiegers had erected on the 15th Parallel, began this Day to play upon the *Half-Moon*, and they had the preceding Night, 1 Officer and 9 Soldiers B killed, and 71 Soldiers wounded, in the Trenches.

The 8th, the Beſiegers continued to work with great Diligence in perfecting their Batteries, and compleating their Works in the *Foſs*; and the Day and Night preceding, they had 10 Soldiers killed, and 90 Soldiers and 12 Officers wounded, in the C Trenches.

The 9th, about Six in the Morning, all the Batteries they had been preparing for battering in Breach, began to play upon the Works of the Town. Theſe Batteries were in Number five, on which were mounted nineteen heavy Cannon. The Day and Night preceding, they had 7 Soldiers killed, and 13 Soldiers and 3 Officers wounded, D in the Trenches.

In the Night following, the Beſiegers repaired ſome Damage that had been done to their Works by the Fire of the Beſieged, who that Night made a Sally, but were repulſed without effecting their Deſign; and this Day and Night, *viz.* from the 9th to the 10th, they had 5 Soldiers killed, and 63 Soldiers and 3 Officers wounded, in the E Trenches.

The 10th in the Evening, the Beſiegers Miners diſcovered under the right *Lunette* one of the Beſieged's Galleries, with a Mine juſt ready to be ſprung, which would have done them great Damage, had it not been prevented; and ſome Barrels of Powder being blown up in the Park of one of their Batteries, dangerouſly wounded 22 of F their Workmen. On the 11th, they continued to play their Batteries, and to repair the Damage their Works now and then ſuffered from the Fire of the Beſieged; and the Day and Night preceding, they had 3 Soldiers killed, and 47 Soldiers and 1 Officer wounded.

On the 12th in the Evening, the Beſieged ſprung a Mine on the Right of the Beſiegers G Works, which did them no conſiderable Damage; and the Beſiegers ſprung another under the *Salient Angle* of the right *Lunette*. From the 11th to the 12th, they had 8 Men killed, and 60, including 2 Officers, wounded. This Night, the Beſieged made a Sally, but were repulſed with the Loſs of 30 Men killed, and 4 taken Priſoners; and in the Evening of the 12th, Col. *Speed*, Director of the *Engliſh* Engineers, was killed by a Muſket-ſhot, as he was giving his Orders on the *Lunette of Holland*.

On the 13th the Beſiegers had made ſo large a Breach, that they then began to think, it would in a very little Time be practicable; and in the Night between the 12th and 13th, they had 13 Soldiers killed, and 83 Soldiers and 4 Officers wounded.

The ſame Day, the Beſieged ſprung two Mines, one of which demoliſhed ſome of the Works of the Beſiegers, but the other did them Service rather than Harm, becauſe it made a Funnel or Hole, in which they immediately lodged themſelves. And this Day, and the two following, the Beſiegers having play'd inceſſantly from all their Batteries on the Works of the Town, Count *Lowendahl* reconnoitered them himſelf on the 14th towards Evening, and judging them to be practicable, he ordered privately all Things to be prepared for the general Aſſault, which accordingly began next Morning at Four o'Clock; the *Dutch* Account of which is below.

The Reader muſt obſerve, that this Journal was taken chiefly from the Journal of the Siege given by the *French*, and as they never or very ſeldom mention in ſuch Journals the Number of Men killed in Sallies, in Attacks, or by the blowing up of Mines, we could not give a full Account of it; but from the Number of Men killed and wounded in the Trenches, where they are as ſafe as the Art of Engineers can make them, we may judge, that they loſt a great Number of Men before this Place. Tho' the *Dutch* had a free Communication with the Town during the whole Siege, yet they gave us no Journal, nor any authentick Account of what happened; and as to the private Accounts from the Town, there was no Dependence to be had upon any of them; ſo that we were obliged to take this Account of the Siege chiefly from the *French* Journal.

N B. What is here called *Half-Moon* is often in the *Dutch* Accounts called *Ravelin*, and the *Lunettes* are ſometimes called *Redoubts*.

From the London Gazette, Sept. 12.

Hague, Sep. 19. *N. S.* WE have received here the following Account from *Bergen-op-Zoom*. The Enemy began their Attack

Attack on the 16th Inſtant about Four in the Morning, by ſpringing a Mine before the Ravelin of *Dedem*, throwing an immenſe Quantity of Bombs, and firing at once from all the Batteries. In the mean Time, 50 Companies of Grenadiers, ſupported by 16 Battalions, threw themſelves into the Foſſe; and having cut off the Communication between the Outworks and the Town, ſome attack'd the Ravelin of *Dedem* by the Breach, whilſt others got into it from behind, and ſoon made themſelves Maſters of it. At the ſame Time, they forced their Way thro' the Sally Ports, ſcaled the Walls of the Town with their Ladders, and mounted the narrow Breaches of *Pucelle* and *Cocborn*, and entirely poſſeſſed themſelves of thoſe Works. The Enemies Colours were flying in the Market-Place, when the Prince of *Heſſe Philipſtal* appeared with ſome Troops he had got together to ſtop their Progreſs. The Regiment of *Deutz*, that was to march into the Lines that very Morning, was then under Arms, which gave Time to the other Troops to aſſemble; otherwiſe the whole Gariſon might, in all Probability, have been cut off. The Prince of *Philipſtal*, who was wounded in the Leg, did his utmoſt to repulſe the Enemy, but to no Purpoſe, he being obliged at laſt to give Way to their Numbers, and to make his Retreat with great Difficulty thro' the Gate of *Steenbergen*. General *Cronſtrom* was ſo near being taken in his Quarters, that it is ſaid he was obliged to abandon his Papers and the Military Cheſt. The Enemy did not purſue the Gariſon any farther than the Gate that leads to *Steenbergen*, which they immediately cloſed upon them. During the Storm againſt the Town, there was a falſe Attack all along the Lines, and againſt the 3 Forts, which were abandoned one after the other, as the Gariſon of *Bergen-op-Zoom* and the Troops in the Lines retired towards *Steenbergen*. The Loſs of the Gariſon is not yet known. General *Cronſtrom* is now at *Oudenboſch*, where he has taken upon him the Command of the Army. The Prince of *Heſſe Philipſtal* arrived here this Morning in a Yatch; and it is hoped, will recover of his Wounds. This Day General *La Rocque*, late Governor of *Huiſt*, was committed to cloſe Cuſtody, by an Order from the Council of State.

Copy of a LETTER *from a* GENTLEMAN *at* Breda.

Breda, Sept. 16, 1747.

GOOD God! how great was our Surprize to find this Town almoſt in an Uproar, and enquiring the Reaſon of it, found *Bergen-op-Zoom* had been taken this Morning, by Aſſault of 12 Grenadiers; the moſt ſhameful Thing that ever was heard, to ſleep in ſuch Security with the Enemy at the Door, whom the leaſt Defence in the World muſt have repuls'd, if it had been done in Time; for there was only a ſmall Breach practicable on the *Ravelin* of *Dedem*, where theſe 12 Grenadiers mounted, and frighted the *Dutch* that defended it, who ran away immediately thro' the *Porte de Sortie*, and the others at their Heels, which ſhould therefore be call'd, henceforward, the *Porte d'Entrée*: The Piquets that follow'd the Grenadiers, finding the Way clear, ſcrambled up the two Breaches of the Batteries of *La Pucelle* and *Cocborn*, from whence the Defenders alſo fled, and ſpread a general Conſternation in the Town, ſo that it was, *ſave who could*; however, *Cronſtrom* and *Heſſe Philipſtal* got ſome Troops together, particularly the *Scots* Regiment of *Collier*'s, and the Regiment of *Swiſs*, and endeavoured to repulſe the Enemy; but it was too late, for by this Time about 10,000 of the Enemy were got into the Town; and as they let themſelves be caught aſleep, they had better have march'd off than ſacrifice thoſe brave Men, for ſcarce a hundred of *Collier*'s Regiment eſcap'd, and not many more of the *Swiſs* Regiment of *Conſtance*: The Prince was wounded; but both he and *Cronſtrom* got to *Oudenboſch* to Dinner, but I ſuppoſe with ſo great Appetite. If the *French* had followed the Blow and Conſternation, and only detach'd 4 or 5000 Men to *Breda*, they might, certainly, have ſurpriz'd it the ſame Day.

P. S. Theſe cowardly Raſcals had better have defended themſelves, for the *French* have murder'd every Thing that came in their Way, Men, Women and Children, crying out, *Vive le Roy, & tuez les Bougres.*

A long and judicious LETTER *appeared in the* General Advertiſer *of the 5th Inſt. occaſioned by the Siege of* Bergen-op-Zoom; *and tho' its now being unhappily fallen into the Hand of the* French, *renders many of the Remarks uſeleſs, yet, as that Part of it which relates to the Fortifications of the Place, and the modern Method of proſecuting Sieges by Sap, throwing of Bombs, Stones, &c. has ſomething in it very curious, we ſhall therefore give it our Readers.*

THE Situation and Extent of *Bergen-op-Zoom* obliged that famous Engineer, Baron *Coehorn*, to fortify it irregularly, that is to ſay, not in the Form of any mathematical

matical Figure: In order to this, the Circumference is protected by ten Baſtions, and the Intervals ſecured by 21 Ravelins or Half-Moons, which are again covered by very ſtrong Stone-Places of Arms, which are ſtiled *Lunettes*; theſe are to be diſtinguiſhed from what the Engineer ſtiles *Half-Moons*, as being ſmaller Fortifications, preſenting each a Saliant Angle, that is, a ſharp Point towards the Beſiegers with two broad Faces; the Rear of the Work reſpecting and covering the Place. Beſides all theſe Works and Out-works, that Part of the Fortifications which is moſt expoſed, is again covered with a very ſtrong Half-mooned Redoubt, called *Kyk-en-de-Pot*, which was an old Fortification altered and improved by *Coehorn*; and to all this there are added three very ſtrong Forts that reach to the Inundation on the Side of *Steenbergen*. (See the Plan of *Bergen-op-Zoom* in our laſt.)

One Thing, which contributes very much towards rendering *Bergen-op-Zoom* ſtronger than almoſt any other Place, except *Narden*, is, that the Fortifications, inſtead of riſing, are ſunk beneath the Level; ſo that except Part of the Parapet of the Rampart, there is nothing appears to the Beſiegers; and, conſequently, their Batteries cannot affect the Place, till ſuch Time as they are able to erect them on the Ruins of the Glacis; and this might probably be one Reaſon why, in Hopes of ſaving Time, Count *Lowendahl* began with throwing Bombs and red-hot Bullets into the Place; foreſeeing that, in the ordinary Way of beſieging, this would be a work of Time, more eſpecially as the Communication with the Place was ſtill open both by Sea and from the Lines.

From what has been ſaid, one may eaſily conceive the Reaſon why, upon approaching the Outworks of the Place, Count *Lowendahl* had Recourſe to Sapping. The Sap is carried on in a ſtrait Line, whereas the Trenches, as every body knows, run in Zig-zags, and are connected by Parallels; but the Sap is direct, pointing from the Works of the Beſiegers towards the Saliant Angle of the Fortification to be attacked; and the Reaſon of this is, that they may not be raked, or, as the *French* term it, enfiladed by the Fire of the Place. The Sap is commonly as deep, at leaſt, as a Man is high, and ſo broad to admit of two Men in Front. When this Kind of Work is begun, the Battalions that mount the Trenches every Day are called over, and the Engineer who has the Direction, informs them, that he will give ſo much a Yard to thoſe who work in the Sap; and as there are not many that can work there at a Time, there are, generally ſpeaking, enough to accept the Propoſal; though the Price is not very high, it may be a Crown or more, according to the Danger to which they are expoſed.

The Sappers are covered with Faſcines, upon which they throw Earth and raw Hides; and they have either Sacks of Wool or Mantlets before them. They advance alſo on the Side of the Sap, Mantlets or Sacks of Wool or of Earth; behind which are poſted ten or twelve Grenadiers, with large and long Guns to ſupport the Sappers, and to fire upon the Enemy as they appear in the Covered Way. In reſpect to the Buſineſs of Mining and Countermining, it would take up too much Room for me to enter into it here, and therefore I will refer you to the Hiſtory of the Siege of *Turin*, where you will find it largely and fully explained in all its ſeveral Branches.

When the Beſiegers are advanced pretty near the Works they intend to attack, they make uſe of Bombs, as well to demoliſh them, as to incommode thoſe who are poſted in the Works for their Defence; but as they draw nearer they commonly change their Bombs for large Grenades, which are alſo thrown out of Mortars. The principal Skill of the Engineer conſiſts in cauſing ſmall Bombs or large Grenades to burſt five or ſix Foot from the Ground, becauſe it is known from Experience that, by this Management, they do the moſt Miſchief. The Method made uſe of for this Purpoſe is, to ſuffer the Fuze to conſume a certain Time in the Mortar before the Bomb or Granade is thrown: But, in Things of this Nature, there is a Knack which muſt be acquired by Practice, and which it is difficult, if not impoſſible, to teach. The Pierrier which is made uſe of in throwing of Stones, reſembles a Mortar in its Figure, but it is, generally ſpeaking, larger and more capacious; but however, it does not carry far.

The great Uſe of them is, to diſtreſs the Beſieged when they are working in removing Rubbiſh, repairing Breaches, or raiſing Retrenchments behind them; in all which Caſes they do prodigious Execution, becauſe there is no getting out of their Reach, ſince they are not ſeen in their Paſſage as a Bomb is. When the Beſiegers are apprized, either by Deſerters or Spies, that the Enemy make uſe of Planks or Galleries to cover themſelves from the Stones, they have Recourſe to Bombs, which, by their Weight, demoliſh thoſe Coverings; and as ſoon as they conceive that they had their Effect, they begin to throw Stones again; and ſometimes they throw alternately Bombs and Stones all Night long. When by theſe Methods, as well as by the Batteries erected on the Ruins of the Glacis, or of any of the

the Outworks that are taken, they have made a Breach that is practicable, that is, which the Soldiers can mount, an Attack is made under the Cover of all the Fire that the Beſiegers can make on that Side; and when this is done with Succeſs, they fix themſelves upon ſome new Poſt, which is ſtiled making a Lodgment; from which if they are not removed by an Attack from the Beſieged, or obliged to deſert it by ſpringing of Mines, they next erect Batteries there, and proceed as before.

Tho' the following MAXIMS *juſtly repreſent the general State of Mankind, they are not, however, without their Exceptions.*

MORAL MAXIMS *and* REFLECTIONS.

By the Duke of ROCHEFOUCAULT.

THAT which we take for Virtue, is, moſt commonly, but a Mixture of divers Actions, and of ſeveral Intereſts, which Fortune, or our Induſtry, knows how to ſet in Order.

The great and ſplendid Actions which dazzle and amuſe the wondering Crowd, are the Effects of Humour and private Paſſions.

Men are not only ſubject to forget good Deeds and Injuries, but they even bear a ſecret Hate to thoſe that have moſt obliged them, and are often kind to thoſe that have done them Outrages; and the Buſineſs of recompenſing the Good, and revenging the Ill, is a Slavery they hate to undergo.

Clemency, which is made a Virtue, is commonly practiſed out of Vanity, ſometimes out of Lazineſs, oft-times out of Fear, and for the moſt Part by all three together.

The Temper which we ſo admire in happy Perſons, proceeds from the Calm which good Fortune procures them only, which puts them in Humour.

Moderation is the Effect of a Fear we have of being envied, and of falling under that Contempt which they deſerve, who are infatuated with their own good Fortune.

That which is called Conſtancy in the Grave and Wiſe, is only an Art to conceal the Sentiments of their Hearts.

We have all Strength enough to bear the Misfortunes of others.

Thoſe that are condemned to Death moſt Times affect a Conſtancy and Contempt of Death, which is in effect a Vizardine of their Sentiments, and is in reality an Effect of Fear rather, which they diſguiſe to flatter themſelves, and gain even then an Opinion from the Crowd.

Philoſophy eaſily triumphs over Ills paſt and Ills to come; but preſent Ills triumph over that.

Very few Perſons rightly apprehend Death, they do not ſuffer it from their Courage, but from a Stupidity; and all Men, even *Seneca* himſelf, died becauſe he could not avoid it.

When great Men ſuffer themſelves to languiſh under the Continuation of a Misfortune, they are rather ſupported by the Power and Strength of their Ambition than that of their Souls.

We want more Virtue to ſupport our Good Fortune, than our Ill.

We very often boaſt of the moſt criminal Paſſion, but that of Envy is ſo ungenerous and ſhameful a Paſſion, we never dare own it.

The Ills we act do not draw upon us ſo great Affliction and Hatred, as our Virtues and Merits.

We have more Strength than Wit, and oftentimes to excuſe ourſelves to ourſelves, we imagine Things impoſſible.

We promiſe according to our Hopes, and perform according to our Fears.

Intereſt ſpeaks all Sorts of Languages, and acts all Sorts of Perſons, even to Self-denial, nay, we flatter even thoſe who have no Intereſt at all.

Intereſt that blinds one, is the Light of another.

Thoſe who apply themſelves to little trivial Affairs, make themſelves uncapable of great Undertakings.

We have not Power enough to follow all our Reaſon.

Of the INVENTION *of the* TELESCOPE, *and its* USE.

THE Invention of the Teleſcope was owing to Chance. The Children of a Spectacle-maker at *Middlebourgh*, in the Iſland of *Zealand*, playing in their Father's Shop, made him, as we are told, obſerve, that when they held between their Fingers two Spectacle glaſſes at ſome Diſtance, one before the other, they ſaw the Weather-cock of the Steeple much larger than uſual, and as if it was very near them, but reverſed. The Father, ſurpriſed at the Particularity, thought of fixing two Glaſſes upon a Board ſet upright in two braſs Circles, which he could move backward and forward, ſo as to fix them at what Diſtance he thought fit. Many Virtuoſi ran to this Spectacle-maker; but the Invention was long unimproved, or uſeleſs.

Two Workmen of the ſame Town, *Zachariah Janſen*, and *James Metius*, vied with each other in making Uſe of this Diſcovery, and by giving it a new Form, aſſumed to themſelves all the Credit of it. One of them, intent upon the Effects of Light, placed the two Glaſſes in a Tube blacked

blacked on the Inſide, by which he diverted and abſorbed an Infinity of Rays, which, in reflecting from all Sorts of Objects, on the Sides of the Tube, and not reaching to a Point of Union, but to one Side, confounded and deſtroyed the principal Image. The other, taking Advantage of his Induſtry, placed the ſame Glaſſes in Tubes which ſlided one in the other, as well to vary the Points of Sight in lengthening the Inſtrument, as the Obſerver ſhould ſee Occaſion, as to make it portable and convenient by the Diminution of the Length, when there ſhould be Occaſion to carry or make uſe of it. Several others have contributed to the perfecting of this Inſtrument; but the Invention of it is owing to the *Hollanders*, and, on its firſt Appearance, was therefore called the *Dutch* Spectacles.

The Fame of this was ſoon ſpread, and we are told that *Galileo*, Aſtronomer to the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, having only heard it mentioned, without ſeeing a Model, by the ſimple Idea he had conceived of it, made great Glaſſes, and fixed them in the long Pipes of an Organ, with which he perceived the Spots round the Sun. He ſaw this Planet move on its Axis in near 26 Days. He diſcovered the 4 Moons of *Jupiter*, and named them the Stars of *Medicis*. He had a Glimpſe of the two Sides of *Saturn*, which have ſince been diſcovered to be a great luminous Ring encircling the Planet. In a Word, he ſaw a new Heaven, a Sun quite different from that which had hitherto been ſeen: He immediately publiſhed his *Nuncius Siderius*, or *News of the ſtarry Regions*, to which his Teleſcope had given him Acceſs.

The News of this was immediately ſpread throughout all Places. The Senators of *Venice*, who were moſt diſtinguiſhable for their Erudition and publick Spirit, invited *Galileo* thither, to make a Proof in their Preſence of his new Inſtrument. He complied with their Deſires, and in a clear, calm Night he ſhewed them with his Teleſcope thoſe Novelties which Fame had begun to publiſh, but which the Learned would not admit, as they overturned all their Ideas. This Night proved fatal for the Syſtem of the Schools; and the entire Conformity which *Galileo* made theſe *Venetian* Lords obſerve between thoſe new Obſervations, and the Syſtem of *Copernicus*, began to bring that Syſtem into Credit.

The Objection which had before given the greateſt Perplexity to *Copernicus*, was the Difference of the Magnitude and Phaſes under which the Planets ought to appear, in approaching to, or receding from the Earth. *Copernicus* acknowledged, that this Objection was ſolid; and propheſied that theſe Differences would one Day be diſcovered. *Galileo* fulfilled that Prophecy; Thus the Objection is become a Proof, and the Endeavours to ruin that Hypotheſis by that Objection, ſerved only to give it a greater Approbation.

The ſecond Objection made to *Copernicus*, and afterwards to *Galileo*, was, that if the Earth runs thro' an Orbit of ſeveral Millions of Leagues, its Axis, always parallel to itſelf, ought always to anſwer to a particular Star, when the Earth is in *Libra*, and to another, ſix Months afterwards, when the Earth is in *Aries*, which muſt be diſtant from the former Star, as many Millions of Leagues as are in the Diameter of the Orbit; and yet we ſee the Axis of the Earth always turned, as well at one Time as another, towards a Point of the Heavens, diſtant two Degrees and ſome Minutes from the Polar Star.

This Objection gave *Copernicus* no Trouble, becauſe it is eaſy to perceive, that the Diſtance of the Stars from the Earth is immenſely great; that 20 or 30 Millions of Leagues ſeem not perceivable at that Diſtance; and that two Points of the Heavens towards which the Axis of the Earth revolves in the two Equinoxes, tho' they are really as diſtant one from the other, as the two Extremities of the Terreſtrial Orbit, appear to us as a Point only. Thus two Objects, at 40 or 50 Feet Diſtance one from the other, appear to us but as one, when we are a League or two off.

Galileo, who was as little perplexed with this Objection, as was his Maſter, ventured to propheſy upon it, and did it with the ſame Succeſs as *Copernicus* had foretold the future Solution of the firſt Difficulty.

'I don't deſpair (ſays the *Florentine* 'Aſtronomer) but that one Day or other, 'ſome Marks will be diſcovered in the 'fixed Stars, by the Means of which it 'will be known, in what conſiſts the An'nual Revolution; ſo that the Stars, as 'well as the Planets, and even the Sun 'itſelf, may be ſummoned into Court, to 'give Evidence of the Nature of our Mo'tion in Favour of the Earth.'

Flamſted, *Caſſini*, and *Hook*, the greateſt Men that we can quote, in Point of Aſtronomical Obſervations, have, for ſeveral Years together, taken the Pains to obſerve one While, one of the Stars which paſs thro' our Zenith, at another While the Polar Star: They have diſcovered, that as well the Vertical as the Polar, in its greateſt Elevation, ſeem indeed under the ſame Degree of its Circle, whether the Earth is in *Cancer* or *Capricorn*; but both the one and the other vary their Situations ſeveral Seconds.

The Stars have a ſtedfaſt Situation with regard to one another. If then, when they repaſs in the Meridian, they make with my Zenith, or with the Axis of the Earth, an Angle different from that which I have before obſerved, it is becauſe I have changed my Situation with the Earth, which is paſſed from one End of its Orbit to the other. Suppoſe that from the Terras of the Obſervatory at *Greenwich*, we ſee the Dome of *St. Paul*'s, thro' the two Apertures of the Sights of an Inſtrument; and that at ſome Paces diſtant, we fix the Inſtrument in a like, or rather parallel Situation with the former; we ſhall not then ſee the Dome thro' theſe Sights, we muſt give them a ſmall Impulſe to bring them back exactly over-againſt the Object. We know the Dome has not changed its Place; but its Removal under another Point of View, or under another Point of the Circle, proves the Obſerver's changing his Place. Who would not be apt to conclude from hence, that the Motion of the Earth makes a Part of Experimental Knowledge, and that it is a Matter of Fact? (See *Mag.* for 1745, p. 618, 619.)

A B C

As we have given a general Account of the Low-Countries *in our* MAGAZINES *for* June *and* July *laſt, p.* 236, 299; *and alſo particular Deſcriptions of thoſe Parts where the chief Scenes of Action have been during the preſent War,* (*ſee p.* 176, 177, &c.) *we ſhall here take Occaſion from the Orders ſaid to have been given to repair the Fortifications of* LIMBURGH, *to inſert the following* DESCRIPTION *of that* CITY, *and the* DUCHY *to which it belongs.*

D

THE Duchy of *Limburgh* is almoſt incloſed between the Biſhoprick of *Liege* and the Duchy of *Juliers*. (See the *Map* in our *Mag.* for *April*.) E

Its Extent South and North is about 35 Miles, and Weſt and Eaſt about 26.

It had heretofore Dukes of its own, but upon the Death of *Walrame* III. whom others call *Henry*, in 1285, *Adolph* ſold it to *John* Duke of *Brabant*, who pretended a Right to it, as deſcended from *Margaret* Daughter of *Henry* Duke of *Limburgh*, married in 1172 to *Godfrey* Duke of *Brabant*. In 1293, *Raynold* I. Duke of *Gelderland*, laid Claim to it, in Right of *Ermengarde* his Wife, Daughter of *Herman* late Duke of *Limburgh*: But he loſing the Battle of *Woring*, near *Cologne*, *June* 5, 1298, and being taken Priſoner, was forced to reſign his Right to *John* Duke of *Brabant*, to regain his Liberty; and from that Time the Dukes of *Brabant* have enjoyed it. It is in Right of that Title that the Houſe of *Auſtria* have held it, from the Time of the Emperor *Charles* V. till this Day. F G

It has excellent Mines of Iron, and one of Copper. The Earth is very fruitful in Wheat, Fruits and Fuel, but above all in Graſs and Water. The famous *Spa* in the Province of *Liege*, is not above three Leagues S. W. from *Limburgh*.

The chief Rivers here are,

1. The *Maeſe*, which runs thro' a little Part of this Country.

2. The *Geul*, which waſhes *Valkenburgh*, and falls into the *Maeſe*.

3. The *Weſer*, which watereth *Limburgh*, and runs into the *Maeſe* at *Liege*.

4. The *Berwine*, which waſhes *Dalem*, and falls into the *Maeſe* between *Weert* and *Maſtricht*.

This Province hath but five wall'd Towns, and about 120 Villages.

Limburgh is pleaſantly ſeated on a ſteep Rock, which overlooks all the Country round about: At the Bottom thereof runs the River *Weſer* almoſt round it, among ſeveral ſhady Woods. It is but a ſmall City, for it chiefly conſiſts of one broad ſhort Street: Neither is it conſiderable for its Beauty, the Buildings for the moſt Part being of Wood. But it is of no ſmall Conſequence for its Strength; for it is encompaſſed with a ſtrong Wall and a Trench, and the Acceſs to it, which is on the North Side over the River, is extremely difficult, lying all along upon the Edge of the Rock: From one Side thereof to the other, the Gate of the Town (over which are the Governor's Lodgings) ſpreads itſelf, and quite locks up and commands the whole Paſſage. Here was before a very ſtrong Caſtle. The *Dutch* took this City in 1632, but the *Spaniards* recover'd it again. In 1675 the *French* ſurprized it; and being forced to leave it in 1677, they deſtroy'd the Caſtle, which afterwards lay in Rubbiſh. It was taken by the Allies in 1704 for the Archduke *Charles*, then called by us King of *Spain*, (afterwards Emperor) and has ever ſince remained to him and his Daughter, the preſent Empreſs; but is the only Town of Conſequence the Houſe of *Auſtria* now enjoys in this Province. *Limburgh* ſtands 19 Miles almoſt E. of *Liege*, 22 S. E. of *Maſtricht*, and 16 S. W. of *Aken*.

Dalem is a ſmall, but ſtrong Town and Caſtle, on the River *Berwine*, with a large Territory depending upon it. *Henry* II. Duke of *Brabant*, took this Town, and united it to his Dominions. It is now ſubject to the *Dutch*, being reſtored to them by the *French* at the Peace of *Nimeguen*, after they had taken it, and demoliſhed the Fortifications. It ſtands 8 Miles N. E. of *Liege*,

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Liege, 9 S. E. of *Maestricht*, and 15 N. W. of *Limburgh*.

Valkenburg, or *Fauquemont*, is a ſtrong Town in *Limburgh*, on the River *Geul*, and ſubject to the *Dutch*, tho' ſaid to belong to the Biſhop of *Liege*. It is pretty large, and indifferently neatly built, as well as tolerably fortified. The Caſtle ſtands on a ſteep Rock, on the South of the Town, and is inacceſſible and impregnable to an Enemy that brings not a large Train of Artillery along with him. Yet in the Year 1672, upon the News of the *French* coming, it was immediately quitted. The *French* took it in 1676, and reſtored it in 1679, by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, having firſt demoliſhed the Fortifications. It ſtands 10 Miles E. of *Maeſtricht*, 19 N. E. of *Liege*, 12 W. of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, and 21 North of *Limburgh*.

Roldack is an old little Town and Caſtle, with the Title of a County, ſubject to the *Hollanders*. It ſtands 13 Miles E. of *Valkenburg*, and 5 N. of *Aken*.

Remborg is alſo a little Town, on the Borders of *Juliers*, and Territory of *Roldack*, from which it is diſtant about ſix Miles to the North.

Since the Battle of *Val*, the Quarters of the Allied Army have been chiefly in the Duchy of *Limburgh*.

Of the TARANTULA, *or* ITALIAN SPIDER, *the ſurprizing Effects of its* BITE, *and Manner of* CURE; *as related in the Hiſtory of the* Royal Academy of Sciences *at* Paris.

M. *GEOFFROY*, being returned from a Journey to *Italy*, has ſhewn the Academy ſome dead Tarantulas he brought with him. The Tarantula is a large Spider, with 8 Eyes, and as many Legs; but what is moſt ſingular in it, are two Horns, or Trunks, which it is continually moving, eſpecially when in Search of Food, whence M. *Geoffroy* conjectures them to be moveable Noſtrils. The Tarantula is not only found about *Tarentum*, from whence its Name is taken, and throughout *Apulea*, but alſo in ſeveral other Parts of *Italy*, and in the Iſland of *Corſica*; only theſe of *Apulea* are the moſt dangerous, tho' none are much ſo, but thoſe on the Plains, where the Air is conſiderably hotter than on the Mountains; and ſome even aſſert, that the Animal is never venomous, except in coupling Time. Soon after a Perſon has been bitten by a Tarantula, there enſues a very acute Pain in the Part, and ſome Hours after a Numbneſs; then he falls into a profound Sadneſs, Reſpiration grows difficult, the Pulſe weakens, the Sight becomes dim, and the Eyes look wild; at length, all Senſe and Motion are loſt, and the Patient dies, unleſs he be relieved. All the Help Phyſick affords, conſiſts in a few Operations on the Wound, with the Uſe of Cordials and Sudorificks; but another much furer, and more efficacious Remedy, which Reaſoning and Art would never have attained to, as being accidentally diſcovered, is *Muſick*.

When the Perſon bitten is left without Senſe and Motion, a Muſician tries different Tunes, till he meets with that whoſe Notes and Modulation ſuit the Patient, upon which a ſlight Motion or Tremor appears in his Body; then his Fingers begin to move in Cadence, then his Arms, Legs, and by Degrees his whole Body, till at laſt he riſes on his Feet, and falls a dancing, in which he continues, ſtill increaſing both in Activity and Strength. Some will even dance ſix Hours together without reſting; after this, the Perſon is put to Bed, and when he is judged ſufficiently recovered from his firſt Dance, they draw him out of Bed by the ſame Tune, for a new Dance. This Exerciſe holds ſeveral Days, 6 or 7 at moſt, till ſuch Time as the Patient finds himſelf fatigued, and unable to dance any longer, which is the Indication of his Cure; for ſo long as the Poiſon acts on him, he would dance, if they would let him, without any Diſcontinuance, till his Strength being utterly exhauſted, he ſhould die on the Spot.

When the Patient begins to find himſelf weary, he comes a little to his Senſes, and recovers as from a profound Sleep, without remembering any Thing of what paſt during his Acceſs, or Fit, not even his Dancing. The Patient thus recovered from his firſt Fit, is ſometimes entirely cured; if he be not, there remains a black Melancholy and Alienation of Mind upon him; he ſhuns the Sight of Man, and ſeeks for Water, and if he be not carefully watched, throws himſelf into the firſt River that falls in his Way. To the other Symptoms of this Diſeaſe muſt be added an Averſion for Black and Blue, and on the contrary an Affection for White, Red, and Green. If the Perſon do not die, the Fit returns at the Year's End, much about the Time when he was bitten, ſo that he muſt go to dancing again; ſome have had theſe periodical Returns, 20 or 30 Years running. Each Patient has his peculiar and ſpecifick Tune, but all the Airs or Tunes in general, are of very briſk Meaſure.

Thus much is atteſted by Perſons of the utmoſt Veracity, and was alſo confirmed to the Academy, not only by what Informations M. *Geoffroy* could procure in *Italy*, but alſo by the Letters of a Jeſuit of *Toulon* to *F. Gouye*, who related that he had ſeen an *Italian* Soldier bitten by a Ta-

rantula, dance ſeveral Days together. To Facts ſo very extraordinary 'tis no Wonder if a few Fables be added; ſuch, for Inſtance, as this, that the Patient is only affected ſo long as the Tarantula that bit him is alive, and that the Tarantula itſelf dances to the ſame Tune.

'Tis not unreaſonable to ſuppoſe with M. *Geoffroy*, that the Poiſon of the Tarantula may occaſion an extraordinary Tenſion of the Nerves, much greater than is ſuited to their reſpective Functions, and hence the Loſs of Memory, and Motion; but at the ſame Time, this Tenſion being equal to that of ſome Strings of an Inſtrument, puts the Nerves in Motion to a certain Tone, and obliges them to vibrate when ſtruck by the Undulations peculiar to that Tone; and hence the Cure by Muſick, for Motion being thus reſtored to the Nerves by a proper Mode, the Spirits are recalled, which before had almoſt entirely abandoned them.

It may perhaps be added with ſome Probability, and pretty much on the ſame Principles, that the Patient's Averſion for certain Colours ariſes from this, that the Tenſion of his Nerves, even out of the Fit, being ſtill different from its natural State, the Vibrations thoſe Colours occaſion in the Fibres of the Brain, are too contrary to their Diſpoſition, and make a Kind of Diſſonance therein, which is Pain.

Extract of a Letter from TRANSYLVANIA, *Auguſt* 22; *giving an Account of the terrible Miſchief lately done there by the* LOCUSTS.

THESE dreadful Creatures follow two Commanders, each of them, in Compariſon of the reſt of the Species, of an enormous Size. They move in two Columns; the firſt Places they invaded were the Territories of *Bellegiſch* and *Banoſze*, where they paſſed the Night. The next Morning they directed their Flight towards *Preſka*, *Maradick*, &c. and the Day following towards *Irriga*, where they have eat the Leaves, the Graſs, the Cabbages, the Melons, and Cucumbers, to the very Roots. Yeſterday they were in Motion towards *Schulium*, bending their Flight manifeſtly towards *Zealmo*, and the Places thereabouts. They continue in the Air, or, if one may uſe the Expreſſion, they march generally two Hours and a Half at a Time. They form a cloſe, compact Column, about 15 Yards deep, in Breadth about 4 Muſket Shot, and in Length near 4 Leagues; they move with ſuch Force, or rather Precipitation, that the Air trembles ſo as to ſhake the Leaves upon the Trees; and they darkened the Sky in ſuch a Manner, that when they paſſed over us I could not ſee my People at 20 Foot diſtance. Theſe Creatures fight with each other in their Camps, for when they remove we find Numbers of them half-flea'd, and many more without Wings or Feet.

P. S. At this Inſtant we have Notice, that two Swarms more are approaching, which, after having ſettled in the Neighbourhood of *Waroſch*, have returned back by *Nerraden* and *Jaſeck*, making a prodigious Buz or humming Noiſe as they paſſed.

Our Readers will be the leſs ſurpriz'd at this Account, when they have peruſed the following Paſſage from the Sieur BEAUPLAN's *Hiſtory of the* Ukraine.

AFTER the Flies, let us talk of Graſshoppers, or Locuſts, which are there ſo numerous, that they put me in Mind of the Scourge God ſent upon *Egypt*, when he would puniſh *Pharaoh*. I have ſeen this Plague for ſeveral Years one after another, particularly in 1645 and 1646. Thoſe Creatures do not only come in Legions, but in whole Clouds, five or ſix Leagues in Length, and two or three in Breadth, and generally come from towards *Tartary*, which happens in a dry Spring; for *Tartary*, and the Countries Eaſt of it, as *Circaſſia*, *Bazza*, and *Mingrelia*, are ſeldom free from them.

Theſe Vermin being drove by an Eaſt or South-Eaſt Wind, come into *Ukraine*, where they do much Miſchief, eating up all Sorts of Grain and Graſs; ſo that whereſoever they come, in leſs than two Hours they crop all they find, which cauſes great Scarcity of Proviſions; and if the Locuſts remain there in Autumn, and the Month of *October*, which is the Time when they die, after laying at leaſt 300 Eggs a-piece, which hatch next Spring if it be dry, then the Country is 300 Times worſe peſtered. But if it rains when they begin to hatch, they all die, and the Country eſcapes that Year, unleſs they come from other Parts. It is not eaſy to expreſs their Numbers, for all the Air is full and darkened; and I cannot better repreſent their Flight to you, than by comparing it to the Fleaks of Snow in cloudy Weather, drove about by the Wind; and when they alight upon the Ground to feed, the Plains are all covered, and they make a murmuring Noiſe as they eat, where in leſs than two Hours, they devour all cloſe to the Ground; then riſing, they ſuffer themſelves to be carried away by the Wind; and when they fly, tho' the Sun ſhines never ſo bright, it is no lighter than when moſt clouded.

In *June* 1646, having ſtaid two Months in a new Town, called *Novogrod*, where I

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was building a Citadel, I was aſtoniſhed to ſee ſo vaſt a Multitude; for it was prodigious to behold them, becauſe they were hatched there that Spring, and being as yet ſcarce able to fly, the Ground was all covered, and the Air ſo full of them, that I could not eat in my Chamber without a Candle, all the Houſes being full of them, even the Stables, Barns, Chambers, Garrets, and Cellars. I cauſed Cannon-Powder and Sulphur to be burnt, to expel them, but all to no Purpoſe; for when the Door was opened, an infinite Number came in, and the others went out, fluttering about; and it was a troubleſome Thing, when a Man went abroad, to be hit on the Face by thoſe Creatures, ſometimes on the Noſe, ſometimes the Eyes, and ſometimes the Cheeks, ſo that there was no opening one's Mouth, but ſome would get in. Yet all this was nothing, for when we were to eat, thoſe Creatures gave us no Reſpite; and when we went to cut a Bit of Meat, we cut a Locuſt with it; and when a Man opened his Mouth to put in a Morſel, he was ſure to chew one of them.

In ſhort, the wiſeſt Men were confounded to ſee ſuch innumerable Multitudes, which were ſuch as cannot be expreſſed; and they that would conceive it, ſhould have ſeen it as I did. After they had deſtroyed all that grew in the Country, for a Fortnight together, and having gathered Strength to fly farther, the Wind took them up, and carried them away, to do as much Miſchief in ſome other Place. I have ſeen them at Night, when they ſit to reſt them, that the Roads were four Inches thick of them, one upon another; ſo that the Horſes would not trample over them, but as they were put on with much laſhing, pricking up their Ears, ſnorting and treading very fearfully. The Wheels of our Carts, and the Feet of our Horſes, bruiſing thoſe Creatures, there came from them ſuch a Stink, as not only offended the Noſe but the Brain. I was not able to endure that Stench, but was forced to waſh my Noſe in Vinegar, and hold a Handkerchief dipped in it continually at my Noſtrils. The Swine feaſt upon them as a Dainty, and grow fat; but no body will eat of them ſo fattened, only becauſe they abhor that Sort of Vermin, that does them ſo much Harm.

Theſe Vermin increaſe and multiply thus: They generate in *October*; and with their Tails make a Hole in the Ground, and having laid 300 Eggs in it, and covered them with their Feet, they die, for they never live above ſix Months and an half; and tho' the Rains ſhould come then, it would not deſtroy the Eggs; nor does the Froſt, tho' never ſo ſharp, hurt them, but they continue till Spring, which is about *Mid-April*; when the Sun warming the Earth, they hatch and leap all about, being ſix Weeks before they can fly, without going far from the Place where they received Life; but when ſtronger, and that they can fly, they go wherever the Wind carries them.

If it ſhould happen, that the North Eaſt prevails when they firſt take their Flight, it carries them all into the *Black-Sea*; but if the Wind blows from any other Quarter, they go into ſome other Country to do Miſchief. But if the Rains fall when they begin to hatch, and continue but eight or ten Days, all the Eggs are loſt; and ſo in Summer eight or ten Days continual Rain kills all the Locuſts upon the Ground, for they cannot fly, and ſo the People are delivered from them. But if the Summer prove dry (which is moſt uſual) they are tormented with them till they die in *October*. This is what I have obſerved ſeveral Years in thoſe Parts concerning the Locuſts, which are as thick as a Man's Finger, and three or four Inches long.

Weſtminſter Journal, Sept. 12. N° 302.

Occaſion'd by the Sinking *of one of the* PIERS *of* WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.

THE *Foundation of God*, ſaith *St. Paul*, *ſtandeth*: But Experience hath every Day ſhewn us how weak is that of *Man*. We have preſent Inſtance of this in *Weſtminſter Bridge*, which particularly affects me as a *Weſtminſter Watchman*, and Author of the *Weſtminſter Journal*. That magnificent Fabrick, the Work of many Years, the Admiration of all Beholders, is *ſinking* under its own Weight; *ſinking* when we thought it juſt compleated, and expected every Month to have a free Communication over it between the Counties of *Middleſex* and *Surrey*: And yet, what makes the Phænomenon more wonderful, the *ſinking* Pier has had ſeveral Years given it to ſettle.

Weſtminſter Bridge being a National Work, we muſt look upon the Accident that has befallen it as a National Misfortune: But thoſe are more eſpecially concerned in it, who more immediately expected a Benefit from it. The Diverſions at *Vaux-Hall* are for this Seaſon over, and I have not ſeen them becauſe *Weſtminſter Bridge* has not been finiſhed. As I doubt not but there have been more People of my Mind, and who will continue ſo; Mr. *Tyers*, in the firſt Place, will be a great Sufferer, by having the Work of a Year or two more to be done, before we can viſit his Gardens without going by Water.

Mr. *Lee* at the *Bridge Foot*, on the *Surrey* Side, will alſo ſuffer: For being indulg'd the

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the Favour of letting his Customers walk over the *Bridge*, while their Dinners were preparing, and their Horses were regaling themselves in his Stables, he will find that this Accident, which must for some Time render the *Bridge* impassable, will retard him, during that Time, in his Project of getting an Estate.——But these are private Misfortunes, and small, when compared with that, which every Man must feel, when he reflects on the Failure of a *Foundation laid by the Publick*.

I must confess, that since I have lived at *Westminster*, I am grown very much out of Love with this Word *Sinking*. It was in *Westminster*, how many Years ago I forget, that the Church of *St. John's sunk*, very visibly, to the Surprize and Terror of all the pious People in the Parish: And it was in *Westminster*, about 30 Years ago, that his late Honour *invented* the *Sinking Fund*.—— I beg Pardon; I should rather have said *begot* it, because he called it *his own Child*. What can we infer from all this, except that *Westminster* is a very bad Place to lay Foundations in?

It may be suspected, by what I have said, that I am writing in Behalf of the *Watermen*, who have all pray'd that the *Bridge* might *sink* ever since it was begun. It is not a Fortnight ago, that coming in a *Boat*, by Day, thro' one of the Arches which rests on the *sinking Pier*, the Man who row'd me, with an Air of Triumph, shewed me the Defect that was then increasing. Tho' I did not apprehend it would then come to what we have since seen, I was glad when I thought myself past the Danger of its falling on me. King *James* I. suspected *London Bridge*, which has now stood about 120 Years since his Death, and had stood above 350 Years before he was born. But as to interesting myself in the *Watermen's* Cause, no Man could be further from it than myself, who was always pleased with this stupendous Work, which promised to be of equal Use and Magnificence.

How the Foundations of a *Bridge* could be laid, with any Certainty, when the Course of the River was not turned into another Channel, I must own I should have been at a Loss to guess, if I had not been told of *boring* a great Way down, and examining the Nature of the Soil: But this *Boring*, it now appears, is not an Operation to be depended on. It is like the *Poring* of a Secret Committee, which seldom looks far enough into the Affairs it meets upon. We are never sure, it seems, of our *Bottom*, and therefore must always build on precarious Foundations. The whole Earth, in the Opinion of some Philosophers, is but a Kind of Bridge, or Crust to the great Body of Waters included in it: And while we lay a Weight on the Surface, to carry us over an external Vein, we are never sure that we shall not break a Way into the mighty Gulph in the Center.

But in a Work on dry Ground, where Examination could be carried further than under the Water, and the Weight to be laid on was much less, one would have thought a better Judgment, by much, might have been form'd of what the Crust would in that Place bear, than could have been expected from a *subaqueous Boring*. How the Builders of *St. John's* therefore came to mistake, if they proceeded on any Rule, seems more strange than this Oversight in the Builders of *Westminster Bridge*; especially if we consider, which is a material Point, that the Church, above all Things, ought to have a *good Foundation*.

As I doubt not but the Misfortune of the new Stone-Bridge will occasion a most strict Examination of the several Parts of it, so I could wish that a Scrutiny, before it is too late, was made into our great *Money Bridge*, to see that all is safe at the Bottom of it.

If Abundance of People were to walk over *Westminster Bridge*, and therefore many Lives might be at once in Danger; how many more do at once trust for Support on this Bridge of the *Funds*, who must all drop at once if the *Foundations* of it should *sink*?——Let us look a little therefore at the *Piers* of it, just by Way of Caution, till it shall be thought proper to examine them strictly by Authority.

About the Beginning of the Reign of his late Majesty, three great Arches were compleated upon the Piers that were then standing, under the Names of the *Aggregate Fund*, the *South-Sea Fund*, and the *General Fund*. It was by uniting these under one common Covering, and making them passable together, (whereas they were before separate over different Channels or Drains) that the great Man, before-mentioned, formed his original Bridge of the *Sinking Fund*: For I must observe, that the Arches of this Political Bridge, like those of the *Stone Bridge* at *Westminster*, were originally intended to stand by themselves if there should be Occasion. But by making them all one common Structure, according to the great Man's Plan, the several Parts have a mutual Dependence and Bearing on each other. Thus we see also in *Westminster Bridge*, that the Sinking of *one Pier* will prove the Ruin of *two Arches*.

The *Pier of Salt* has been now built a great many Years, and they tell me, it hath hitherto pretty well borne its Part of the Burden. His Honour did indeed once express some Concern about it, and disen-

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gag'd it from its Bearings about a Year or two, ſubſtituting a Pier of Earth in the Room of it: But changing his Mind again, he let the whole Weight come down again upon the Salt, with the Addition of a new Stratum, conſiderably thick and heavy, at the Top. It ſtill bears even this new Burden that has been impoſed: But, to ſpeak without a Metaphor, if the Miſery of the Poor, and the Scarcity of Beef, continue to increaſe, the Uſe of *Salt* muſt of Neceſſity grow out of Faſhion, and this Part of the *Sinking Fund* muſt fail.

Soap and *Candles*, one would think, ſhould be but odd Materials to form a *Pier* in this Structure: They are very ſlippery and greaſy Commodities, which makes it a Rule, that a *Soap-Boiler* and a *Tallow-Chandler* ſhould not reproach each other with their Profeſſions. Yet the Weight borne by this *Pier* is very conſiderable in our grand Fabrick, and muſt be ſo while Cleanlineſs and Light are in good Repute and Faſhion: But Poverty drives many a Man abroad with a dirty Shirt, and ſends him to Bed when he comes home, in the Dark, or by Moonſhine. Beſides, we are told, that *dirty Work* is grown ſo much in Faſhion, among Perſons of high Condition, that the Reputation of *clean Hands* or *clean Linen* will, in a ſhort Time, be worth little or nothing. And as to *Light* for ſuch Work, the leſs there is of it the better; for tho' a great Man may think it *honourable* to be ſuſpected of doing it, he would not willingly be caught in the plain Fact, becauſe the Law has provided a Puniſhment.

As to the *Ladies*, it is certain they now love to have their Linen look as if it had been *tumbled*: And if the Gentlemen run into the Faſhion of being *dirty* too, I do not doubt but they will be imitated by the Fair Sex, who are alſo known already to have a great Affection for *Darkneſs*. Is not this Pier of our Bridge, therefore, in imminent Danger of *ſinking*?

We have another Pier of *Leather*, which ſeems to be a much more ſtable Subſtance than either of thoſe I have mentioned. But this too will be in Jeopardy, if our Imitation of the *French* ſhould proceed ſo far as to take up with their *wooden Shoes*. This Pier is alſo in Danger from extreme Poverty, becauſe there are ſome Nations, poorer than the *French*, who are obliged to go *bare-foot*, for Want of Money to buy Shoes, either of *Leather* or *Wood*.

The *Pier* of *Coffee*, *Tea*, *Chocolate*, and *Spices*, will, I am aſſured, grow ſtronger with the Luxury of People of Fortune; eſpecially being cemented, as it is, with a proper Quantity of *French* Wine, bought at an extravagant Price, and ſeveral other foreign Productions.

The *Pier* of *Surpluſſes*, from the Civil Liſt Revenues, and divers other Subſidies, appears, upon cloſe Inſpection, to be in a very mouldering Condition. But Workmen think it may be patch'd up with *Tobacco*, mixed up with a proper Quantity of *diſtill'd Waters*, and a little *Vinegar*.

A long dry Summer, it is obſerved, has been very often followed by a cold Winter: The *Pier* of *Coals* therefore may be thought in a hopeful Condition; and can be ſtrengthen'd, if needful, with a large Parcel of *Wire*, and a good Stiffening of the beſt *Starch*.

It would be inexcuſable in me, while I am blotting of *Paper*, if I forgot that one whole *Pier*, of large Dimenſions, conſiſts only of that Article, and *Stamps*. But in how good Condition ſoever this Part of the Structure may ſeem at preſent, there is great Danger of its *ſinking*, if a certain Project, ſaid to be concerted againſt the Liberty of the *Preſs*, ſhould take place; —— which Heaven and *H*——— avert!

Moſt of theſe *Piers*, with many others, are of old Standing: But I muſt mention two or three of new Conſtruction.

Glaſs is, doubtleſs, a Material of great Beauty, but at the ſame Time exceeding brittle in its Nature. However, the preſent Architect of the Bridge took it in his Head, about two Years ago, to erect a maſſy Pier all of that Compoſition, and to lay on it a new Arch of enormous Weight. It has not yet had half ſo long Trial as the *ſinking Pier* at *Weſtminſter Bridge*, and therefore we cannot pronounce abſolutely concerning its Sufficiency. But many People, who have ſurveyed it, and pretend to have Skill in Architecture, declare their Opinion, that if it does not *ſink*, it will certainly fly to Pieces.

Another odd Conceit, was to erect a new *Pier* upon *Coach-Wheels*, the whole Structure conſiſting of the ſame Materials. But this Part of the Bridge is thought to be in great Danger of having the Support ſlip from under it.

But the *lighteſt* of all the Schemes, on which notwithſtanding the greateſt Weight is laid, is a *Pier* built with a Compoſition of *Air* and *Sun-beams*, properly confined within Frames of Wood, and tranſmitted thro' Mediums of Glaſs. This Invention, which yet ſtands, pleaſes ſo well, that I am told it is intended to erect another *Pier* of the ſame Materials in the approaching Winter. The only Obſtruction is from a Sort of *ſelfiſh People*, who ſteal away the Glaſs Mediums, and place Boards or Maſons Work in the Room of them; which prevents the extracting a ſufficient Quantity of the two volatile Ingredients.

As I have ſome Hopes, that the *proper*

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Surveyors will examine the whole *Fabrick* thoroughly at their next Meeting, I shall not presume to anticipate their Work by any further Remarks of mine; but shall conclude with observing, that the *Bridge of* PUBLICK CREDIT is of much greater Consequence than even that of *Westminster*.

A

The following Extract from a Treatise on the Method of improving barren Lands, published here some Years ago by Dr. BLACKWELL, *a* Scotchman, *who was lately executed for a Plot in* Sweden, *(see, p.* 347.*) cannot fail of being entertaining to our Readers, and may prove useful to many of them.*

B

Sæpe etiam steriles incendere *profuit* agros,
Atque levem stipulam *crepitantibus* urere *flammis.* Virg. Geor. Lib. I.

MOST of the barren Lands in the North, are either of a dry or a wet Nature; the first is generally covered with long Heath, and the last with Bent; which is a Species of Rushes shaped like the Blade C of a small Sword, without any visible Pith in it. Under the Heath lies a black dry Mould for one Foot deep, like what are called Heaths in the South of *England*, and under it a black stony Gravel; under the Bent or Rushes, the Soil is of a dark hazel Colour (like what they call the *Moors*, or the *Meers*, in the North of *England*) for five Foot deep, and then stony. D

The Manner they improve these Lands is thus——The Summer before the Ground is ploughed up, they set Fire to the Heath, and burn it down to the Surface of the Ground; the next Spring they plough up the Land in large Furrows, with Oxen, and the Middle of Summer they gather some of the Turf into Heaps, about two Barrows full in each Heap, on the Tops of the E Ridges, the Distance of a Pole between the Heaps, which they set Fire to. These Heaps light the other Turf that is not gathered in Heaps, which continues burning all the rest of the Summer with very little Help; and if the Weather proves dry, it will keep burning great Part of the Winter.

Next Spring they plough it up, and generally sow it with Oats, which grow very F rank, notwithstanding they cut them twice to hinder it. These Oats are used for Seed-corn to other Lands. The second Year they sow it with Beans or Barley, and the third with Pease, when they lay it down without any Grass-Seeds for Pasture, or Meadow, that turns to exceeding good Account; for that Ground, like most other G Ashes, produces the small white wild Clover in great Plenty, instead of Brakes, Heath, *&c.* which it bore before.

After the same Manner they burn their boggy Lands, or Moors, when they are drained.

This Method of burning Land differs much from what is called *devonshiring* here, which rarely produces more than three Crops; and will never make good Pasture or Meadow after, unless there be twice the Value of the Land laid out in fresh Manure. The Reason of which I take to be this —— The Ground they generally denshire, is cold, wet, sour Clay, over-run with Rushes and Weeds, and seldom has a Coat of Mould or Loam above an Inch thick, half of which is ploughed up with the denshire Plough, and burnt to serve as a Manure for the Clay, which lasts not above two or three Years at most. In this Time, all the Salts of the Ashes are exhausted, and they themselves buried so low under the Clay, that they cannot produce that Fermentation in the Ground which is requisite for Vegetation; and as the Farmers term it, the very Heart of the Ground is quite wore out.

The Nature of the Soil is not the only Thing to be regarded, but its Depth, and what Soil is underneath it;---for Instance, the best Soil, if it be not above one Foot deep, and has under it a stiff Clay, is not near so fertile as a leaner Soil of greater Depth, that lies on a warm Limestone Sand or Gravel, thro' which the superfluous Water may descend, and not stagnate on the Clay, to chill the tender Roots of the Plants.

Where there is too much Water (which is generally the Case of all clayey Grounds) it hurries the terrestrial Matter thro' the Vessels of the Plant so fast, that it has not Time to lay hold of it, for Water is not the Matter that composes vegetable Bodies; it is only the Agent that conveys the Matter to them, and distributes it to their several Parts for Nourishment.

Indeed Matter of itself is altogether sluggish and inactive, and would eternally remain so, did not Water, Air, or Fire, fetch it forth, and send it up to the Plants for Nourishment.

The great Dr. *Boerhaave* insisted strongly, that Fire was the first Mover and Cause of Fluidity in other Bodies, as Air, Water, *&c.* Without it, he thought the Atmosphere itself would fix into one solid Mass; but our greater Sir *Isaac Newton* set aside this Theory of Fluidity, and substituted a new one, *viz.* the great Principle of Attraction.

I cannot leave this Chapter without taking a particular Notice of the great Genius at the Head of it, to whom I imagine the *North Britons* are indebted for their Method of burning barren Land; the Passage is, that he often found the Burning of barren Lands

Lands of great Service, and alſo the Burning of the Rubbiſh or Weeds that grow on ſuch Grounds. Then, after his inimitable Beauty, he deſcribes the Effects that Burning has on barren Lands, which he ſays cures all the Diſeaſes that ſuch Grounds are ſubject to. *Berſman*, who copied *Virgil*, ſays, that the Diſeaſes of Land generally proceed from four Cauſes; *viz.* Leanneſs, from Want of Aliment; Sliminеſs, from Exceſs of Moiſture; Cloſeneſs, which keeps the Seed pent up; and Laxity, which gives too eaſy an Admiſſion to Heat and Cold. *Virgil* makes Burning cure all theſe, for he ſays it removes the Leanneſs, conſumes the Sliminеſs, opens the Cloſeneſs, and ſhuts up the Laxity.

Moſt, if not all, the Tranſlators and Commentators on *Virgil* are againſt me, and ſuppoſe that *Virgil* meant only the burning a little Stubble on the Ground; but I am inclined rather to think, that the Improvement *Virgil* deſigned for barren Lands in this Place, was burning both the Land and the Stubble, as appears by the Benefit he ſuggeſts, in the Verſes already quoted, accruing to the Land; for they plainly ſhew, that *Virgil* intended burning the Land, his Reaſoning there, and the Advantages he imagines, not being in the leaſt to be accounted for by the burning a little Stubble. They all, or moſt of them, render it *light Stubble*, which I would tranſlate *light Heath, Furz, Bent, Brakes*, or *Weeds*, in order to make *Virgil* ſpeak like a Man of Senſe and a Farmer.—How can light Stubble be produced from barren Lands? Which is contrary to *Virgil*'s Meaning in all his *Georgicks*; neither can it with any Reaſon be ſuppoſed, that barren Lands produce any Stubble, at leaſt not ſo much, as that the burning of it could be of any Service to ſuch Land; nor could the Land itſelf be burnt by burning the Stubble, or, indeed, by any other Method, after having been ſo lately ploughed, becauſe by breaking into ſmall Pieces, it would put out any Fire that could be contrived for the burning it.

I once told a Farmer, that the beſt Way to improve his barren Land, was to burn the Stubble that grew on it. Yes, ſaid he, I believe it would, if you can catch any Stubble on it. But Meaſter, adds he, I'll tell you a Thing more wonderful than that, of a Yew-Tree in our Church-yard, that bows its Head whenever it hears the Clerk ſay, *Amen*. This Repartee from the Farmer made me examine a little more, in what Senſe *Virgil* and *Columella* apply the Word *barren* to Land; which I find is rarely or never done by either of them to Land that has been ſowed, eſpecially when they are inſtructing the Farmer: I likewiſe find that *Virgil* uſes the Word, which they tranſlate *Stubble*, frequently to ſignify the whole Stalk either of Corn or Graſs before they are cut, which exactly correſponds with my Reading; and the crackling Flames which they apply to Stubble, is a better Epithet for Heath, Broom, Brakes, *&c.* becauſe they make twice the Crackling that Stubble does.

I am apt to believe that ſome of our learned Tranſlators, eſpecially Mr. *Dryden*, would have rendered *Virgil* of general Uſe to the Farmer, had they been a little more converſant in Huſbandry, which would have convinced them, that *Virgil* was equally to be admired for his great Judgment in Huſbandry, as the exquiſite Harmony of his Numbers.

But to return to Denſhiring—Moſt Farmers who denſhire now, generally put it off to the laſt three Years of their Leaſes, in which they act very wiſely in reſpect of themſelves, becauſe they can make nothing of it after three Crops, ſo that it lies quite neglected ever after; making good the *Spaniſh* Proverb of *throwing the Rope after the Bucket*, or, as we expreſs it, *the Helve after the Hatchet*, to the great Loſs of the Landlord, who never can lett it for near the former Rent.

If Farmers are under a Neceſſity of denſhiring for Want of Dung, I would adviſe them to come nearer the Method of burning barren Lands in *North Britain*, and plough up the Turf they deſign to burn at leaſt two or three Inches thick, which will only require a little longer Time to dry, and a ſmall Trouble more to burn, for which it will pay ſeven-fold.

By burning the Ground two Inches thick, there will be 200 Load of Aſhes to an Acre; and by burning it three Inches deep, there will be 400 Load to an Acre; which may be burnt in a Clamp, if the Ground be ſtiff; if not, it will be better to burn it in Heaps.

Some ACCOUNT *of Dr.* ALEXANDER BLACKWELL.

THIS unhappy Man was the Son of Dr. *Blackwell*, a very eminent and learned Divine in *North-Britain* †; and ſo greatly

† *Others ſay, he was a Man of mean Parts, and but little Learning, and a Miniſter of the Kirk. A Pamphlet, under the Title of* A Genuine Copy of a Letter from a Merchant in *Stockholm, ſays, his Father was a Shopkeeper at* Aberdeen, *of mean Extraction, and a Man*

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greatly did he value his Son's Genius, that he undertook at firſt the Care of his Education, who ſo far anſwered the Hopes of his Father, that before he was 15, he had acquired an extraordinary Knowledge of the *Latin* and *Greek* Languages: At 16, his Father ſent him to a Univerſity, to compleat his Studies; where he purſued them ſo cloſely, that in a ſhort Time he was A greatly diſtinguiſhed, both in Reſpect to his underſtanding the Claſſicks, and other uſeful Learning: And tho' the *French* was no Part of the Learning required from the Student where he reſided, yet he neglected not to make himſelf Maſter of that Tongue.

Notwithſtanding the Credit he had gained B in the Univerſity, he could not be prevailed upon to continue there, after he thought himſelf ſufficiently qualified for Buſineſs. In ſhort, no ſooner did he believe it, but his Mind immediately ran upon ſeeing the World, and ſo ſtrong was his Deſire, that, whatever his Friends could ſay to the contrary, he left the Univerſity before he had taken any Degree in either of the learned C Profeſſions. In Fact, he went away ſo privately, that his Friends knew not what was become of him, until after his Arrival in *London*; and thither he ſteered his Courſe, with a View, as he ſaid, to gain further Experience, by converſing with the Living.

Mr. *Blackwell* being thus embarked in the World, and that before he was 21, D gave himſelf very little Time for cool Reflection, as to what might be the Conſequence of his leaving the Univerſity in ſo abrupt a Manner. To be plain, he attended to nothing more at firſt, than that of ſeeing the different Curioſities that are to be met with in ſo famous a City as *London*.—But a Man cannot ſee different Places without great Expences; and as he brought from *Scotland* very little Money, he was ſoon E made ſenſible that it would not laſt long; and that if he neglected to get into Buſineſs before the Money was ſpent, he might be expoſed to great Difficulties. Theſe Conſiderations put him upon ſeriouſly thinking of it, and ſoon after he met with an Employ.

Mr. *Wilkins*, an eminent Printer in *London*, having Occaſion for a Man of Letters F to correct the Preſs, took him into his Service. The Truſt committed to his Charge, he executed with the utmoſt Care and Fidelity; and his Manner of correcting the Proofs was ſo very exact, that he highly pleaſed Mr. *Wilkins*, and his Authors: And at the ſame Time, he made it Part of his Study to get an Inſight into the noble Art and Myſtery of Printing, which he in ſome Meaſure accompliſhed. Beſides, he gained the Friendſhip of ſeveral Gentlemen that were great Encouragers of Learning. Next he had the good Fortune to meet with a virtuous Gentlewoman, the Daughter of a worthy Merchant, with whom he intermarried, and received with her a handſome Portion, which induced him to quit the Poſt he enjoyed under Mr. *Wilkins*; and they parted very friendly.

As the Gentleman was out of Buſineſs, and had by the Means of his Wife's Fortune good Store of Money in his Pocket, he ſoon expreſſed a longing Deſire to ſee foreign Countries; or, to uſe his own Words, to ramble abroad; for he has latterly confeſſed, that his Temper was ſuch, that he could not long be contented in a Place: And therefore to indulge it, and likewiſe to ſatisfy what he ſo much deſired, he went over to *France*; and when he had ſeen all that was curious there, he paſſed thro' *Flanders* into *Holland*, and from thence he proceeded into ſome Parts of *Germany*; and thus he ſpent near 3 Years in travelling, or rather rambling from Place to Place; and the only Advantage he gained by it, as far as I could learn, was that of learning two Languages, which before he was unacquainted with; however, at laſt, he was as much tired with rambling and travelling up and down, as before he was fond of it; and that cauſed him to think of his Wife, and returning to *London*, where he ſoon after ſafely arrived.

Now his rambling Inclinations ſubſided, and his Thoughts were taken up in conſidering how to get into Buſineſs, that he might provide for his Family; for he plainly ſaw, that what was left of his Wife's Fortune would not laſt long; and as his Affairs were thus ſituated, his Mind ſoon ſuggeſted to him that of Printing. This he communicated to his Friends, which they greatly approved of; and ſhortly after, he hired a Houſe in the *Strand*, and ſet up for himſelf: But he had not long followed the Buſineſs, before an Action was brought againſt him in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, becauſe he had not ſerved an Apprenticeſhip to it. Upon the Trial, the Jury found a Verdict againſt him; and other Diſappointments enſued, till at laſt a Commiſſion of Bankruptcy iſſued againſt him.

of no Letters; that this Alexander, *his Son, ſtudied Phyſick under the great* Boerhaave *at* Leyden, *and took his Degree of Doctor there; that his going to* Sweden *was owing to his getting acquainted with a* Swediſh *Nobleman in the Ambaſſador's Retinue at the* Hague; *that he married a Gentleman's Daughter in the Neighbourhood of* Aberdeen; *with ſeveral other Things inconſiſtent with this Account, which ſeems to be the moſt genuine.*

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him. And to compleat his Ruin, one of his Creditors arrested and sent him to Prison, and there he remained for near two Years, in a very helpless Condition.

These Misfortunes, instead of casting Mrs. *Blackwell* into Despair, had quite a contrary Effect upon her; for she instantly used her utmost Endeavours, by her Labour and Industry, to extricate herself and her Husband out of the Difficulties they were fallen into; which she happily succeeded in. She had, naturally, a fine Genius for Drawing and Painting; and being informed an *Herbal* was much wanted, she drew from the Life several of the Physical Plants, &c. These were shewed to Sir *Hans Sloane*, Dr. *Mead*, Dr. *Andree*, and other eminent Physicians, who were well pleased with what she had done, and encouraged her to proceed in the Undertaking, which she accordingly did; and some Time after she procured her Husband's Liberty.

Mr. *Rand*, an eminent and learned Apothecary, and one of the Heads of that Company, who had the Care of their Physick-Garden, also greatly promoted the Undertaking: It was thro' his Advice, that Mrs. *Blackwell* took a House over-against the Company's Garden at *Chelsea*; whereby she had an Opportunity of receiving the Plants, Flowers, &c. fresh out of the Garden, from Time to Time, as she wanted them.—The Encouragement she met with, induced her to proceed yet further; for she not only did the Drawings with her own Hands, but she also engraved them on Copper-Plates; and, where they were desired, she likewise coloured them: The Part her Husband acted in the Undertaking, was to explain their Uses in several Languages, in order to make them acceptable Abroad; and, from the Produce of what arose thro' their Labours, they maintained their Family in a very genteel Manner.

Mrs. *Blackwell* was so much regarded during her Residence at *Chelsea*, that she was often visited by Persons of the highest Quality, who expressed their Admiration at her Performances: And it must be acknowledged, to the Honour of the most eminent Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries in *London*, that, whilst she was engaged in the Work, they shewed her many Marks of their Favour and Encouragement: Nor did the Physicians stop there; for, upon publishing the first Volume, she was permitted in Person to present to the College of Physicians one of them: In short, that learned Body so greatly approved of it, that they not only made her a handsome Present, but also gave her an ample Testimonial in Writing, of their Approbation of her Work.

As Mr. *Blackwell* had met with ill Success in the Business of a Printer, he gave over all Thoughts of entering upon it again; but, as he was an Enemy to Idleness, some Part of his Leisure Hours he spent in the Study of Physick; other Part in that of further informing himself in the most useful Arts and Sciences; and in his Speculations he formed different Schemes for the better improving barren Lands, which led him to write the Treatise upon Agriculture, &c. The Treatise he did not compleat before he left *Chelsea*; yet his Abilities began to be so well known, that he was consulted upon several difficult Points, and received handsome Presents for his Advice.

However, after Mrs. *Blackwell* had compleated her Work, he began to be tired of *Chelsea*, and nothing could please him, but removing from thence; and what did he do? why! retired to a Place where he was unknown, insomuch that he would inevitably have been out of Business again, had not a Friend accidentally recommended him to the late Duke of *Chandos*. His Grace, upon conversing with Mr. *Blackwell*, so much approved of what he proposed, that he took him into his Service, and constituted him Superintendant of his Works at *Cannons*. It was whilst he was in the Duke's Service, that he finished and published the Treatise before-mentioned, which was received with great Applause; tho', in the End, it proved very unfortunate to him.

The *Swedish* Ambassador had one of the Books put into his Hands, which he sent to his Court; where, upon perusing it, the same was so much liked, that the Ambassador had Directions to engage Mr. *Blackwell* in the *Swedish* Service; and the Terms offered were accepted by him, which caused him to quit the Duke's Service, and repair to *Stockholm*.

His Wife, and one Child that he had by her, remained in *England*, under a Promise that he would, in Case he succeeded in what he went about, send for her. In the mean Time, Mr. *Blackwell* was, as Fame says, extremely well received by the *Swedish* Prime Minister; who was so greatly pleased with him, that he entertained him in his House, and procured him a handsome Pension from the Crown. At length it so fell out, that the King of *Sweden* was taken very ill, and as the Report ran, was in Danger of losing his Life. Mr. *Blackwell* being informed of it, was permitted to prescribe for his Majesty. The Remedy had so good an Effect, that the King owed, as it was said, his Recovery to it; and that gained Mr. *Blackwell* so much Reputation, that his Majesty, as I am informed, was graciously pleased to make him one of his Physicians in ordinary; and from thence he was stiled Dr. *Blackwell*.

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All this Time Mrs. *Blackwell* continued in *England*, and at Times received some Remittances from her Husband; and she intended, very soon, to have followed him to *Sweden*, had he not suffered Death, as has been related *.

* *See* Magazine *for* Auguſt, *Page* 312, 313. A

A ſurprizing Account, if true, of a petrified City, which ſome Years ago was the Subject of much Converſation.

MEMORIAL *of* CASSEM AGA, *the* Tripoli *Ambaſſador, at the Court of* Great Britain, *concerning the* Petrified City *in* Africa, *two Days Journey South from* Ouguela, B *and ſeventeen Days Journey from* Tripoli *by Caravan to the South Eaſt.*

AS one of my Friends deſired me to give him in Writing an Account of what I knew touching the petrified City, I told him what I had heard from different Perſons, and particularly from the Mouth of one Man of Credit, who had been on the Spot; C that is to ſay,

That it was a very ſpacious City, of a round Form, having great and ſmall Streets therein, furniſhed with Shops, with a vaſt Caſtle magnificently built; that he had ſeen there ſeveral Sorts of Trees, the moſt Part Olives and Palms, all of Stone, and of a blue or rather Lead Colour.

That he ſaw alſo the Figures of Men in D a Poſture of exerciſing their different Employments; ſome holding in their Hands Stuffs, others Bread; every one doing ſomething, even Women ſuckling their Children, and in the Embraces of their Huſbands, all of Stone.

That he went into the Caſtle by three different Gates, tho there were many more, E where he ſaw a Man lying upon a Bed Stone.

That there were Guards at the Gates, with Pikes and Javelins in their Hands: In ſhort, that he ſaw in this wonderful City many Sorts of Animals, as Camels, Oxen, Horſes, Aſſes, Sheep, and Birds, all of Stone, and the Colour above-mentioned †.

The Account of the ſubterraneous City (*See* Magazine *for* Auguſt, *Page* 311) F ſuppoſed to have been buried by the Eruptions of Mount *Veſuvius*, having raiſed the Curioſity of the Public, the following authentic Account of the laſt great Eruption, will not, we hope, be diſagreeable to our Readers.

EXTRACT *from the natural Hiſtory of Mount* Veſuvius, *tranſlated from the Original* Italian, *compoſ'd by the Royal Academy of Sciences at* Naples, *by Order of the King of the* Two Sicilies, *in* 12*mo*, London, *containing* 239 *Pages, and Cuts.*

THE firſt memorable Eruption, of which we have any diſtinct Account, is that which happened in the Reign of *Titus*, A. D. 79. Of this *Pliny* the younger, whoſe Uncle periſhed by his Curioſity on this Occaſion, has given us a particular Relation ‖. *Suetonius*, in his Life of *Titus*, and the Hiſtorians of that Age, mention it; and the Poets ſpeak of it in a very expreſſive Manner. It is highly probable, that, on this Occaſion, the Face of *Veſuvius* underwent ſome remarkable Change.

Since that Time to the preſent there have happened ſeveral ſucceſſive Eruptions. The Eruption in 1631 was one of the moſt dreadful that ever happened, and has left behind it Marks of its Fury, which are viſible to the preſent Age. The red-hot Stones, and other fiery Subſtances which it threw out, burnt up Trees, deſtroy'd all the neighbouring Villages, and ſet the Country in a Flame. Seven Villages were entirely ruin'd by the Torrent of liquify'd Fire, and near ten thouſand Perſons periſhed either by the Aſhes or the Flames. Since that Time the Inflammations have been more frequent, but in Return they have been much leſs violent and deſtructive.

The Eruption of 1730 made a ſenſible Alteration in the Summit of the Volcano; for a great Quantity of Combuſtible and liquid Matter, ſettling near the Mouth of it, rendered the Top much higher and more pointed than it was before. The Flames were much brighter and livelier than uſual, and roſe into the Air to a prodigious Height; but the fiery Torrent which deſcended on the Slope of the Mountain, made no great Progreſs. The chief Damage ſuſtained aroſe from the burning Cinders, that ſet fire to a large Wood in the Diſtrict of *Ottajano*, North of *Veſuvius*, which would have been entirely conſumed, if, by

* *As to the Nature of his Plot, there is no certain Account, nothing of the Doctor's Trial having been publiſhed. Some ſay it was to ſet aſide the Succeſſion, and others to remove Count* Teſſin *and the* French *Party from the Adminiſtration. The Papers ſay he was put to the Torture ſeveral Times, which he endured with great Conſtancy; and that when he was beheaded, he met Death with Calmneſs and Reſolution.*

† *Some Interpreters think, that* Lot's *Wife, ſtanding ſtill in her Flight from* Sodom *was overtaken by the nitrous and ſulphureous Storm, and petrify'd; and that that is the Meaning of the* Hebrew *Phraſe, vulgarly rendred,* became a Pillar of Salt.

‖ *Lib.* vi. *Epiſt* 16. 20.

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cutting down trees, a ſtop had not been put to the progreſs of the flames.

Since the eruption of 1730 to 1737 the antient baſin on the top of mount *Veſuvius* conſtantly emitted ſmoke, often intermix'd with flames, which ſymptoms for 3 or 4 months became ſtill more violent, and an uninterrupted ſmoke with bright flames A daily increaſed; and on *May* 15, 1737, the volcano threw out red-hot ſtones, and a torrent of liquefy'd matter deſcended from its mouth. *May* 19, the thick and black ſmoke that iſſued darken'd the air, and mounted to a ſurprizing height; the mountain made a roaring noiſe that was echo'd from the adjacent hills. Through this gloom a prodigious quantity of ſtones and B rocky ſubſtances, red-hot, were hurl'd in the air to an amazing height, and fell down with a dreadful noiſe along the ſides of the mountain. The next day the ſtorm of burning ſtones and cinders became more furious, and in ſpite of the ſun, the flames appeared through the ſmoke as bright as rockets in a dark night. Towards the evening the tempeſt grew more and more outrageous, at- C tended with an inundation of burnt ſtones, pumice and aſhes; the fire of the ſummit increaſed, by the continued falling of the parts of the cavity into the gulph beneath. About two o'clock the mountain gave a peal aſtoniſhing beyond the loudeſt thunder, which appeared afterwards to be a rent or crack in the ſouth-weſt ſide, and flam'd moſt violently, and about 8 diſcharged a fiery torrent, D which deſcended with a great rapidity, but ſoon after ſlacken'd its progreſs, and loſt its fiery aſpect. This aperture broke out at 11 at night with a ſtorm more violent than before, diſcharging ſtones of a large ſize, and a more impetuous fiery torrent. The whole mountain ſeem'd on fire, on account of the flames, and their reverberation from the E darkneſs of the ſmoke that ſurrounded it, when it gave a ſudden crack as if falling into ruins, and the noiſe continued ſome moments, attended with a violent earthquake, which obliged the people to quit their houſes, and fly in crowds to ſome place of ſafety. The torrent of fire fill'd a great part of the flat call'd the *Terra Plana*, which may be reckon'd as the baſis of *Veſuvius*, making F an inundation of 500 feet long, and 300 wide, where it ſettled for ſome hours, till being puſh'd forward by new ſupplies, it fell down into the vallies, where it divided itſelf into ſeveral branches, the principal of which, near 30 feet wide, deſtroy'd ſeveral plantations of trees. Another branch, tho' leſs, yet more violent, fell into ſome vineyards, where it formed a kind of burning lake, and conti- G nuing its progreſs, deſtroy'd ſome country ſeats, and a bridge, and broke into a chapel, where its very exhalations conſumed all the ſacred ornaments. Theſe torrents, or *Lavanghi*, as the *Italians* call them, determin'd their courſe in about ſix hours. During this time the top of *Veſuvius* ejected violent flames, with ſhowers of burnt ſtones and cinders. On the 24th, after a long exploſion of lightenings uſual on theſe occaſions, the fire ſeem'd to abate, and the 27th the flame ſenſibly ſubſided, tho' the ſmoke was whirl'd out as violently and as high as ever, but its blackneſs conſiderably decreaſed; on the 29th the fire totally diſappear'd, and from thence to *June* 5th there ſtill iſſued a great quantity of ſmoke, but of a pale and whitiſh colour. *June* 5 and 6 fell great rains, which occaſion'd the *Lavanghi*, tho' ſeemingly extinct, to exhale ſo thick a ſmoke, as to hinder diſtinguiſhing objects, and by its ſulphureous and noxious quality, to wither the leaves of trees, and blaſt the young fruits. The fire of theſe torrents preſerv'd its fierceneſs outwardly till *May* 25, when the ſurface being expoſed to the air began to cool, the heat retiring to the heart of the *Lavanghi*, where it continued about a month ſo † intenſe, that, when open'd half a foot, a ſtick introduc'd into the aperture took fire inſtantly.

As to the natural cauſes of volcanos, and their dreadful effects, our virtuoſi of *Naples* obſerve that their country abounds with ſulphur, bitumen, nitre, alum, vitriol and ſalts of every kind, beſides more exalted minerals, as is evident from its frequent hot ſprings, and innumerable places where thoſe minerals appear on the earth's ſurface. And that theſe ſubſtances are eaſily accenſible, is well known to the leaſt verſ'd in chemiſtry, and further demonſtrable by the heat of our mineral baths, and the flames that frequently iſſue from the earth near their ſprings. It is not to be queſtioned then, that the *Neapolitan* ſoil is full of the ſeeds, or firſt principles of fire, which having increaſed, and amaſſed themſelves in ſome particular place, have, by the means of ſome internal motion, taken fire, and ſplit the upper ſtratum that confined it, to give vent to its rage, with all the violent phenomena of volcanos.

In imitation of this operation of nature, the chemiſts have contrived their *Aurum fulminans*; and the celebrated *Lemery* made an artificial volcano, by a paſte, compoſed of equal quantities of ſuphur and ſteel-duſt, mixt up with a little water. This he bury'd in the earth at a proper depth, and in about 9 hours the ground began to ſwell, and open'd in ſeveral places, from which iſſued a hot and ſulphureous ſmoke, ſucceeded

† The gentlemen made ſeveral experiments to aſcertain the degree of heat, which exceeded what they could procure by common fire.

in

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in a few minutes by flames. But however ſubject the ſoil of *Naples* be to heat and inflammation, our authors politically remark, that this ſhould not cauſe an averſion to the climate, ſince it is to that fiery nature of the earth, that the *Neapolitans* are indebted for the fertility of their lands, the purity and wholeſomeneſs of their air and water, the virtue and efficacy of their ſprings and baths, and for all thoſe advantages which render *Naples* the moſt agreeable and healthy country in *Europe* *.

An Enquiry into the Nature of the PASSIONS, *and the Manner in which they are repreſented by the Tragick Poets, particularly with reſpect to Jealouſy; including ſome Obſervations on* SHAKESPEAR'S OTHELLO.

Et quia amant ſemper, quod timet, eſſe putat.
OVID.

IT is a very common Objection, and one which we find frequently inſiſted upon by moſt of our *Criticks*, that POETS are apt to exaggerate all *Paſſions*, when they come to repreſent them in *Tragedy*, and ſtrain them to ſuch a Degree, that the Perſons they draw, ceaſing to be Men diſtemper'd in their Minds, act like Monſters, that by a kind of Enchantment are become Furies. But when we come to conſider Things more cloſely, we ſhall find this a Charge not eaſily maintained; for when once any Paſſion gains the deſpotic Empire of the human Breaſt, there follows ſuch a Series of wild and irrational Actions, as ſingly taken, would argue the Man abſolutely mad that committed them. But becauſe numbers are actuated by their Paſſions as well as he, it is agreed, that a Series of intemperate Actions ſhall not be eſteemed a Proof of *Madneſs*, but ſerve only to ſhew that a Man has very *ſtrong Paſſions*. This is abſurd enough indeed, but ſo it is, as we ſee and know from daily Experience.

Amongſt theſe, I know of none that when it has uſurped the Throne of Reaſon, acts with ſuch tyrannical Rage and Licence as *Jealouſy*. It is for this Reaſon, that whenever Poets attempt to paint a Man under its Influence, they ſeldom regard his *Rank*, his *Character*, or his *Temper*; but confounding all Rules of Decency and Decorum, ſhew him, however great or elevated in his Station, as brutal as one of the loweſt Mob, forgetting what is *due* to *himſelf*, or to the Perſon who is the Object of his *Jealouſy*, fixing his Thoughts wholly upon the real or the ſuppoſed Injury, and in Conſequence of his fixing them, blind to all Rules of Behaviour, and loſt to all Senſe of Reaſoning, all Capacity of reflecting, or comparing his Actions with his Duty. Neither are they reſtrained from this by any Conſideration of the Manners they have given him before he is ſuppoſed to be infected with this Diſeaſe of the Mind; if he was mild and gentle, they make no Scruple of changing him in an Inſtant into a Creature fierce and cruel; if remarkable for Calmneſs and Circumſpection, they ſhow him harſh and violent in a Moment; if not only courteous, but ceremonious in his Demeanour, they make him appear not barely blunt, but ſurly, from the Minute he is ſtruck with Jealouſy, and in ſhort, oppoſite in all Reſpects to what he was.

The Queſtion is, whether our Poets are juſtified in this; that is to ſay, whether they follow Nature, or outrun her; whether in Caſes of this kind, they draw the true Picture of a jealous Man, or a hideous *Caracatura* of *Jealouſy*, and conſequently, whether they deſerve to be commended or condemned. I muſt for my own part confeſs, that it ſeems to me they are much better acquainted with the human Mind, than thoſe who have taken upon them to cenſure them; and that it may be very juſtly affirmed, that the boldeſt Poets have not ventured to feign Actions more out of the Road of Reaſon, than are related as Matters of Fact upon the ſame Topick by the moſt authentick Hiſtorians. Now if this can be made out, that is to ſay, if it can be ſhown from the Records of Hiſtory, which are no other than *written Experience*, that when Men are ſtung with Jealouſy they really act as wildly, as abſurdly, and as inconſiſtently as the Poets repreſent them acting; then all Ground and Foundation of Criticiſm in this Reſpect will be taken away, and the Poets muſt be allowed to be better acquainted with the true Force of the Paſſions, than thoſe who have taken upon them to find Fault with their Productions, and even to chaſtiſe the Publick for the Applauſe they have vouchſafed to thoſe Productions, as ſuppoſing them juſt Repreſentations of Nature.

Of all the inimitable *Shakeſpear*'s Performances, there is not one more highly or more generally admired than his OTHELLO, yet this Play has fallen under the Hands of a mercileſs Critick, I mean Mr. *Rymer* of wrangling Memory, who has perſwaded a Multitude of People to believe, that they not only applaud, but feel this Tragedy by Infatuation, catch accidentally thoſe Impreſſions of the Paſſions, which Tragedy ought to move, weep without Cauſe, and pay that Tribute

* If we would know the character of the inhabitants as well as of the country, the *Italians* have a proverb that NAPLES *is a paradiſe inhabited by devils.*

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Tribute to the Author, which only the Players have deſerved. According to him, the whole of this Tragedy is not only irregular and ill-writ, but improbable, monſtrous, and abſurd. A Blackamoor, and he too in Years, talks a young Lady of great Quality into Love with him, carries her off in a boiſterous manner from her native Country, ſuffers himſelf to fall into Suſpicion of her, upon trivial as well as groundleſs Cauſes, hears her Honour baſely attacked by one in his Service, and inſtead of chaſtiſing, takes him for his Boſom Counſellor; then ſuſpects him too; believes again; behaves like a Brute to his Wife, before Company; is convinced by the ſlight Circumſtance of a Handkerchief; and then deliberately, and with a Show of Caution and Circumſpection, commits with his own Hands a moſt ſhocking and deteſtable Murder, and all this in direct Contradiction to the Character before given of him by his own Officers, by *Deſdemona*, the Senators, and the Duke of *Venice*. This I take it is the Sum of the *Indictment* brought by Mr. *Rymer*, *Attorney-General* of the Criticks, againſt *Shakeſpear* as a *Poet*.—— Now to purſue this Simile, I will bring the Matter to an *Iſſue*, and put it upon this ſhort Queſtion, *Whether* SHAKESPEAR *has followed* Nature, *or not?* And in order to decide it, I think the faireſt Way is to have Recourſe to Evidence, which I will next produce.

The Marquis *Ornano*, or, as he is often ſtiled, *Sampietro*, a Native of the Iſland of *Corſica*, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the civil Wars that happened in his Country, by a noble Zeal for Liberty, and by all the military Virtues that form a great Captain, and which afterwards raiſed him in *France* (a Country never famous for overvaluing the Merit of Strangers) to the higheſt Ranks in their Service. This Nobleman had married a young Lady of great Quality, *Vaninna Ornano*, of whom he was paſſionately fond; a Lady whoſe exquiſite Beauty was the leaſt of her Perfections; whoſe Manners were as amiable as her Perſon, and whoſe Virtues were as conſpicuous and as heroic as any the ancient Writers have recorded, or the Authors of modern Romances have feigned. In all the Dangers and Diſtreſſes of her Huſband, which were many and great, ſhe bore a part; and when he was obliged to retire as an Exile into *France*, ſhe followed him thither with her infant Son, afterwards ſo well known to the World by the Title of Marſhal *Ornano*. Upon the Death of *Henry* the Second, her Huſband deſpairing of any farther Succours from *France*, and finding himſelf proſcribed and a Price ſet upon his Head by the *Genoeſe*, determined to aſk the Aſſiſtance of the *Turk*; and for that Purpoſe made a Voyage to *Conſtantinople*. In his Abſence the *Genoeſe* contrived to tamper with his Lady. She was related, and that very nearly too, unto ſome of the beſt Families of the Republick; and ſome of theſe ſuggeſted to her that, in caſe ſhe would return and bring her Son with her, ſhe might very poſſibly be able to procure a Pardon for the Marquiſs, notwithſtanding all that he had done, and was ſtill doing, to the Prejudice of the State.

It is no great wonder that the Marchioneſs *Ornano* liſtened to theſe Propoſals; but her Huſband having gained Intelligence of the whole Deſign, and either diſtruſting, as he might well do, the Sincerity of the *Genoeſe*, or being determined in his Averſion to that Republick, ſo far as to deſpiſe a Reconciliation, ſent immediately into *France* his Secretary *Antonio St. Florentine*, with Inſtructions to perſuade his Wife to lay aſide all Thoughts of returning to *Genoa*. The Marchioneſs was no ſooner acquainted with her Huſband's ſettled Reſolution, than ſhe ſhewed her accuſtomed Obedience, and, at the Requeſt of *Antonio*, removed from *Marſeilles* to *Aix* in *Provence*. When the *Genoeſe* found that this Scheme of theirs of getting the Wife and Son of their capital Enemy into their Poſſeſſion was defeated, they had recourſe to another Project, and corrupting one of the Marquiſs's Domeſticks, engaged him to throw out ſuch Hints as might make his Maſter jealous of *Antonio*; and in this they were but too ſucceſsful; for he no ſooner conceived a Suſpicion of his Wife's Conduct, than forgetting his Concern for the Liberty of his Country, the important Negotiation in which he was engaged, and even the Injuries he had received from, and the implacable Hatred he bore the *Genoeſe*, he ſuddenly returned to *France*.

Upon his Arrival at *Marſeilles*, finding his Lady gone from thence with *Antonio* to *Aix*, he required nothing farther to convince him; but immediately repairing thither, brought back his Lady and her Son to *Marſeilles*, that he might the more eaſily eſcape when he had perpetrated the barbarous Fact that he intended. When he had her there, he told her in Terms very coarſe, as well as cold, that ſhe had offended him, and muſt die; the Lady ſubmitted, and only made this Requeſt, that, as no Man had ever touched her but himſelf, ſhe might die by his Hand. To this he conſented, and dropping one Knee upon the Ground, calling her his Miſtreſs, and ſhowing, in the midſt of the moſt ſavage Cruelty, a Tenderneſs of Mind and Horror of the Fact, aſked her Pardon, as Executioners are wont to do, and then ſtrangled her with her Handkerchief.

This

This is a bare hiſtorical Narrative of the Fact, as ſet down by the Writer of *Sampietro*'s Life, and by many other impartial and authentick Hiſtorians; and, I preſume, whoever conſiders it attentively, will ſee that there are as many Circumſtances of Levity, Diſtraction of Mind, and an abſurd Mixture of paſſionate Love and barbarous Reſentment, as *Shakeſpear* has expreſſed in his Tragedy of *Othello*; and that the *Genoeſe* was, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as great a Monſter in Nature as *the Moor*. I conclude therefore, that our Poet has preſerved his Character, has painted the Paſſion of Jealouſy as it ought to be painted in ſuch a Man; has copied faithfully, without exceeding or exaggerating; and has frighted us, which, by the way, is the very Eſſence of Tragedy, not with an imaginary Scene, but with a real Spectacle of a wife and worthy Man made mad by Jealouſy, and becoming a wild, ungovernable, brutal, and blood-thirſty Monſter; and yet accompanied with Circumſtances that deſervedly excite Compaſſion. So that if what the Criticks define about Tragedy, that it is the Art of inſtructing by exciting Terror and Pity, he has accompliſhed it beyond any Writer in our Language, and may be therefore juſtly ſtiled inimitable.

I might indeed obſerve, that the Story upon which this Tragedy is built, was not abſolutely a Fiction, or at leaſt no Fiction of *Shakeſpear*'s; for he had it very nearly as he has repreſented it from *Cynthio*'s Novels. I might alſo obſerve that, as this very Fact happened before he wrote his Play, and as it made a very great Noiſe in the World, it might have reached his Knowledge; and from certain Circumſtances in this Tragedy, one might be really tempted to think he had it in View. I might remark too, that the Charge againſt him of neglecting a Moral is very ill founded, and ariſes rather from the Petulancy of the Critick, than from any Obſcurity in the Performance. But I wave all theſe Conſiderations, and keep cloſe to the Point which I laid down, that the Tragick Poets are very unjuſtly charged with exaggerating the Paſſions, and making Men appear either wilder or worſe than they are when under their Influence: And that the Inſtance of *Othello* in ſupport of this Doctrine is unjuſt, and the Reflections made upon the Author for drawing him as he has done, improper and ill founded. But this is one Species of Jealouſy only, though it is indeed the worſt Species, *viz.* the Suſpicious.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* SEPTEMBER, 1747.

FANNY. *A* SONG.

1.

BREATHE ſoft, ye breezes, whilſt I ſing!
Ye ſhepherds, hear my lays!
As blithe as little birds in ſpring,
I'll chant my *Fanny*'s praiſe.
Not ſhe whom *Paris* made his care,
Nor *Jove*'s once famous *Danae*,
Could ever boaſt a face ſo fair,
As can my charming *Fanny*.

2.

Freſh as the dewy ſpringing morn,
And as the noon-day fair,
Mild as when ev'ning does adorn
The bluſhing *hemiſphere*.
No gay coquett, nor gaudy *belle*,
No artful ſhe, nor any
Can ever pleaſe my eyes ſo well,
As lovely, blooming *Fanny*.

3.

Ev'n as the *ſun*'s reviving ray
Th' enamell'd meadow cheers,
So when her eyes their beams diſplay,
The world in ſmiles appears;
Say, gentle ſwains! is it not true?
Ye can't deny it! can ye?
Pant not your ſouls, each time ye view
My pretty, ſmiling *Fanny!*

4.

When flocks from paſture homeward bleat,
And *Sol* near *Thetis* rides,
Then on a bank I take my ſeat,
Near which the *nymph* reſides.
There bleſs'd, I feed my raviſh'd eyes,
Like miſers o'er their money,
And view with tranſport and ſurprize,
Th' endearing charms of *Fanny*.

5.

My ardent looks my thoughts impart,
With freedom they reveal
The ſecret meanings of my heart,
Which yet my lips conceal.
With gilded *toys* ſome charm their ſight,
Whilſt flow'ry *plains* pleaſe many,
But nought gives me ſo much delight,
As to behold my *Fanny*.

6.

Each gen'rous glance the *fair* beſtows,
Quick runs thro' ev'ry vein,
Love in my raptur'd boſom glows,
Still — all my joys are pain.
Shepherds beware! avoid the ſmart!
Her eyes will ſoon trepan ye;
Each muſt ſubmit to loſe his heart,
Or elſe — not look at *Fanny*.

STREPHON.

Extract

Extracts from a Poem lately published, entitled,

A HYMN to LIBERTY.

AFTER having given a Deſcription of Liberty in old *Rome*, the Author preſents us with the preſent State of *Rome*, as a Contraſt to the former:

From modern *Rome* no *Lælius* ſprings,
No *Brutus* now, the ſcourge of kings:
No breaſt with patriot warmth is fir'd,
With *freedom* none is there inſpir'd:
See thro' her ſolitary lands
Dejected looks and barren ſands;
Whence baniſh'd is *induſtrious care*,
While *lazineſs* ſits brooding there.
Where flouriſh'd once the lively bow'rs
Of *ſcience*, deck'd with *Attic* flow'rs,
Now dreary riſe monaſtick cells,
Where *ignorance* with *horror* dwells.

The Deſcription of *Licentiouſneſs* and her Train is ſtrongly and juſtly drawn in the following Paſſage; where the Author addreſſing himſelf to *Liberty*, proceeds thus:

O! Goddeſs of delight and eaſe,
Refreſhing as the vernal breeze,
Whom no ſiniſter view beguiles,
Giver of chearful looks and ſmiles,
Drive *ſuperſtition* from our land,
With her moroſe and cruel band:
Far drive *licentiouſneſs* away;
Nor let *miſrule* nor *riot* ſtay:
How oft to injudicious eyes
Have they appear'd in *freedom*'s guiſe!
Oft led th' unguarded nymph aſide,
And ſpoil'd the treaſures of a bride,
Forbad the radiant eye to cloſe,
And robb'd the parent of repoſe!
They often have, with wild uproar,
Diſgrac'd the hoſpitable floor,
And waſted in a wanton deed
As much as would a thouſand feed.

The following is alſo a very beautiful Paſſage.

Divine inſpirer, tuneful maid,
Give me thy never-failing aid,
O! ever bleſſing, ever bleſs'd,
Pour all thyſelf into my breaſt,
Then will I ſoon an off'ring bring,
Which all thy free-born ſons ſhall ſing,
A tribute to be ſpread by fame,
Which ſhall enlarge thy poet's name,
Shall ſtretch it to the lateſt date,
In ſpite of *envy*, ſpite of *hate*,
Shall clear the honour of the times
From uninſpir'd, unhallow'd rhymes;
Imagination then ſhall play
Unbridled in the fields of day,
Thro' endleſs time, and boundleſs ſpace
Continue unreſtrain'd her race,
Bring what ideas ſhe can find
To the great ſtorehouſe of the *mind*,
Where *judgment* ever ſits ſerene
To rule the vague and ſportive queen.

The following is the Concluſion; which, like the reſt of the Piece, is replete with Harmony and fine Imagery.

Thou, who from godlike *reaſon* came,
And *virtue*, fair majeſtick dame,
Undoubted offſpring from above,
The third from univerſal *Jove*;
Thou, who waſt there when time began,
And preſent at the riſe of man,
Who ſaw our parent *earth* firſt yield
The various hues which cloath the field,
From the green oak's aſpiring head
To the blue vi'let's humble bed;
Who ſaw the *Hyades* firſt weep,
And the collection of the deep,
Beheld the earlieſt dawn of *light*,
And the firſt ſable veil of night;
Thou, who can'ſt chearfulneſs impart
To every frank and guileleſs heart;
O! thou, who can'ſt inſpire with eaſe
The verſe that cannot fail to pleaſe,
Stamp on my ſong thy mark divine,
O! goddeſs, conſecrate each line,
Strong and melliſluent let them be,
Worthy thy C——— and thee.

LIFE *and* DEATH.

WE fear to loſe what a ſmall time muſt waſte,
Till life itſelf grows the diſeaſe at laſt;
Begging for life, we beg for more decay,
And to be long a-dying only pray.

To SAPPHO, *with a* Smelling-Bottle.

BLEST fair, whoſe breaſt, with ſacred wiſdom fraught,
Ne'er felt the riſing of one idle thought:
Cou'd I like thee each moral truth purſue,
And, painting virtue, ſtrive to copy you;
For human ills, and future griefs prepare,
For worth, tho' great as thine, muſt feel [prove,
ſome ſhare;
Tho' fond, yet indiſcreet the verſe would
At beſt th'effect of a preſumptuous love:
A dearer theme wou'd but augment my woes,
Nor dares my ſoul renew forbidden vows;
But leſt unarm'd they finer charms may fear
The floating dangers of a tainted air,
Or dread the ſhining æther as it plays
Thoſe eyes around, and wonders at their rays,

This fair preſervative acceptance pray'd,
And meant a modeſt offer of its aid:
Each ſweet extraction grateful flowers yield,
Each fragrant eſſence in the herb conceal'd,
Each ſubtle odour chymick arts deſcry,
While round the volatile effluvia fly;
Each choſen portion of the richeſt gums,
That quit their parent trees in high perfumes,
Whoſe precious leaves a kinder ſky improves,
With ſcents that greet the ſun from *India's* groves,
By turns may breathe from out this cryſtal vaſe,
With colour animate the faded face;
The heart relieve, by heavy grief oppreſs'd,
Eaſe the big ſigh, when ſtruggling in the breaſt;
Recal departing ſpirits by their power,
And fill each nerve with life, unknown before:
Theſe feeble arts the weak attempts defeat,
Of noiſome vapour, or malignant heat;
'Gainſt *Phœbus'* rage ſome little influence boaſt,
But all, where love once ſettles, all are loſt:
Affection, chaſtity, and faith improve
The ling'ring tortures of neglected love;
Tho' fix'd deſpair each ſoothing hope deny,
Still lives the paſſion, and ſtill heaves the ſigh;
On gen'rous ſouls its power is fatal ſhown,
And they who merit moſt, are moſt undone!

J. B.

The UNDISTINGUISHING LOVER.

CLORIS, I cannot ſay your eyes
Did my unwary heart ſurprize;
Nor will I ſwear it was your face,
Your ſhape, or any nameleſs grace:
For you are ſo entirely fair,
To love a part injuſtice were;
No drowning man can know, which drop
Of water his laſt breath did ſtop:
So when the ſtars in heaven appear,
And join to make the night look clear,
The light we no one's bounty call,
But the obliging gift of all.
He that does lips or hands adore,
Deſerves them only and no more.
But I love all, and every part,
And nothing elſe can eaſe my heart.
Cupid that lover weakly ſtrikes,
Who can expreſs what 'tis he likes.

On a Braſs Plate in Tewkſbury Church.

ELINOR FREEMAN.

A Virgin bloſſom, in her *May*
Of youth and virtues, turn'd to clay.
Rich earth! accompliſh'd with thoſe graces
That adorn ſaints for heav'nly places:
Let not death boaſt his conq'ring pow'r,
She'll riſe a ſtar that fell a flow'r.

Part of a Letter from a Gentleman, who had lately viſited N--r--k, *to his friend.*

WE ſaw *Sr* And--w's*, but *LAW--poole's* firſt.
At both, we felt a calenture of thirſt:
At both, we ſought in vain our throats to cool:
Dry was *the fountain*, and as dry *the pool!*

* *Sir A. F——ntain's.*

An HYMN *to* GOD *the* CREATOR.

Jehovah, Lord of heav'n and earth,
From whom all *being* took its birth,
GOOD, WISE and POW'RFULL king!
My abject thoughts refine and raiſe,
While, *homage* kindling into *praiſe*,
I *worſhip* as I *ſing*.

With humble tranſport I admire
Thy LOVE, that active genial fire,
Prone to create and bleſs.
THIS will'd, in whatſoe'er ſhould BE,
The greateſt poſſible degree
Of gen'ral happineſs.

Thy WISDOM look'd *all* ſyſtems thro',
Of *all*, the *beſt* thy wiſdom drew,
To gain the glorious end.
THIS ſaw, from *evil*, *good* proceed,
And *vice* and *folly* thence decreed
To nobleſt *uſe* ſhou'd tend.

Thus plann'd, in nature's quick'ning hour,
Majeſtic God! thy wond'rous POW'R
Fulfill'd the great deſign;
THIS bad the ſpheres in order roll,
THIS ſtill ſuſtains th' amazing WHOLE,
All perfect! all divine!

Since *Reaſon's* dazzled eye can find
Love, *Wiſdom*, *Pow'r*, in thee combin'd,
By *Reaſon* 'tis confeſs'd,
That all thy boundleſs *goodneſs* wills,
Thy *wiſdom* plans, thy *pow'r* fulfills:
And thus, what IS IS BEST. *

Yet *what thou doſt* who knows to praiſe!
Who juſtly *what thou art* diſplays!
Or counts thy glories o'er!
Before thee, Father, Lord, of all!
Let men and angels proſtrate fall
And ſilently adore.

L. A.

* *See* Pope's *Eſſay on Man.*

The ORIGIN *of* DOUBT.

WHen *Jove* at firſt from nothing call'd forth all,
And various beings fill'd this pendant ball,
In rank ſuperior to our boaſted race,
Subaltern gods, now ſeldom ſeen, had place:
Immortal theſe, but of a doubtful birth,
And all with man joint ſojourners on earth.
Sacred, to ſome bright *nymph*, was ev'ry tree,
To *Naiads* brooks, to *Nereids* all the ſea.

By

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By *Jove* in mercy to her care confign'd
Reaſon, bright empreſs! claim'd the human mind.
Not the pure *radiance* that reſides above,
And guides the councils of immortal *Jove*,
But humbler far, tho' honour'd with the name,
And leſs in pow'r, in eſſence tho' the ſame.
With *Man* coeval *Time* began to be,
Form'd from an atom of *eternity*.
Earth's genial pow'r produc'd a giant-ſon
Ign'rance his name, a wretch, belov'd of none.
From theſe deriv'd, a motley race began,
Not kind with kind commixing as in man.
Time, in the youth of all that vig'rous pow'r
Which ſtill ſuſtains him in his waning hour,
Smit with fair *Reaſon* bright in blooming charms,
Claſp'd the conſenting goddeſs in his arms;
Nor barren joys the fond embrace beſtows,
A lovely daughter hence, fair *Knowledge*, roſe;
Favour'd by both, of *Time* and *Reaſon* bred,
The father nurs'd her, and the mother fed;
Her charms improving as her ſtature grew,
Unknown deſir'd, and lov'd by all who knew;
Truth's radiant hand adorn'd her form with care,
And *Virtue*, fondly ſmiling, call'd her fair.
Faſt by the foot of proud *Parnaſſus* ſtood,
Remote from vulgar view, a ſacred wood,
Here *Contemplation* keeps her hallow'd court,
And young *Ideas* on the breezes ſport,
Cæleſtial truths in holy dreams are taught,
And buſy *Silence* plumes the wings of *Thought*,
Here *Knowledge* ſhelter'd from the noon-tide ray, [ſtray.
Frequent was wont with chaſte delight to
Yet none, not deities, if born below,
The fates exempt from violence and woe;
For here, as once ſhe ſat in thought profound,
Her mind in heav'n, her eyes upon the ground,
And muſ'd on man's free-will, *Jove*'s fixt decrees,
On choice, on preſcience which all future ſees,
On acts impell'd by motives ſtrong as fate,
Rewarded, puniſh'd, in an endleſs ſtate,
On chance, neceſſity, effect and cauſe,
Great nature's end, and truth's eternal laws,
Lo! the huge form of *Ignorance* appear'd,
Whom known by inſtinct, ſhe by inſtinct fear'd,
With terror wing'd the virgin flies the place,
The monſter follows with unequal pace:
Tho', fir'd with brutal rage, he perſeveres,
The wid'ning diſtance half diſpell'd her fears;
When now, too much elated with her ſpeed,
Her lifted eyes no more her foot-ſteps heed,
She ſtumbles, falls, the raviſher is nigh;
'Tis vain to plead, impoſſible to fly:
His ideot form compreſs'd the trembling maid,
And his rude joys prophan'd the conſcious ſhade;
But from the loath'd embrace the pregnant dame [name,
Conceiv'd a ſon, and *Doubt* (when born) his
Fond of his *mother*'s virtues to partake
Who ſhuns and hates him for his *father*'s ſake.

A PASTORAL.

DIGGON DAVY, *and* COLIN CLOUT.

Dii meliora piis, erroremque hoſtibus illum. Virg.

BEneath an hawthorn buſh, ſecreted ſhade,
The herdſman *Diggon* doleful ply'd his ſpade; [head,
The deepning grave conceal'd him to the
Near him his cow, his fav'rite cow, lay dead:
When o'er the neighb'ring ſtile a ſhepherd came, [name:
The herdſman's friend, and *Colin* was his
Touch'd with the ſight, the kind and guileleſs ſwain [his pain.
Sigh'd, ſhook his head, and thus expreſs'd

COLIN.

How! *Mully* gone!--the ſad miſchance I rue!
Ah! wretched *Diggon*, but more wretched *Sue!*

DIGGON.

How could I hope, where ſuch contagion reigns,
Where one wide ruin ſweeps the deſert plains,
Where ev'ry gale contains the ſeeds of death,
That *Diggon*'s kine ſhould draw untainted breath? [known,
Vain hope, alas! if ſuch my heart had
Since *Mully*'s gone, the laſt of all my own,
No more ſhall *Suſan* ſkim the milky ſtream,
No more the cheeſe-curd preſs, or churn the cream,
No more the dairy ſhall my ſteps invite,
So late the ſource of plenty and delight:
Thither no more, with *Suſan*, ſhall I ſtray,
Nor from her cleanly hands receive the whey.
Sad plight is ours! nor ours alone! for all
Mourn the ſtill meadow, and deſerted ſtall.

COLIN.

But have you, *Diggon*, all thoſe methods try'd, [dy'd?
By book-learn'd doctors taught, when cattle
Or, tho' no doctor's remedies prevail,
Does the good biſhop's fam'd Tar-water fail?

DIGGON.

Each art I try'd, did all that man could do;
Med'cines I gave, like poiſon, med'cines flew:
The biſhop's drink, which ſnatch'd me from the grave,
Giv'n to my cow, forgot its pow'r to ſave.
The dire diſeaſe increas'd by ſwift degrees,
Till death freed *Mully*; death! which all things frees.

COLIN.

I wou'd not, *Diggon*, now your grief renew,
Yet wiſh to hear her ſickneſs trac'd by you.

How firſt it ſeiz'd her, and what change its rage,
Relentleſs, wrought in each ſucceſſive ſtage.

DIGGON.

Dejected firſt ſhe hung her drooping head,
Refus'd her meat, and from her paſture fled;
Then dead and languid ſeem'd her plaintive eye,
Her breath grew noiſome, and her udder dry;
Erſt ſweet that breath as morning gales in *May*,
And full that udder as of light the day.
Scorch'd with perpetual thirſt, ſhort ſighs ſhe drew, [grew:
Furr'd was her tongue, and to her mouth it
Her burning noſtrils putrid rheums diſtill'd,
And death's ſtrong agonies her bowels fill'd;
Each limb contracted, and a groan each breath,
Loſt eaſe I wiſh'd her, and it came in death:—
Caſt out infected, and abhorr'd by all,
See how the uſeful, and the beauteous fall!
Not ev'n her ſkin, when living, ſleek and red,
Can ought avail me, *Colin*, now ſhe's dead.

COLIN.

May heav'n relenting happier days beſtow,
Suſpend the rod, and ſmile away our woe!
But, if in juſtice for our crimes we ſmart,
If with affliction heav'n corrects the heart,
'Tis ours, ſubmiſſive, to receive the ſtroke,
Since to repine is only to provoke.

DIGGON.

Hard is the taſk from murmurs to refrain;
Ev'n bleſſings paſt increaſe the preſent pain.
Once in theſe vales my lowing herds were fed,
My table plenty crown'd, and peace my bed,
My jocund pipe then tun'd to am'rous lays,
A kiſs repaid me for a lover's praiſe. [ſound,
Bleſt times, farewel! no more thoſe herds are
No more my table is with plenty crown'd;
No more my bed the ſleep of peace beſtows,
No more my jocund ſtrain melodious flows:
A lover's praiſe a kiſs rewards no more,
Joy ſpreads his wanton wings, and leaves the ſhore;
Pale want remains with all her meagre train,
And only ſighs are echoed o'er the plain:
Far hence I'll fly, this ruſtic garb foregoe,
And march in red, a ſoldier, to the foe; [ceal,
The *French*, whoſe boſoms papiſh plots con-
My hand, made heavy, by diſtreſs, ſhall feel.
On *Flanders* plains I'll loſe domeſtic care,
Deſp'rate thro' want, and mighty thro' deſpair. [crown,
And there, if heav'n at length my labours
I'll *ſow* falſe *Frenchmen*, and I'll *reap* renown.
Suſan, farewell ——

COLIN.

Zooks! yonder o'er the mead [long ſpeed,
The ſquire's curſt maſtiff ſcours with head-
See how my flock in wild confuſion flies—
S'lud, if I catch him, by this hand he dies.

Mr. URBAN,

The following hymn was written by Dr. Beaumont, *a late worthy and learned Profeſſor of Divinity, in the Univerſity of* Cambridge, *whoſe poetical Amuſements will ſhortly be publiſh'd by Subſcription.*

Yours, &c. R.

In venerabilem S. S. Euchariſtiæ Inſtitutionem, PLAUSUS HYMNICUS.

ABſiſte, vilis quem reprimit tepor,
Senſuque cœlum judice penſitat!
Abſiſte, quem vanus benignum
Fervor agit cohibere numen!
Jam fœta magno ſemine Charitas
Immenſa geſtit promere gaudia,
Majorque feſtinat renaſci
Degeneri Paradiſus orbi.
Omnem reſolvit fortis amor Deum,
Totumque miras dividit in dapes;
Suadetque ſacratis liquentem
In pateris fluitare JESUM.
Non Angelorum nobilior cibus
Menſas coronat; non generoſius
Ridet nepenthes, crediturque
Cherubicas animare cœnas.
Adſtate, myſtæ! ſigna monet ſitis
Æternitatis: jam liquidam licet
Haurire vitam, jam ſupremæ
Mente pia accubuiſſe menſæ.
Non invidemus Cœlitibus ſuum
Numen reverti; ſufficis integer
Utrique mundo, teque terra
Servat adhuc tua, magne JESU!

On Miſs MADAN, *after hearing repeated,*

'*If to her ſhare ſome female errors fall,*
'*Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.*'
POPE's Rape of the Lock.

IN nature 'twas kind, by the charms of a face, [male diſgrace;
To hide faults which would elſe the fair fe-
But why did the Goddeſs ſuch beauties reveal
In *Madan*, who ne'er had a fault to conceal?
J. H.

To Lady WINCHELSEA, *occaſion'd by four Verſes in the* RAPE *of the* LOCK.

By Mr. POPE. *(not in his Works.)*

IN vain you boaſt poetic names of yore,
And cite thoſe *Sapphos* we admire no more:
Fate doom'd the fall of ev'ry female wit,
But doom'd it then when firſt *Ardelia* writ.
Of all examples by the world confeſt,
I knew *Ardelia* could not quote the beſt:
Who, like her miſtreſs on *Britannia*'s throne,
Fights and ſubdues, in quarrels not her own.
To write their praiſe you but in vain eſſay;
E'en while you write you take that praiſe away:

Light

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Light to the ſtars the ſun does thus reſtore,
And ſhines himſelf, till they are ſeen no more.

Lady WINCHELSEA's *Anſwer.*

DIſarm'd with ſo genteel an air,
The conteſt I give o'er;
Yet, *Alexander*, have a care,
And ſhock the ſex no more:
We rule the World our life's whole race,
Men but aſſume that right;
Firſt ſlaves to ev'ry tempting face,
Then martyrs to our ſpite.
You of one *Orpheus* ſure have read,
Who would like you have writ,
Had he in *London* town been bred,
And poliſh'd too his wit.
But he, poor ſoul, thought all was well,
And great ſhould be his fame;
When he had left his wife in hell,
And birds and beaſts could tame.
Yet vent'ring then, with ſcoffing rhymes,
The women to incenſe:
Reſenting heroines of thoſe times
Soon puniſh'd his offence;
And as the Hebrus roll'd his ſcull,
And harp beſmear'd with blood;
They claſhing as the waves grew full,
Still harmoniz'd the flood.
But you our follies gently treat,
And ſpin ſo fine the thread;
You need not fear his awkward fate,
The LOCK won't coſt the head.
Our admiration you command,
For all that's gone before;
What next we look for at your hand
Can only raiſe it more.
Yet ſooth the ladies, I adviſe,
(As me too pride has wrought)
We're born to wit, but to be wiſe,
By admonition taught.

Vendidit hic auro Patriam, dominumque potentem
Impoſuit ———

TO *villains*, who their *native country ſell*,
VIRGIL aſſigns the *hotteſt place in hell:*
The *chriſtian faith* inhances ſtill the crime,
By making *ſocial duties* more *ſublime.*
Ye *wretches* then with *horror* wait your doom,
Who *ſold* your *country's barrier Berg-op-zoom!*
Bavarian birelings would not be ſo *baſe*,
And *Britons* would have *dy'd*, or *ſav'd* the *place.* —— [old
'Twas *Dutchmen* did it—*Dutchmen!* who of
Deny'd their *God* to *win Japonian Gold!*
Who *rais'd* by *England*, when depreſs'd and weak, [*ſpeak!*
Their *grateful friendſhip* bade AMBOYNA
But need we wonder if their *friendſhip* fails,
Whoſe *private int'reſt* over ALL prevails?
Whoſe *individuals* wou'd their *ſtate betray*,
And *barter future weal* for PRESENT PAY?

PROLOGUE ſpoken by Mr. GARRICK, *at the opening of the Theatre in* Drury-Lane, 1747.

WHEN Learning's Triumph o'er her barb'rous Foes
Firſt rear'd the Stage, immortal SHAKESPEAR roſe;
Each Change of many-colour'd Life he drew;
Exhauſted Worlds, and then imagin'd new:
Exiſtence ſaw him ſpurn her bounded Reign,
And panting Time toil'd after him in vain;
His pow'rful Strokes preſiding Truth impreſs'd,
And unreſiſted Paſſion ſtorm'd the Breaſt.
Then JOHNSON came, inſtructed from the School,
To pleaſe in Method, and invent by Rule;
His ſtudious Patience, and laborious Art,
By regular Approach eſſay'd the Heart;
Cold Approbation gave the ling'ring Bays,
For thoſe who durſt not cenſure, ſcarce cou'd praiſe.
A Mortal born he met the general Doom,
But left, like *Egypt's* Kings, a laſting Tomb.
The Wits of *Charles* found eaſier Ways to Fame,
Nor wiſh'd for JOHNSON's Art, or SHAKESPEAR's Flame,
Themſelves they ſtudied, as they felt, they writ,
Intrigue was Plot, Obſcenity was Wit.
Vice always found a ſympathetick Friend;
They pleas'd their Age, and did not aim to mend.
Yet Bards like theſe aſpir'd to laſting Praiſe,
And proudly hop'd to pimp in future Days.
Their Cauſe was gen'ral, their Supports were ſtrong,
Their Slaves were willing, and their Reign was long;
Till Shame regain'd the Poſt that Senſe betray'd,
And Virtue call'd Oblivion to her Aid.
Then cruſh'd by Rules, and weaken'd as refin'd,
For Years the Pow'r of Tragedy declin'd;
From Bard, to Bard, the frigid Caution crept,
Till Declamation roar'd, while Paſſion ſlept,
Yet ſtill did Virtue deign the Stage to tread,
Philoſophy remain'd, though Nature fled.
But forc'd at length her antient Reign to quit,
She ſaw great *Fauſtus* lay the Ghoſt of Wit:
Exulting Folly hail'd the joyful Day,
And Pantomime, and Song, confirm'd her Sway.
But who the coming Changes can preſage,
And mark the future Periods of the Stage?—
Perhaps

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Perhaps if Skill could diſtant Times explore,
New *Behns*, new *Durfeys*, yet remain in Store.
Perhaps, where *Lear* has rav'd, and *Hamlet* dy'd,
On flying Cars new Sorcerers may ride.
Perhaps, for who can gueſs th' Effects of Chance?
Here *Hunt* may box, or *Mahomet* may dance.
Hard is his Lot, that here by Fortune plac'd,
Muſt watch the wild Viciſſitudes of Taſte;
With ev'ry Meteor of Caprice muſt play,
And chaſe the new-blown Bubbles of the Day.
Ah! let not Cenſure term our Fate our Choice,
The Stage but echoes back the publick Voice.
The Drama's Laws the Drama's Patrons give,
For we that live to pleaſe, muſt pleaſe to live.
Then prompt no more the Follies you decry,
As Tyrants doom their Tools of Guilt to die;
'Tis yours this Night to bid the Reign commence
Of reſcu'd Nature, and reviving Senſe;
To chaſe the Charms of Sound, the Pomp of Show,
For uſeful Mirth, and ſalutary Woe;
Bid ſcenic Virtue form the riſing Age,
And Truth diffuſe her Radiance from the Stage.

EPILOGUE Spoken by Mrs. WORRINGTON *on the ſame Occaſion.*

SWEET Doings truly! we are finely fobb'd!
And at one Stroke of all our Pleaſures robb'd!
No Beaux behind the Scenes!—'tis Innovation,
Under the ſpecious Name of Reformation!
Public Complaint, forſooth, is made the Puff,
Senſe, Order, Decency, and ſuch like Stuff.
But Arguments like theſe are mere Pretence,
The *Beaux*, 'tis known, ne'er give the leaſt Offence,
Are Men of chaſteſt Conduct, and amazing Senſe!
Each Actreſs now a lock'd up Nun muſt be,
And prieſtly Managers muſt keep the Key.
I know their ſelfiſh Reaſons; tho' they tell us,
While Smarts, and Wits, and other pretty Fellows,
Murmur their Paſſions to our flutt'ring Hearts,
The Stage ſtands ſtill, and we neglect our Parts.
But how miſtaken in this ſilly Notion!
We hear 'em talk without the leaſt Emotion!
Juſt, as our Tea, we ſip each tender Strain,
Too weak to warm the Heart, or reach the Brain.
If harmleſs, why are we debarr'd our Rights?
Damſels diſtreſs'd have ever found their Knights.
Shall we, the *Dulcineas* of the Stage,
In vain aſk Succour in this fighting Age?
Will you choice Spirits, who direct the Town,
Suffer ſuch Impoſitions to go down?
Can it be thought this Law will ever paſs,
While Doors are only Wood, and Windows Glaſs?
Beſides, our Play-Houſe Guards are paſſive Men:
Strike without fear; they muſt not ſtrike again.
Ev'n *Fribble* here, to draw his Sword may venture,
May *cuſe the Creters*, beat his Man and enter—
The jealous *Moor* not roars in louder Strains,
Than all our Nymphs for loſs of abſent Swains—
" We had been happy, though the Houſe
" had fail'd,
" Maſters and all, had not this Scheme pre-
" vail'd.
" For ever now farewel the plumed Beaux,
" Who make Ambition —— to conſiſt in
" Cloaths.
" Farewel Coquettry, and all Green-room
" Joys,
" Ear-thrilling Whiſpers, *Deard*'s deluding
" Toys,
" Soul-melting Flatt'ry, which ev'n Prudes
" can move,
" Sighs—Tears—and all the Circumſtance
" Farewell!— [" of Love,
" But Oh! ye dreadful Criticks, whoſe
" rude Throats
" Can make both Play'rs and Maſters change
" their Notes,
" 'Tis in your Pow'r—you any Lengths will
" run,
" Help us; or elſe—our *Occupation*'s gone.

The DANGLER.

A Dangler is of neither ſex,
A creature born to teaze and vex:
A creature bred by intuition,
And ſatisfied without fruition.
The Creature gives but ſmall offence,
Contented with ſmall recompence,
A whiſper in a publick place,—
A ſimper from a ſmiling face—
A pinch of ſnuff,—A glance o'erpays
Th' officious ſervice of his days.
Dangling, content with ſuch regard,
Like virtue is its own reward.
Ye girls, that would this Dangler ſhun,
Fly not,—purſue him, and he'll run;
Complying brings him in a ſcrape,
But yield, and he cries out—*A Rape!*

THE

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Monthly Chronologer.

New York, July 30.

UPON advice from *Albany*, that 3000 *French* and *Indians* in 300 canoes had been diſcovered on the *Lake Champaign*, lieut. *Chew* with 100 men was ſent out to reconnoitre, but falling in with the enemy, had 15 men killed, and 47 with himſelf taken priſoners.—Since this, upon Information that 4000 of the enemy had encamped about the Fiſh-kill, and a party lay on this ſide *Saraghtoga*, to cut off all ſupplies that might be ſent to the garriſon at *Albany*, which fort they were preparing to attack, col. *Shuyler*, our governor, march'd with his regiment, and the enemy, tho' much ſuperior, withdrew at his approach, and march'd back towards *Crown Point*.—On his arrival the deputies of the 6 *Indian* nations repreſented to him that they had, at the repeated inſtances of the *Engliſh*, entered into the war againſt the *French*, to which they were chiefly induced by the extraordinary preparations for attacking *Canada*; that they had not been wanting to annoy the enemy; but as they were convinced from the preſent inactivity of the *Engliſh* that the deſign againſt *Canada* was laid aſide, and obſerving the daily decreaſe of the new levies, they were neceſſitated to make peace with the *French* on the beſt terms they could; but if the *Engliſh* would immediately march againſt the *French* fort at *Crown Point*, they would chearfully aſſiſt them with 1000 of their beſt warriors. The governor is ſince return'd, and a council is to be held on that affair.

The aſſembly of *Barbadoes* has ſettled 3000 *l. per ann.* on their new governor, Mr. *Greenville*.—The yellow fever carry'd off hundreds in a day at *New-York*. Three *French* men of war have landed at bay *Veſt*, cannon and neceſſaries for the attack of *Annapolis*.—A large ſilver monteth of curious workmanſhip, is preſented to Sir *Peter Warren* by the inhabitants of *Barbadoes*, in acknowledgment of his ſervices in the *Weſt-Indies*.

Towards the End of laſt Month, a Countryman pitching up Corn in *Winterton Fields* in *Lincolnſhire*, not far from the *Humber*, and about a Mile from the *Roman* Road, leading to *Lincoln*, found ſome Pieces of *Roman* Tile, Bricks, *&c.* Upon Information of this to *George Stowin*, of *Crowle*, Eſq; a Gentleman always ſtudious to diſcover and preſerve Antiquities, he ordered the Ground to be opened: About three Feet deep was diſcovered a moſt curious teſſellated Pavement, wrought in elegant Knots, Circles, *&c.* with a Buſto in the Center, repreſenting a Man, but not in a Military Habit, of the ſame Moſaick Work as the Pavement. The Whole is about 12 Feet wide and 25 long, and is perfect except in ſome few Places. In removing the Earth which covered the Pavement, many Pieces of broken Bricks, Tiles, Urns, and Pateræ, or ſacrificing Veſſels, were found; no Coins, but Abundance of burnt Aſhes; and, what is very remarkable, a great many Pieces of thin Glaſs, covered on both Sides with what is called the *Electrum* of the Ancients. Digging about 15 Feet from the former, another Pavement of the ſame Compoſition, but different Form, and more defaced, was found; yet had enough to ſhew its Elegancy and Figures. Both were carefully plann'd out upon the Spot, by an able Artiſt, Mr. *Charles Mitley* of *York*, in the Preſence of ſeveral Gentlemen.

WEDNESDAY, *Sept.* 2.

The following melancholy Accident happened at *Edinburgh*: Some Boys and Girls going into a Garden where Nightſhade grew, and ſeeing its beautiful black Berries, eat ſeveral, not knowing their poiſonous Quality: in a ſhort Time, they ſwelled and were thrown into ſtrong Convulſions: Next Morning, one died, and another in the Evening, tho' all poſſible Care was taken of them.

To prevent the like fatal Accidents, as much as poſſible, we have hereto ſubjoined a Deſcription of that Plant, taken from the *Herbal*, that People may guard againſt its bad Effects.

"*Solanum Lethale*, or Deadly Nightſhade, groweth wild in ſeveral Places, ſuch as about ruinous Stone Dykes or Hedges, old Buildings, in Woods or Parks, and in Gardens; it riſeth ſometimes to the Height of a Man, but uſually not above 3 or 4 Feet, having round green Stalks ſet with divers large Leaves, ſmooth, and of a dark Green, ſet upon very ſhort Foot Stalks; among which at the Joints with the Leaves come forth ſeveral long hollow Flowers, dented at the Brims, of a faint, deadiſh Purple, ſtanding in a green Huſk, which, after the Flower is fallen, containeth a great, round Berry, green at the firſt, but when ripe is of a ſhining black Colour, like poliſhed Jet, full of a purple-coloured Juice, and containing very many whitiſh Seeds."

Sir *Peter Warren* ſail'd from *Spithead*, with the Squadron under his Command, but the Wind being contrary, he came to at *St. Helen's*;

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Helen's; whence he ſailed ſoon after, but the Wind coming about again, he return'd thither: And in ſome Time, being indiſpos'd, came aſhore at *Portſmouth*, and retir'd to his Seat in *Hampſhire*, and from thence repaired to *London*, to conſult Phyſicians for the Recovery of his Health; the Command of his Squadron, in the mean Time, being given to Admiral *Hawke*, he ſail'd from *St. Helen*'s on the 9th.

FRIDAY 4.

Sailed from *Plymouth* weſtward, under the command of rear-adm. *Chambers*, the princeſs *Louiſa*, *Nottingham*, *Defiance*, *Tilbury*, *Eagle*, *Romney*, *Oxford*, and *Dover* men of war, and *Speedwell* ſloop.

The Dover *has ſince taken a* French *ſhip of war equal for guns* (40) *and more men.*

The commiſſioners for building *Weſtminſter-Bridge*, viewed the 6th pier from the *Weſtminſter* ſhore, which had ſettled 16 inches, and order'd workmen to clear the two adjoining arches that are cracked of all the ſtone work down to the ſinking pier, and piles to be driven to prevent the paſſage of boats, alſo wood centres to be erected for rebuilding the arches.—*'Tis ſaid that the ſinking of the pier is occaſioned by a ſpring under it, and that Mr.* King *firſt carpenter to the bridge, protected againſt it without piling the foundation, ſand having been bored up.*

SATURDAY 5.

His Excellency the Earl of *Harrington*, Lieutenant General and General Governor of *Ireland*, ſet out for that Kingdom, where he arrived on the 13th.

George Thomas, Eſq; Governor of *Penſylvania*, who lately arriv'd from thence, waited on his Majeſty at *Kenſington*, had the Honour to kiſs his Hand, and was graciouſly received.

About 6 at Night *Thomas Bibbie*, who was concerned in robbing the *Cheſter* Mail, and lately, with his Brother, *&c.* broke out of *Newgate*, (ſee p. 294.) was diſcover'd at a Chandler's Shop at *Deptford*; and Notice thereof being ſent to Mr. *Akerman*, Keeper of *Newgate*, he went down the next Morning and re-took him, and brought him ſafe to his former Habitation in that Goal.

SUNDAY 6.

A great Number of Workmen were employed at the new Bridge at *Weſtminſter*, to clear the Top of the two Arches that are cracked.

The court went into mourning for the eldeſt prince of *Beveren*.

TUESDAY 8.

The Parliament, which ſtood prorogu'd to *Sept.* 10, was order'd to be further prorogu'd to *Oct.* 8; and the Convocations of *Canterbury* and *York*, which ſtood prorogu'd to *Sept.* 11, to be further prorogu'd to *Oct.* 9. (See p. 342.)

John Turner, Eſq; of *Shepperton* in *Middleſex*, Executor to his Mother, Mrs. *Mary Turner*, paid, about this Time, to *Edward Holloway*, Eſq; Treaſurer, a Legacy of 500*l.* for the Uſe of the Incurables in *Bethlem Hoſpital*, and 500*l.* more to *Philip Scarth*, Eſq; for the Uſe of the Children in *Chriſt's Hoſpital.*

FRIDAY 11.

The Seſſions ended at the *Old-Baily*, when *John Swannick* and *William Bailey*, for a Robbery on the Highway, and *Thomas Paryour*, alias *Black-Tooth*, for Smuggling, receiv'd Sentence of Death.

SATURDAY 12.

This Morning, between 12 and 1, a Fire broke out in an empty Houſe that was repairing in *Hog-Lane*, *Shoreditch*, which conſum'd the ſame, with ſeveral others adjoining; the Flames extended to ſome oppoſite Houſes, and did 3 of them great Damage. Between 7 and 8 a Stack of Chimneys fell upon two Men and a Boy; the former were taken dead out of the Rubbiſh, and the latter ſo miſerably bruiſed that 'twas thought he could not recover.

The Diſtemper having increaſed among the Horned Cattle, his Majeſty was pleaſed to iſſue his Royal Proclamation for prohibiting, throughout *England*, the removing any Cattle from one Town to another, except ſuch as are fatted and fit for immediate Slaughter. And for the greater Certainty that the fatted Cattle are not infected, no Perſon is to buy, ſell, or offer to Sale, any ſuch fatted Cattle, without delivering a Certificate, under the Hand and Seal of one or more Juſtices of the Peace for the County, Riding, Diviſion, City, Liberty or Town Corporate, that the ſaid Cattle, and the Herd or Herds out of which the ſame were taken, were at that Time, and had been for the Space of two Months before the Date of ſuch Certificate, entirely free from the ſaid Diſtemper, and in the Poſſeſſion of the Perſon ſelling the ſame. And for the better preventing the ſpreading of the ſaid Diſtemper, by the Sale of lean Cattle, under the Pretence of their being fatted and ready for Slaughter, his Majeſty orders that all Butchers, or others, who buy the ſaid Cattle, ſhall cauſe them to be kill'd within the Space of ten Days from their being ſo bought. Which Order is to be read in Churches, and continue in Force for the Space of three Calendar Months.

MONDAY 14.

Was committed to *Newgate* one *Auſtin* a ſmuggler, taken at *Maidſtone*; he made great Reſiſtance, being armed with a Blunderbuſs, and killed a Serjeant.

TUESDAY 15.

This Morning, at Two o'Clock, one of the great Stones, of ſeveral Hundred Weight, in

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in the fifth Arch of the New Bridge, from the *Weſtminſter* Side, being one of thoſe that joins to the ſinking Pier, fell, and made ſo great a Noiſe in falling into the Water, that it affrighted the Watchmen. This Stone had been looſe, and hanging out almoſt a Foot for ſome Time before. The Commiſſioners had ordered Boats on each Side of the ſaid Arch, and afterwards Piles to be drove, to prevent Barges, Boats, *&c.* from paſſing thro'.

WEDNESDAY 16.

Vice-Adm. *Schryver*, with 6 *Dutch* Men of War, ſailed from *Spithead* for *Holland*.

MONDAY 21.

The Fair annually held this Day at *Guildford*, *Surrey*, called *Katherine-hill* Fair, was laid aſide for this Year, as ſeveral others had been, on Account of the Diſtemper among the horned Cattle, and the weekly Markets for Cattle are prohibited till the 1ſt of *November* next. There have dy'd in *Lincolnſhire* and *Nottinghamſhire* above 40,000 Cattle; the geeſe were likewiſe ſeiz'd with a peſtilential Diſtemper, and dy'd 100 in a Day; and the Infection was got among the Horſes. *Thus ſay the News Papers.*—But we find on Enquiry, that the Geeſe which dy'd, being driven from *Suffolk*, periſhed by the Duſt and Want of Water. 700 dy'd in a Day at *Chadwell* near *Rumford*.—As to the Horſes, ſome of them have indeed dy'd, but good Judges think their Caſe far from an Infection.

TUESDAY, 22.

This Night ſome Rogues broke into the *Foundling-Hoſpital* in *Lamb's Conduit Fields*, cut to pieces one of the Charity Boxes, and took out what Money was put there ſince the laſt Opening thereof; and likewiſe broke open a Cupboard and Drawer in the Steward's Office, and took thereout about 15 Guineas of the Money in his Care for the Houſhold Expences; and about 5*l.* 10*s.* he had received for Things ſold out of the Garden, as alſo his Watch, *&c.* The General Committee next Day ordered a Reward of 20 Guineas for the Diſcovery of any of the Robbers.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

John Bagnel, *John Chandler*, and *Charles Hooper*, were committed to *Woodſtreet Compter*, and *Wm. Bilby*, the Grave-digger of St. *Andrew's Holborn*, to *Newgate*, for feloniouſly being concerned in ſtealing divers leaden Coffins out of the Vaults of the ſaid Church. It appeared, upon Examination, that they had taken 150 Coffins, and had taken the Bodies out, and made a Hole in the Church-Yard, and buried them, ſome of which had not lain there above a Month or two; and others ſeveral Years, as thoſe of Dr. *Sacheverel* and *Sally Salisbury*. The Conſtable ſearched the Houſe of *John Lamb* the Sexton, and found 13 Coffins there. The Rev. Mr. *Barton*, the Rector, offer'd a Reward of 10 Guineas for apprehending him, and he was ſoon after taken, and committed to *Newgate*.

This Night, about Ten o'Clock, as Capt. *Joſeph Johns*, of *Preſcot-Street*, was going home, he was attack'd by two Fellows in *Cavendiſh-Court*, near *Devonſhire-Square*, who knock'd him down, and almoſt cut off his Noſe, robb'd him of his Watch and two Seals, and then made off; upon which the Captain called out *Stop Thief*, and immediately one of them returned, ſtabb'd him in the right Breaſt with a Sword, which went thro' his Body, and ſtuck in his back-Bone, whereby it broke, and then made off undiſcovered. The Captain was carried to the *Dolphin-Inn* without *Biſhopſgate*, and three eminent Surgeons were ſent for, who examined the Wound, and found Part of the Sword covered in his Body, which ſtuck ſo faſt, that a Man was obliged to pull it out with a Pair of Pincers. It meaſured 9 Inches and a Quarter.—The next Night, at 11, one *Lopez*, a *Jew*, was taken at a Houſe in *Petticoat-Lane*, for the Robbery. *John Baſden*, a Conſtable, with his Aſſiſtants, went in queſt of him to a publick Houſe in that Lane: Upon their Entrance, a Piſtol was fired, which ſhot the Conſtable in his left Breaſt, ſo that his Life was deſpaired of; and one of the Watchmen was almoſt killed by a Bludgeon. The Maſter of the Houſe was afterwards ſecured, and committed to the *Compter*. There are 18 Perſons in this Gang, and Warrants are out for apprehending them.—Mr. *Richardſon*, the City Marſhal, being informed of the above unhappy Accident, immediately aſſembled a Number of Watchmen to go in queſt of theſe Villains, when they found a large Gang of Thieves aſſembled in *Gravel-Lane*, who immediately upon ſeeing him, fir'd, but luckily miſs'd him; and tho' moſt of the Watchmen run away, yet he ruſh'd in amongſt them, and ſecured one of the Perſons charged with the Robbery of Capt. *Johns*, and brought him off, who was committed for further Examination.—The Marſhal afterwards ſecured two other Perſons ſuſpected to be concerned in the above Robbery, who were alſo committed for further Examination.

THURSDAY, 24.

The *E. India* Company ſold all their Green Tea, the ordinary Sort from 5*s.* 3*d.* to 5*s.* 9*d.* *per* Pound; the middling from 6*s.* to 6*s.* 3*d.* and the good Sort, from 6*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 10*d.* without the Exciſe, which for the ordinary is 2*s.* 4*d.* for the middling 2*s.* 6*d.* and for the good 2*s.* 7*d.* half-penny *per* Pound.

SATURDAY, 26.

This Night, about Six, died, at the *Dolphin-Inn*, the above mentioned unfortunate Capt. *Johns*. About two Hours before his

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Death, the City Marſhal brought before him one *Hoſea Youel*, a *Jew*, whom the Deceaſed, before ſeveral Witneſſes, declared, on the Words of a dying Man, to be the very Villain that ſtabb'd him; and afterwards depoſed the ſame before Mr. Alderman *Rawlinſon*; on which he was ordered to *Newgate* under a ſtrong Guard.—Other Accounts ſay, the Fellow ſurrendered himſelf, and, when the Captain declared as above, being ſtruck with Horror, confeſſed the Fact, and impeached ſeveral of his Accomplices.

His Majeſty has given 900*l.* to the Sufferers by Fire at *Honiton*.

A Horſe grazing in a Paſture adjoining to a Garden near *York*, where were Beehives, a Swarm pitch'd upon him, and ſtung him to Death in a ſhort Time.

By a new Regulation, propoſed in the two Troops of Life Guards, the Gentlemen in theſe Corps are to be provided for in a handſome Manner, and none but Noblemen and Perſons of Diſtinction's Sons ſubſtituted in their ſtead, who are to be cloathed in plain red, faced with blue, and Metal Buttons, agreeable to the Original Dreſs when theſe Troops were firſt raiſed. Academies are alſo to be eſtabliſhed, at which theſe Gentlemen are to ſtudy Fortification, Gunnery, *&c.* and all the Officers in the Army, for the future, are to be choſen out of this Corps.

MONDAY, 28.

Criſp Gaſcoyne, and *Edward Davis*, Eſqrs; Aldermen, were ſworn into the Office of Sheriffs for *London* and *Middleſex* for the Year enſuing, at *Guild-Hall*; and on *Wedneſday* they were ſworn in at *Weſtminſter*, (See p. 248.)

TUESDAY, 29.

Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, Knt. Alderman of *Caſtle-Baynard Ward*, was choſen Lord Mayor of *London* for the Year enſuing.

SCOTLAND.

The Camp broke up at Fort *Auguſtus* on the 10th, and the Troops marched into Winter Quarters; *Battereau*'s Reg. at *Elgin*, *Bamff* and *Aberdeen*; the royal *Iriſh* in *Edinburgh* Caſtle and *Dundee*; *Barrel*'s at *Stirling*; *Houghton*'s at *Glaſgow*, and *Shelton*'s at Fort *William*.

The Tranſports with *Sackville*'s and *Lee*'s Regiments ſailed from the Road of *Leith* for *Holland*.

To the Author of the Daily Advertiſer.

SIR. N. Bond-ſtreet, Sept. 12, 1747.

HIS Excellency Count *Haſtang*, my Maſter, is ſurpriz'd to ſee in your Paper of this Day, that the Loſs of *Bergen op-Zoom* was owing to the Treachery of ſome of the *Bavarian* Troops, which is a manifeſt Lye. As his Excellency can aſſert with proper Authority, that no *Bavarian* Troops or Officers of any Rank, have ever, in the preſent or paſt Age, been accuſed of Treachery, or broken for Cowardice, but always fought bravely in whatever Cauſe they had been engaged; it is his Excellency's ſpecial Order, that you would, in your next Paper, publickly contradict this Paragraph (which, though utterly falſe, may gain credit with the Public) by inſerting this my Letter to you, wherein, by his Excellency's Order, I declare, that there was not one of the *Bavarian* Troops in *Bergen-op-Zoom* when it was taken, as his Excellency can prove that the three Battalions of *Bavarian* Troops, which were employ'd in Defence of the Forts or Town of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, were order'd into the Lines on Friday, the Day before the Aſſault, and continued there until it was taken.

By his Excellency's Command,

KETTERNOFF, *Secretary*.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 1. SIR *Edw. Hales* of *Sittingbourn* in *Kent*, Bart. *marry'd* to a Daughter of the late Sir *John Webb*, Bart.

3. Capt. *Farrell*,—to Widow *Dent*, with 20,000*l.*

6. *James Huſſey*, Eſq; Juſtice of Peace for *Kent*, —to Widow *Armſtrong* of *Chatham*.

Lewis Wilſon of *Weſton*, *Cheſhire*, Eſq;—to Miſs *Margaret Hare* of *New Bond-ſtreet*.

9. *Edw. Biſhop* of *Luton*, *Bedfordſhire*, Eſq;—to the only Daughter and heireſs of the late *Simon Harriſon* of *Stratford*, Eſq;

10. *Tho. Manningham*, M. D.—to Miſs *Warner* of *James-ſtreet*, 5000*l.*

11. *Sylveſter Emranſon*, Eſq; of a plentiful Fortune in the *Weſt-Indies*,—to Miſs *Alice Exton* of *Ireland*, 18,000*l.*

Wm. Lane of *Stockbridge*, *Hants*, Eſq;—to Miſs *Jenkins* of *Ludgate Hill*, 12,000*l.*

16. Mr. *Medlicott*, Son of *Edw. Medlicott* of *Emmington*, *Somerſet*,, Eſq;—to Miſs *Shuttleworth* of *Little Groſvenor-ſtreet*, 8000*l.*

18. *Richard Shuckburgh* of the *Inner Temple*, Eſq; —to Miſs *Ann Bell* of *Warwickſhire*, with 10,000*l.*

20. —— *Pouchon* of *Little Melling*, *Kent*, Eſq; —to Miſs *Fludyer* of *Thameſtreet*, 20,000*l.*

22. The Rev. Mr. *Richard Compton*, related to the Earl of *Northampton*,—to *Sarah*, only Daughter of *James Shaw* of *Bucks*, Eſq;

Mr. *Sparkes*, a Maſter-builder, in *Duke's Place*, —to Miſs *Parſons* of *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, with 15,000*l.*

James Hartley, Eſq;—— to Miſs *Cornwallis* of *Ipſwich*.

28.

28. Sir *Philip Hargrave* of *Suſſex*, Bart. ——to Miſs *Shewell* of *Camberwell*, *Surry*, with 8000*l*.

——*Vernon*, Eſq; of *Woodley-Hall* in *Staffordſhire*, to Miſs *Brooks*.

Clement Hoy, Eſq; poſſeſſed of a very large Eſtate in *Jamaica*, to Miſs *Nanny Bayliſſe*.

John Ward, of *Weſtram* in *Kent*, Eſq; to Miſs *Gore*.

Rev. Dr. *Grube*, Miniſter of a *Lutheran* Church at *Bremen*, to Miſs *Krabe*, only Daughter to Mr. *Krabe*, Stay-Maker to the Royal Family.

Summers Vinyer, of *Blandford*, in *Dorſetſhire*, Eſq; to Mrs. *Shillingworth*, Relict of the late Dr. *Shillingworth*, formerly an eminent Phyſician at *Wincheſter*.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 1. LAdy of Vice Chamberlain *Finch*, deliver'd of a daughter.

27. Lady *Conway*, — of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Aug. 28. WIFE of Sir *Rob. Burdet* of *Formak*, *Derbyſhire*, Bart, only ſiſter to Sir *Cha. Sidley*, Bart, aged 25, mother of many children, highly praiſed.

30. *Cha. Sutton* of *Manſfield*, *Nottinghamſh.*

Sept. 1. *Henry Charles Norman*, Eſq; aged 77, at *Twickenham*.

Henry Streatfield, Eſq; of 3000*l. per Ann.* at *Chiddingſtone*, *Kent*.

Rev. Mr *John Fuller*, vicar of *York* cathedral, and of *Biſhop-hill*, and *Popleton*.

Edw. Gee, Eſq; near *Red-lion-ſquare*.

2. *Henry Evans* at *Ham Common*, Eſq; formerly judge of *Barbadoes*.

Fra. Wingate of *Harlington*, *Bedfordſhire*,

4. Relict of Sir *Orlando Bridgman*.

John Sibley, Eſq; near *Dunſtable*,

Mr *John Pettet*, an *Hamburgh* merchant,

Philip Corman of *Staffordſhire*, Eſq;

6. Rev. Dr *Vaughan*, fellow of *Lincoln* college, *Oxford*, and Incumbent of All Saints in the City.

——*Wren*, Eſq; ſon of the great architect, Sir *Chriſt. Wren*.

7. *Michael Mattaire*, Eſq; author of *Annales Typographi*, and publiſher of many claſſics with approbation, aged 79.

8. Major Gen. *William Merrick*, firſt major of the firſt regiment of footguards.

David Stephen Lloyd, Eſq; at *Haverford weſt*, aged 86.

10. Lady Viſcounteſs *Howe*, ſecond wife of *Scroop*, Ld. Viſc. *Howe*, and daughter of *Wm* Ld *Allington*, by *Juliana*, daughter of *Baptiſt Noel*, Ld Viſc. *Campden*.

11. *Amos Cullard*, Eſq; an antient of the honourable ſociety of *New Inn*, and regiſter of the wine-licence office.

12. Relict of Sir *Martin Lumley*, Knt.

14. *Walter Simpſon*, Eſq; in *Bucks*, formerly a commander in the royal navy.

15. Mr *Fairchild*, a corn factor, and one of the Contractors for the Navy; he was bit a few days before by a mad dog, the fears from which threw him into a mortal fever.

Tho. Murray, Eſq; nephew to Mr *Murray* the famous face painter; his eſtate of 2000*l. per Ann.* goes to his brother *Cha. Murray*, Eſq;

16. *Anne* Counteſs of *Kilmarnock*.

17. Capt. *John Chapman*, formerly in the *Weſt India* trade, and an elder brother of the *Trinity* houſe.

Iſaac Davis, Eſq; near *Selby*, *Yorkſhire*.

Mr *Benj. Parker*, author of the *Philoſophical meditations*, &c. very poor.

19. *Joſeph Unwin*, Eſq; at *Caſtle Heddingham*, *Eſſex*, formerly a manufacturer of ſays.

20. ——*Houghton*, Col. of a Reg. of marines.

21. *Theophilus Compton*, Eſq; near *Pumbridge*, *Northamptonſhire*.

At *Biſhop Burton* in the county of *York*, the Lady *Hildyard*, whoſe diſtinguiſhed good qualities render her an irreparable loſs to her family.

22. *Geo. Markenfield*, Eſq; at *Blackheath*.

23. The Counteſs *Cowper*, eldeſt daughter to the E. of *Grantham*; ſhe has left ſeveral children.

25. Mr *Edwards*, a noted brewer, at *Iſlington*, cruſhed by the fall of a cooler.

27. Lord *D'Arcy*, only ſon to the Earl of *Holderneſs*, of the ſmall-pox.

Dr. *Hardwicke*, an eminent Phyſician at *Briſtol*.

Lady *Herbert*, Wife of the late Sir *Philip Herbert*.

Hon. Mrs. *Talbot*, Daughter of Sir *Matthew Decker*, Bart. and Wife to the Hon. *John Talbot*, Eſq;

John Hart, Eſq; formerly High Sheriff of *Worceſterſhire*.

Thomas Hall, the gigantick Boy, born at *Willingham* near *Cambridge*, *Oct.* 31, 1741, of whoſe extraordinary Dimenſions, Weight, &c. ſee a curious Account in our *Magazine* of laſt Year, p. 140.

Sir *Francis Burdett*, Bart. at *York*: He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son, Sir *Francis Burdett*, Bart.

Mr. *Nathaniel Hawkins*, an eminent Maſter-Builder.

22. *John Dormer*, Eſq; who for upwards of 10 Years had that remarkable Law Suit with Judge *Forteſcue Aland* relating to the Eſtate of the late Judge *Dormer*, worth upwards of 1500*l. per Ann.* which was given both by the Jury, and afterwards by the Houſe of Lords, upon an Appeal, in his Favour. (See *London Magazine* for 1741, p. 100.)

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Military*.

E. *Granville*, appointed ambaſſ. to *Pruſſia*,

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Gen. *Bland*,—commander in chief of all the forces in *North Britain*, in room of

Gen. *Blakeney*, Deputy Governor of *Minorca*, in room of Gen. *Anſtruther*, elected a member.

Capt. *Geary*, —— comm. of the *Culloden*.

Capt. *Staples*, —— comm. of the *Sheerneſs*.

Tho. Dawenant, enſign in *Wolfe*'s Reg. — by the D. of *Cumberland*, enſign in the cold-ſtream Reg. of guards; he took a ſtandard of the *French Iriſh* brigade, at the late battle.

Hon. *Cecil*, ſon to the E. of *Exeter*, —— a Capt. in ditto.

Tho. Coventry, Eſq; late an officer in the marines. —— an enſign in the 1ſt Reg. of guards.

Mr *Sherry*, —— a Lieut. in *Holmes*'s marines.

Geo. Creſſiner, Eſq; —— his majeſty's reſident with the Bp of *Liege*.

Stanhope, Eſq; —— a deputy ſecretary, under the E. of *Cheſterfield*.

Edw. Seabright, Eſq; — collector of the cuſtoms for the Iſle of *Ely*.

Sir *Edm. Bacon*, Bart.—a gentleman uſher daily waiter to his majeſty, in room of

Capt. *Ballenden*, — Uſher of the black rod, in room of Sir *Cha. Dalton*, dec.

Rev. Mr *Matthew Stewart*, choſen profeſſor of mathematics at *Edinburgh*, in room of Mr *Colin Maclaurin*, dec.

Mr *Wild*, attorney at law, —— under ſheriff of *London* and *Midd.* for the year enſuing.

Dr *John Barker*, —— firſt phyſician to the army in *Flanders*.

Cæſar Hawkins, Eſq; —— Serjeant ſurgeon to his majeſty, in room of Mr *Dickens*, dec.

Rev. Mr *Lloyd*——an uſher in *Weſtminſter* ſchool, in room of Mr *Vincent Bourn*, famous for his Latin poems, who has reſign'd.

Mr *George Purvis*, —— ſecretary to the com. of the ſick and wounded office, in room of

Mr *Charles Brett*, —— ſecretary to admiral *Boſcawen*, and agent victualler to his fleet.

Adjutant *Holden*, of the firſt regiment of foot Guards, made Capt. in Col. *Merrick*'s Company in the ſaid Regiment.

Robert White, M. D. choſen one of the Profeſſors of Medicine in the Univerſity of *Edinburgh*.

Mr. *Hoſkins*, made Chief Engineer to the Train at *Woolwich*, and Mr. *Buſby*, Surveyor and Keeper of the Braſs Ordnance.

Captain *Galſcoigne*, promoted to the Rank of a Rear Admiral.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, *conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen*,

MR. *Weſtbrook*, preſented to the Rectory of *Shepperton* in *Cambridgeſhire*.

William Summerfield, B. D. to the Vicarage of *Chidley* in *Kent*.

Mr. *Wilkins*, to the Rectory of *Sutton* in *Hampſhire*.

Mr. *John Saunders*, to the Rectory of *Eaton Buzzard* in *Shropſhire*.

Mr. *Oſwald*, to the Rectory of *Marlow* in *Shropſhire*.

Richard Yates, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Radyr* in *Glamorganſhire*.

——— *Stanhope*, B. D. to the Living of *Wellington* in *Lincolnſhire*.

Mr. *Middleton*, to the Rectory of *Shepingly cum Hadley* in *Kent*.

Andrew Sidney, M. A. to the Rectory of *Hilton* in *Devonſhire*.

Mr. *Readſhaw*, to the Living of *Homerton*, *Wilts*.

Mr. *Shipton*, to the Rectory of *Marſhallerton* in *Cambridgeſhire*.

BILL *of Mortality from* Aug. 25. *to* Sept. 22.

Chriſtened	Males 549 / Females 551		1100
Buried	Males 1188 / Females 1179		2367
Died under 2 Years old			1047
Between	2 and 5		182
	5 and 10		57
	10 and 20		57
	20 and 30		165
	30 and 40		203
	40 and 50		219
	50 and 60		182
	60 and 70		98
	70 and 80		105
	80 and 90		48
	90 and 100		4
			2367
Buried	Within the Walls		178
	Without the Walls		515
	In *Mid.* and *Surry*		1175
	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		499
			2367
Weekly *Sept.*	1.		578
	8.		572
	15.		672
	22.		551
			2367

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Wheat 26s. to 27s. *p.* Quar.

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SINCE the Taking of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, of which we have already given an Account, the *French* have attempted nothing, nor have they ſo much as reduced *Fort Lillo*, or any of the *Dutch* Forts upon the *Schelde*, Count *Lowendahl* remains with his Army under the Cannon of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, and the Army of the Allies, under General *Cronſtrom*, remains in their Camp near *Oudenboſch*.

The two Grand Armies have remained in the ſame Situation ever ſince our laſt; but on the 25th Inſt. N. S. the Duke of *Cumberland* detached from his Army *twelve Auſtrian* Battalions, and *two* Regiments of *Auſtrian* Cavalry, together with the whole *Heſſian* Corps, conſiſting of *five* Battalions, and *ſeven* Squadrons, all which were to paſs over the *Maeſe* at *Ruremonde* the 27th, where Marſhal *Bathiani* was to join them; but where they are to go next is not ſaid.

The *French* King was ſo pleaſed with the Taking of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, that, as ſoon as he heard of it, he promoted Count *Lowendahl* to the Rank of a Marſhal of *France*: and being ſatisfied with the Laurels, he has got this Campaign, he ſet out the 23d on his Return to *Paris*, leaving to the Marſhals *Saxe* and *Lowendahl* diſcretionary Orders, to do whatever they pleaſe during the remaining Part of the Seaſon.

As to the Affairs in *Italy*, the Campaign ſeems to be beginning now, when the Seaſon is near at an End. Tho' the *French* and *Spaniſh* Armies under Marſhal *Belliſle*, ſeemed as if they had intended to repaſs the *Var*, yet, if they had any ſuch Deſign, it now appears, they have altered it; for they have intrenched themſelves in the County of *Nice*, and have fortified, and planted Guards on all the Paſſes into that County. On the other Hand, the *Auſtrian* and *Sardinian* Army aſſembled near *Coni*, where the King of *Sardinia* arrived the 23d ult. and the Army has ſince marched to *Demont*; but we have as yet no certain Account of his making ſo much as an Attempt to attack the *French*. The *Paris* Letters indeed ſay, that he formed a Deſign of attacking their Intrenchments near *Villafranca*, and detached for that Purpoſe a conſiderable Body of his Troops, who accordingly attack'd thoſe Intrenchments ſoon after the Beginning of this Month; but were repulſed with Loſs. As this has not been confirmed from any other Place, we have ſome Reaſon to doubt the Truth of it. Another Body of *Piedmonteſe* Troops under General *Leutrum* has, 'tis ſaid, inveſted *Ventimiglia*; and a third is endeavouring to make an Irruption into *Dauphiny*, but has as yet met with no Succeſs. During theſe Tranſactions in *Piedmont* ſeveral Skirmiſhes have happened between the *Genoeſe* and *Auſtrian* Troops, but nothing very conſiderable, nor has Col. *Rivarola*, who is at the Head of the Malcontents of *Corſica*, and in Poſſeſſion of that Part of the Town of *Baſtia*, called *Terra Vecchia*, been able to reduce the other Part, called *Terra Nova*.

The States of *Holland* have iſſued a Placart, by which they declare, That as the Inhabitants of *Dutch Flanders* ought always to be eſteemed as Subjects of the Republick, tho' under the Dominion of the Enemy, their Intention is by no Means to extend the Prohibition of Commerce and Navigation to them: And that therefore the Ships of that Province are permitted to ſail to the Ports of *Dutch Flanders*, and carry on their uſual Traffick of Commodities; there being no other Way by which the Inhabitants can ſubſiſt, and preſerve themſelves from entire Indigence.

This Placart occaſions much Speculation, becauſe it will afford Opportunities for carrying warlike Stores to the *French*, and landing them where they have greateſt Occaſion for them, and where they cannot be intercepted by *Britiſh* Ships of War.

As ſeveral riotous Mobs have lately happened in *Holland*, whereby ſome of the *French* or *Roman Catholick* Inhabitants have ſuffered, the Prince Stadtholder has publiſhed a Placart, exhorting the People to abſtain from licentious and offenſive Diſcourſes, and enjoining them to remain peaceable, under Pain of being proceeded againſt according to the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

We have from the *Hague* the following Account of the Death of the famous *Schach Nadir*, formerly *Kouli Kan*, viz. We have Advices from *Perſia*, by the Way of *Ruſſia*, of the 6th of *July*, according to which, the Revolt in that Empire was become ſo general, that *Schach Nadir*, ſeeing his Affairs deſperate, had reſolved to fly, with ſome *Awgaitzes* and *Uſbecks*, that ſtill adhered to him, to the City of *Kelat*, an inacceſſible Place, where he had lodged all his Treaſures; but that, before he could execute this Reſolution, he was fallen upon and murdered in his Tent by the *Perſians* who ſtill remained about him. His Head was immediately ſent to his Nephew *Ali-Kulican*, in whoſe Favour the *Perſians* had revolted; who thereupon diſpatched Orders over the whole Empire to ſuſpend and aboliſh all Contributions impoſed by the late *Schach*.

The Princeſs, Conſort of Prince *Frederick* of *Heſſe*, was brought to Bed the 11th Inſt. *N. S.* of a Prince; on which Account great Rejoicings were made on the 19th at *Hanau*.

From

From *Stockholm* of the 3d Inſt. *N. S.* we hear, that the Houſe of Eccleſiaſticks and that of Peaſants had lately renewed their Inſtances to have the Dyet break up, or a Day fixed for that Purpoſe; whereupon the Secret Committee made very ſtrong Remonſtrances, ſetting forth the Neceſſity of firſt finiſhing the Inquiries actually carrying on, againſt thoſe who had dared to put miniſter Conſtructions on the Deliberations of the ſaid Committee.

From *Liege* we were inform'd, towards the End of the Month, That the *French* Army were preparing to move off for *Louvain*, in order to encamp behind the *Dyle*, where they would remain 8 or 10 Days; and that Marſhal *Saxe* would not make known the Winter Quarters till he arrived there.

The Monthly Catalogue *for* Auguſt 1747.

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The *Monthly Chronologer* for IRELAND.

September 1.

A Seizure of Tobacco, Tea and Brandy, to the Value of 300*l*. was brought by Mr. *Weſton* to his Majeſty's Stores.

(13) His Excellency *William*, Earl of *Harrington*, Lord Lieutenant, arrived in *Dublin*, and was ſworn into that high Office.

(15) The City and Univerſity of *Dublin* attended his Excellency, with Addreſſes of Congratulation; and

(16) His Excellency was preſented by the City with his Freedom in a Gold Box; the ſame Compliment being paid to his Secretary *Edward Weſton*, Eſq; in a Silver one.

(30) *George*

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(30) *George Ribton*, Esq; was sworn Lord Mayor of *Dublin* in the Castle, before the Lord Lieutenant, who was pleased to confer on him the Honour of Knighthood.—— *John Hornby* and *John Cook*, Esqrs; were sworn Sheriffs at the Tholsel.

MARRIAGES, *&c.*

(9) The Wife of *Alexander Montgomery*, Esq; delivered of a Son.—(19) Mr. *Richard Butler*, Surgeon, to *Margaret*, Daughter of Alderman *William Walker*.—*George Vincent* of *Limerick*, Esq; to Miss *Anne Tunnadine*.

DEATHS.

(2) Miss *Elizabeth Ball*, Daughter to *John Ball* of *Three Castles* in the County of *Kilkenny*, Esq;—(3) *John Smith* of *Kiltomb* in *Westmeath*, Esq;—(9) Rev. *John Richardson*, D. D. Dean of *Kilmacduagh* and Rector of *Belturbet*, in the 78th Year of his Age, and 4th of his Incumbency; a good Man. He publish'd an Irish Grammar; and also a Common-Prayer Book in order to convert the poor Natives to the Protestant Religion; by which means and his frequent Preaching in that Language he was the happy Instrument of the Conversion of many from Darkness to Light, from Error to Truth.—— Rev. *Alexander Alcock*, Dean of *Lismore*, a Man, whose Virtue adorned his Dignity in the Church. —— (17) *Thomas Dance* of *Baldwin's-Town* in the County of *Dublin*, Esq; ——(21) Mr. *Varelles*, a very eminent Merchant. — (25) Hon. Mrs. *Bridget Browne*, Widow of *George Browne* of the *Neale*, Esq; and Sister to the Lord *Athenry*. —— Lieutenant *Nicholson* of General *Irwin's* Regiment of Foot.—— *Patrick Wemys* of *Dane's-Fort*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Kilkenny*; a Gentleman, much esteemed and beloved by his Country. —— (30) *Clement Barry* of *Tassagard* in the County of *Dublin*, Esq;

PROMOTIONS.

(8) Rev. Sir *Philip Hobby*, Bart. presented to the Deanery of *Ardfert*.—(13) *Edward Weston*, Esq; Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, sworn of the Privy Council.—*Edward Packenham*, Esq; made Provost-Marshal, on the Resignation of Captain *Frederick Gore*.—Mr. *Thomas Smith*, appointed Yeoman Usher of the Black-Rod.

Dublin, October 16, 1747.

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The LONDON MAGAZINE:

Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For OCTOBER, 1747.

To be Continued. (Price a *Britiſh* Six-Pence each Month.)

I. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, *&c.* continued: Containing the Subſtance of the ſeveral SPEECHES, by Way of Reply, in favour of the Bill for *Naturalizing Foreign Proteſtants.*

II. The Life of Primate *Boulter.*

III. Extracts from the Biſhop of *Cloyn*'s Letter concerning the uſefulneſs of *Tar-Water* in the Plague.

IV. Tragical Story of a conceal'd Marriage and Bigamy.

V. A new Syſtem of the World.

VI. Antient and modern Aſtronomy compared.

VII. Account of the Revolutions in *Perſia*, with the Riſe and Fall of *Mirivoys*, *Eſreff*, and *Kouli-Kan.*

VIII. M. *Lowendahl*'s Letter concerning *Bergen-op-Zoom.*

IX. Letter to the Vizir *Nizam Mulmulock* in the *Eaſt-Indies.*

X. Speech of his Excellency the Earl of *Harrington* to the Parliament of *Ireland.*

XI. True State of the Colony of *Georgia.*

XII. Farther Maxims and Reflections of the Duke *de Rochefoucault.*

XIII. *Leeward Iſlands* Fleet ſuffers by a Storm.

XIV. Rear-Admiral *Hawke*'s Succeſs againſt the *French* Fleet.

XV. POETRY. The Accident, a Paſtoral Eſſay; The Beau, an Epigram; The Child-birth in the Manner of Mr. *Gay*; New favourite Songs *&c.*

XVI. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Seſſions at the *Old-Baily*; *&c. &c.*

XVII. Promotions, Marriages and Births, Deaths.

XIX. Monthly Chronologer for *Ireland.*

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CONTENTS.

LIFE of the Right Reverend *Hugh Boulter* D. D. Archbishop of *Armagh*, and Primate and Metropolitan of all *Ireland* 397—405

Extract of a Letter from the Bishop of *Cloyne*, to *Thomas Prior*, Esq; concerning the Usefulnes of *Tar-Water* in the Plague 410 — 413

Marshal *Lowendahl*'s Letter to the Secretary of War, in relation to *Bergen-op-Zoom* 414

Letter from a certain C—d---re in the *East-Indies*, to the Vizir *Nizam Mulmulock*. ibid.

Proceedings of Commodore *Griffin*, in the *East-Indies* 415 D.

The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued 405 — 410

Substance of the SPEECHES by Way of Reply, in Favour of the Bill for *naturalizing Foreign Protestants* ibid.

Of the Extravagance of the People, and the only Way to cure it 406

The Force of Example ibid. A.

No Disadvantage to have foreign Soldiers in our Army in Time of War 407

Two Objections against the Bill, of a private Nature, answer'd 408 A.

Of our Taxes, and how far they may affect Trade 409 C.

Difference in the Way of Living, between our People and those of other Countries ibid.

Tragical Story of a conceal'd Marriage and treacherous Bigamy 415

A new System of the World 416

The SPEECH of his Excellency *William* Earl of *Harrington*, to both Houses of Parliament, in *Ireland* 417

Account of the Revolutions in *Persia* 418 — 426

The two principal Sects of *Mahometans* 419 A.

Rise of *Mirriweys* ibid. C.

Siege of *Ispahan* ibid.

Mirriweys's miserable Fall 421, 422

The *Riabda* described 421 D.

Account of *Efreff*, his Rise and Fall, and miserable Death 422 E. 423 A.

Rise of *Kouli-Kan* 423

His Victories over the *Turks* ibid. and 424

He is proclaim'd *Schah* 425

He makes War upon the Mogul ibid

He is assassinated and slain ibid. Notes

Farther Maxims and Reflections of the Duke de *Rochefoucault* 426

Character of Colonel *Gardiner*'s Life ibid.

Antient and Modern Astronomy compared 428

POETRY. A new favourite Song, 429

The Child-Birth in the Manner of Mr. *Gay* 430

A new Song 431

The Accident ibid.

Ænigma 433

Epitaph on Archbishop *Potter* ibid.

The Bean, an Epigram ibid.

The *Leeward* Islands Fleet suffers by a terrible Storm, the *Lyme* Man of War and several other Ships lost 433

The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 434

Smugglers break open a Custom-House ibid.

John Barr found guilty of Murder ibid.

Sessions at the *Old-Baily* 435

Rear-Admiral *Hawke*'s Success against the *French* Fleet 435, 436

French Men of War taken by him 437

True State of the Colony of *Georgia* ibid.

Marriages and Births 438

Deaths 439

Ecclesiastical Preferments 440

MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER for *Ireland* ibid.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1747.

The LIFE of the Right Reverend HUGH BOULTER, D. D. Archbiſhop of *Armagh* and Primate and Metropolitan of all *Ireland*.

Compiled from Memoirs communicated by one who was moſt intimate with Dr. Boulter *from his Youth to his Death.*

HUGH *BOULTER*, D. D. Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, Primate and Metropolitan of all *Ireland*, is one of thoſe Subjects that cannot be handled without panegyrick, the naked Relation of his Actions being ſuch.

He was born in or near *London*, of a reputable and eſtated Family [*A*], and received his firſt Rudiments of Learning at *Merchant-Taylor*'s School in that great Metropolis, where, having with a quick Proficiency got thro' Grammar Learning, and ſuch Parts

[*A*] *Born of a reputable and eſtated Family.*] His Father had an Eſtate near *Oxford*, and in Houſes and Ground-rents in the *Minories* and *Cripplegate*, *London*; as alſo in *Bermondſey* in *Southwark*; and in *Kenſington* in *Middleſex*; all which Dr. *Boulter* enjoyed to the Time of his Death, ſubject to a few ſmall Incumbrances left on them by his Father: And he by his own Will, dated the 19th of *November*, 1729, directed, that on the Contingency of the Death of his Wife without Iſſue by him, the ſaid ſeveral Eſtates (eſpecially named in the Will) ſhould be ſold, and the Money ariſing by ſuch Sale he ordered to be diſpoſed of as follows; namely, Firſt, to his Brother *Charles Savage* he deviſed one hundred Pounds; to Dr. *Robert Weſtfed* one hundred Pounds, or, if he were dead, one hundred Pounds to his eldeſt ſurviving Son; and the Overplus of the Money ariſing from ſuch Sale, together with the Remainder of the Money he had in the Stocks, he directed ſhould be remitted to his Truſtees in *Ireland*, to be laid out in Manner following; namely, that out of the Money they returned, and the Overplus of his Effects undiſpoſed in *Ireland*, his Truſtees ſhould build four Houſes for the Widows of ſuch Clergymen as had been Curates at leaſt ten Years in the Dioceſe of *Armagh*; and that an Eſtate of fifty Pounds a Year ſhould be bought by his Truſtees, to be equally divided among the ſaid four Widows, after deducting for neceſſary Repairs; and that the ſaid Widows be nominated by his Succeſſors, and be ſubject to their Order and Viſitation. And as to what ſhould remain of ſuch Funds, he directed it to be paid to his Succeſſors, to be employed in augmenting poor Livings, and buying Glebes, according to the Directions of the Truſtees of the firſt-fruits. And for doing the more Service with ſuch Money, he ordered, that whatever Purchaſe was made with it in Tythes or Land, that the ſame ſhould not be made over to any Incumbent abſolutely 'till ſuch Tythes or Land ſhould repay half the Purchaſe-money without Intereſt. And this he did in order to make the Fund more conſiderable for the Purpoſes intended.

of Knowledge as are usually taught in Schools, he was admitted from thence a Commoner in *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, some Time before the Revolution. His Merit became so conspicuous there, that immediately after that great Event, he was elected a Demy of *Magdalen-College*, together with the late Mr. *Addison*, and Dr. *Joseph Wilcox*, the present Bishop of *Rochester*, and Dean of *Westminster*. Dr. *Hough*, who was then restored to the Presidentship of that College (from which he had been unwarrantably ejected in the Reign of King *James* II.) used to call this Election by the Name of the *golden Election*, from the Merit and Learning of the Persons who were chosen; and the same respectful Appellation was long after made use of in common Conversation in the College. He was afterwards made Fellow of *Magdalen-College*, for which, as well as for *Christ-Church*, he always retained Sentiments of Respect and Gratitude, and, as a Proof thereof, he afterwards remembered them both in his Will [*B*]. He continued in the University till he was called to *London*, by the Invitation of Sir *Charles Hedges*, principal Secretary of State in the Year 1700, who made him his Chaplain; and some Time after he was preferred to the same Honour by Dr. *Thomas Tenison*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. In these Stations he was under a Necessity of appearing often at Court, where his Merit and Virtues fell under the Notice of *Charles Spencer*, Earl of *Sunderland*, Principal Secretary of State, by whose Influence and Interest he was advanced to his first Promotions in the Church, namely, to the Parsonage of *St. Olave* in *Southwark*, and to the Archdeaconry of *Surrey*. The Parish of *St. Olave* was very populous, and for the most part poor, under which Circumstances it required a vigilant Pastor, and in this Particular Dr. *Boulter* was by no means deficient, applying himself in Season and out of Season, to their Instruction, Correction, and Reproof; nor was his Purse wanting to help the Necessitous, according to his Abilities and their Emergencies. When King *George* I. passed over to *Hanover* in the Year 1719, Dr. *Boulter* was recommended to attend him in Quality of his Chaplain. During his Abode there he took a good deal of Pains to learn the *German* Language; in which, nevertheless, he did not arrive to any great Perfection. He also, at the King's Instance, took Prince *Frederick* under his Care, to instruct him in the *English* Tongue; and for that Purpose drew up for his Use, *A Set of Instructions in Writing*, which, together with his great Moderation and Sweetness of Temper, riveted him in the King's Favour,

[*B*] *Remembered* Magdalen-College *and* Christ-Church *in his Will.*] Upon the Contingency of his Wife's Death without Issue by him, he bequeathed five hundred Pounds to *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*, to be applied towards rebuilding the same; and on the like Contingency he bequeathed a thousand Pounds to *Christ-Church* in the same University, to be applied to the purchase of an Estate for founding five Exhibitions of equal Value, to be distributed among five of the poorest and most deserving of the Commoners of that College, to be enjoyed by them for four Years from the Time of their Election; and directed, that no Commoner of above three Years standing should be elected into the said Exhibitions. He vested the said Election in the Dean and Canons of that House, and directed that the Exhibitioners should be chose upon a publick Examination in the Hall, and recommended the Sons of Clergymen to be in the first Place, *cæteris paribus*, considered. He also bequeathed the further Sum of five hundred Pounds to the last mentioned College to buy an Estate, to be distributed in equal Exhibitions to five Servitors of the said College, of whom none were to be capable of Election who were of above two Years standing, nor to enjoy the Exhibition longer than for three Years; and he vested the Right of Election in the Dean and Chapter.

and

and cauſed his Majeſty to lay hold of the earlieſt Opportunity of promoting him in the Church, which ſoon happened. For during his Abode at *Hanover*, the Biſhoprick of *Briſtol*, and Deanery of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*, became vacant by the Death of Dr. *George Smaldridge*, on the 27th of *September* 1719, and the News thereof arriving at *Hanover*, the King of his meer Motion granted to him that See and Deanery, and he was conſecrated Biſhop of *Briſtol*, on the fifteenth of *November* following. In this laſt Station he was more than ordinarily aſſiduous, in the Viſitation of his Dioceſe, and the Diſcharge of his paſtoral Duty, well knowing how much the Intereſt of the Church depended upon a ſtrict Reformation of the Lives and Morals of the Clergy, and a faithful and diligent Execution of the Truſt committed to them. While he was employed in the Buſineſs of one of theſe Viſitations, he received a Letter by a Meſſenger from the Secretary of State, acquainting him, that his Majeſty had nominated him to the Archbiſhoprick of *Armagh*, and Primacy of *Ireland*, then vacant by the Death of Dr. *Thomas Lindſay*, on the 13th of *July*, 1724, and deſiring him to repair to *London* as ſoon as poſſible, to kiſs the King's Hand for his Promotion. What would have given Joy to another, to this good Biſhop afforded only Matter of Grief; and we have heard it affirmed by indiſputable Teſtimony, that he never appeared more diſconcerted in his Life, than upon receiving the News of the King's Pleaſure. He conſulted with his own Thoughts for a few Hours, and adviſed with ſuch of his Friends as were preſent, how he ſhould conduct himſelf on this grand Occaſion. At length he called for Pen and Ink, and ſent an Anſwer by the Meſſenger, refuſing the Honour the King intended him, and requeſting the Secretary to uſe his good Offices with his Majeſty, in making his Excuſe. Whether his Refuſal was owing to an Unwillingneſs in him to quit his native Country, where he ſtood ſo fair in the King's Favour, as to hope for high Advancement, or to a Timorouſneſs of accepting a Charge, that his great Modeſty judged was too weighty for him to ſupport, muſt be left a Doubt to Poſterity; but thus much may be affirmed with Certainty, that the People of *Ireland* were upon the Point of loſing a *Man*, for whom they will for ever have Reaſon to be thankful to *God*. The Meſſenger was diſpatched back to him by the Secretary, with the King's abſolute Commands that he ſhould accept of the Poſt. He ſubmitted to his Majeſty's Pleaſure, though not without ſome Reluctance, and ſoon after addreſſed himſelf to his Journey to Court. *Ireland* was at that Juncture not a little enflamed, by a ruinous Project ſet on foot by one *Wood* [C], and it was thought by the King and Miniſtry, that the Judgment, Moderation, and Wiſdom of the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, would tend much to bring back Matters to a Calm there. He arrived in *Ireland*

[C] Ireland *inflamed by a ruinous Project of one* Wood.] This Project was a Patent *Wood* had obtained from the Crown, by falſe Suggeſtions, for coining three hundred and ſixty Tons of Copper into Halfpence and Farthings, to be iſſued in *Ireland*, of which he ſent over great Quantities ſtruck in a baſe Metal, and under Weight. All Ranks and Degrees of People murmured at this Proceeding. The Parliament, the Lords Juſtices and Council, and the County and City of *Dublin*, addreſſed his Majeſty upon the Occaſion; the Preſs groaned with Pamphlets written in Oppoſition to the Scheme, and ſome in particular were admirably well done by Dr. *Swift*, Dean of St. *Patrick's*, *Dublin*, under the fictitious Name of *Letters from a Drapier*, as if written by a Tradeſman to incite People againſt receiving this baſe Coin, which the Patent left at the Liberty of the Subject whether to receive or reject.

on the third of *November*, 1724, and had no ſooner paſſed Patent for the Primacy, than he ſet about ſtudying the real and ſolid Intereſt of that Kingdom, in which his Lot was caſt for Life, and which all his Actions ſhewed, he ever after conſidered as his own. He appeared at all Boards of publick Concernment, and gave a Weight and Vigour to them; and in every Reſpect, was indefatigable in promoting the Good and real Happineſs of the People. It would tire the Reader to be over minute in relating all the good Actions of his Grace, nor would it be an eaſy Taſk to do ſo, ſince they are branched out into ſuch a Multiplicity of Parts; and more eſpecially, as he rather ſtudied to do Good, than deſired to have it publiſhed. Yet ſome Things muſt not be paſſed over in Silence, and it were to be wiſhed that proper Dates of Facts could be aſcertained, in order to carry on a Thread of a Relation, which now muſt be mentioned as they occur to Memory, without obſerving any Order of Time.

In Seaſons of great Scarcity in *Ireland*, he was more than once, under God, inſtrumental in averting a Peſtilence and Famine, which threatened the Nation [*D*]. When the Scheme was ſet on foot for making a Navigation by a Canal to be drawn from *Lough-Neagh* to *Newry*, not only for bringing Coal to *Dublin*, but to carry on more effectually an inland Trade in the ſeveral Counties of the North of *Ireland*, through which it was intended to be carried, he greatly encouraged and promoted the Deſign [*E*], not only with his Counſel but with his Purſe, to the vaſt

[*D*] *Inſtrumental in averting a Peſtilence and Famine which threatened the Nation.*] In the Winter of 1728, and the Summer following, Bread, Corn, and all other Eſculents, bore an exceſſive high Rate in *Ireland*, the Middle Price of Wheat being then from 1*l.* 2*s*, 3*d*. to 1*l.* 5*s*. *per* Briſtol Barrel. The Poor were thereby reduced to a miſerable Condition, and the Nation not only threatened with a Famine, but with the Conſequences of it, a Peſtilence. The Primate could not bear to ſee his Fellow-Creatures periſh while he had Abilities to relieve them, and accordingly he diſtributed vaſt Quantities of Corn for the Relief of the Poor through ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, which, it is verily believed, was a great Means of averting the threatened Evil. The Houſe of Commons was ſo ſenſible of the Services he did upon this Occaſion, that they paſſed a Vote of publick Thanks to him, and ordered it to be entered into their Journals, and directed all the vagrant Poor that crowded the Streets of the City of *Dublin* to be received into the Poor-houſe, where they were maintained at the private Expence of this Prelate, 'till the following Harveſt brought Relief.—In the latter End of the Year 1740, and the Spring, and Part of the Summer of 1741, *Ireland* was again afflicted with a great Scarcity. Upon this Occaſion the Primate's Charity was very extenſive and remarkable, though conducted with more Regularity than before. The Poor were fed in the Work-houſe twice every Day, according to Tickets iſſued by People Intruſted, of which, from *January* to *Auguſt*, the Number of Tickets amounted to ſeven hundred and thirty two thouſand three hundred and fourteen. The Accounts of the Diſtribution of this Charity is kept in the Work-houſe in *Dublin*, and it is eſtimated thereby, that two thouſand five hundred Souls were fed there every Morning, and as many every Evening, moſtly at the Primate's Expence, though ſome few others contributed to the good Work. As a grateful Memorial of his Grace's overflowing Charity in relieving ſo many diſtreſſed Families upon this Occaſion, in the Year 1741, a few Lay-gentlemen, at their private Expence, erected, in the Hall of the Poor-houſe, a grand noble Portrait of the Primate at full Length, deſigned by Mr. *Bindon*, an eminent Painter, attended with a lively Group of proper Objects of different Ages and Sexes, all waiting for Food ſupplied by his bountiful Hand.

[*E*] *Encouraged and promoted the Scheme for drawing a Canal from* Lough-Neagh *to* Newry.] *Lough-Neagh* is a large navigable Meer of Water, about twenty *Engliſh* Miles long, and from ten to twelve Miles broad, ſurrounded by the Counties of *Down*, *Londonderry*, *Antrim*, *Tirone*, and *Armagh*; and *Newry* is a conſiderable Trading Town, ſeated

vaſt Benefit of the Kingdom at preſent, and much more in Expectation when the Scheme is fully compleated. *Drogheda* is a large and populous Town within the Dioceſe of *Armagh*, and his Grace finding that the Eccleſiaſtical Appointments were not ſufficient to ſupport two Clergymen there, and the Cure over-burthenſome for one effectually to diſcharge, he allotted out of his own Pocket a Maintenance for a ſecond Curate, whom he obliged to give publick Service every *Sunday* in the Afternoon, and Prayers twice every Day. He had great Compaſſion for the poor Clergy of his Dioceſe, who were diſabled from giving their Children a proper Education, and he maintained ſeveral of the Sons of ſuch in the Univerſity, in order to qualify them for future Preferment.

He erected four Houſes at *Drogheda* for the Reception of Clergymen's Widows, and purchaſed an Eſtate for the Endowment of them, after the Model of Primate *Marſh*'s Charity [*F*]; which Model, nevertheleſs, he enlarged in one Particular; for as the Eſtate he purchaſed for the Maintenance of the Widows, amounted to Twenty-four Pounds a Year more than he had ſet a part for that Uſe, he appointed that the Surplus ſhould be a Fund for ſetting out the Children of ſuch Widows Apprentices, or otherwiſe to be diſpoſed of for the Benefit of ſuch Children, as his Truſtees ſhould think proper. He alſo by his Will directed, that four Houſes ſhould be built for Clergymen's Widows at *Armagh*, and endowed with fifty Pounds a Year;

ſeated on the *Newry* Water, in the South of the County of *Down*, not far from the Opening of *Carlingford* Bay. A great Fund of valuable Coals being diſcovered on Lands in the County of *Tirone*, bordering the ſaid Lake, it was judged by ſome Gentlemen, who wiſhed well to the Wealth and Trade of their Country, that if a Navigation was made by a Canal from the Lake to *Newry*, a great Saving would ariſe to the Kingdom, by bringing Coals through the ſaid Lake and Canal to *Newry*, and from thence by a free good Navigation by Sea to *Dublin*. When the Scheme for opening this Navigation was propoſed in Parliament, in the Year 1729, the Primate patronized it with all his Intereſt; and after paſſing the Bill, and that the Work was ſet about the Year following, his Grace was very inſtrumental in carrying it on with effect. This Colliery ſtood on the See-lands of *Armagh*, which were then in Leaſe to a Tenant. The Primate fearing that the Leſſee might be exorbitant in his Conditions in ſuffering Coals to be raiſed out of his Lands, purchaſed in the Leaſe at a large Expence in order to accommodate the Publick. He alſo gave Timber out of his Woods to carry on the Work; and often, when the Fund eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament for cutting the Canal did not readily come in, his Grace advanced his own proper Money for the Occaſion without Intereſt, that no Interruption might from thence ariſe to the Deſign. See a Deſcription and Account of this Canal, in a little Treatiſe publiſhed in *Dublin* in the Year 1744. intitled, *The Antient and Preſent State of the County of* Down, Chap. 4. The Importance of this Navigation, beſides the Article of Coals, (of which the Benefit is not yet fully felt) and the opening a Trade by Water-Carriage among the Northern Counties, has appeared this preſent Year 1745. For the Wetneſs of the preceding Harveſt having occaſioned a great Dearth of Corn, and a Scarcity of Fodder in thoſe Parts, moſt of the Carriage-Horſes in that Country were deſtroyed; and when a Relief of Corn came to *Newry* from *England*, it would have been impoſſible to have diſtributed it ſeaſonably through the Country, if it had not been for the Advantages of this Navigation, by which it was laid down in the Neighbourhood of moſt of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Counties.

[*F*]. *After the Model of Primate* Marſh's *Charity.*] Primate *Marſh* built and endowed Alms-houſes at *Drogheda* for the Reception of Twelve Widows of decayed Clergymen, to whom he allotted a Lodging, and Twenty Pounds a Year for a Maintenance; and he appointed that the Widows intitled to the Proviſion ſhould be ſuch whoſe Huſbands ſerved Cure in the Dioceſe of *Armagh*, or, for Want of ſuch, in the Dioceſe of *Meath*; and, if Numbers did not offer to take up the Charity in both theſe Dioceſes, then it was to go to the Widows of Clergymen who ſerved Cure in the Province of *Armagh* at large. Primate *Boulter* founded his Charity upon the ſame model.

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which Building has been finiſhed, and the Endowment made ſince his Death. During his Life he contracted for the building of a ſtately Market-houſe at *Armagh*, which has been ſince finiſhed by his Executors, at upwards of Eight hundred Pounds Expence. He was a Benefactor alſo to Dr. *Stevens*'s Hoſpital in the City of *Dublin* [G], erected for the Maintenance and Cure of the poor. His Charities for augmenting ſmall Livings, and buying of Glebes, (particularly mentioned in the Remark *A*) amounted to upwards of Thirty thouſand Pounds, beſides what he deviſed by his Will for the like Purpoſes in *England* [H]. The Wiſdom of Man could not contrive a more effectual Method for the inſtruction of the poor Popiſh Natives of *Ireland* in the Principles of Chriſtianity, and for inuring them to Induſtry and Labour, than the Inſtitution of the Incorporated Society for promoting *Engliſh* Proteſtant working Schools in that Country. Though the original Projection of this Scheme cannot be imputed to Primate *Boulter* [I], yet he was a zealous and active, and the chief Inſtrument in forwarding

[G] *Was a Benefactor to Dr.* Steevens's *Hoſpital.*] Dr. *Steevens*, a Phyſician of Eminence in the City of *Dublin*, bequeathed by his Will an Eſtate of about ſix Hundred Pounds a Year to his Siſter Mrs. *Grizel Steevens* during her Life, and, after her Deceaſe, to build and maintain an Hoſpital for the Cure of wounded and diſeaſed poor People, who ſhould be judged to be curable. The Lady, from a Principle of Charity and Goodneſs, ſet about the Work, and finiſhed the beſt Half of the Shell of the Houſe, in which ſhe has reſerved an Apartment for her own Habitation, where ſhe now reſides; and ſhe has allotted almoſt the whole Eſtate for the Support and Maintenance of her Brother's Deſign. After the Houſe was finiſhed, ſeveral well diſpoſed Perſons became Contributors towards fitting up and furniſhing the Wards; and, among others, Primate *Boulter* ſubſcribed Fifty Pounds, and alſo at a conſiderable Expence furniſhed one of the Wards for the Reception of Patients, and ſubſcribed Fifty Pounds a Year towards the Charity, to continue during Pleaſure, which laſted during his Life.

[H] *Beſides what he deviſed by his Will for the like Purpoſes in* England.] Upon certain Contingencies mentioned in his Will, he appointed One thouſand Pounds to be diſpoſed of by his *Engliſh* Truſtees, towards augmenting Ten poor Livings in *England*, on Condition that ſome other Perſon for each Hundred Pounds ſo advanced ſhould pay in One hundred Pounds more, in order to obtain from the Governors of Queen *Anne*'s Bounty, Two hundred Pounds towards the augmenting ſuch poor Livings; and he left it to his Truſtees what Livings ſhould be ſo augmented.

[I] *The original Projection of the Scheme for Charter-Working Schools not to be imputed to Primate* Boulter.] The firſt Riſe of this Scheme was thus effected, and from ſmall and inconſiderable Beginnings. — In the Year 1717 Dr. *Henry Maule* Biſhop of *Cloyne*, afterwards of *Dromore*, and now the preſent Biſhop of *Meath*, being at that Time only a beneficed Clergyman, promoted a private Society in *Dublin* for the Encouragement of the *Engliſh* common Charity-Schools, for Teaching poor Children to read and write, and inſtructing them in the Principles of Religion and Virtue. Many good Clergymen and well-diſpoſed Laymen joined in the Deſign, and the late Archbiſhop of *Tuam*, Dr. *Synge*, came among them, and gave a Countenance to the Undertaking. The Members ſubſcribed only Half a Crown a Quarter. They had Anniverſary Sermons, ſome of which were printed and ſpread abroad, and by their Influence many Charity-Schools were erected in Town and Country. In 1730 a Propoſal was drawn up by Dr. *Maule*, being then Biſhop of *Cloyne*, and Mr. *Dawſon* a Clergyman, who was at that Time Curate of St. *Michan*'s, intitled, *An Humble Propoſal for obtaining His Majeſty's Royal Charter to incorporate a Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge amongſt the poor Natives of the Kingdom of* Ireland. Printed, *Dublin*, 1730. What gave a Foundation to this Propoſal was, the Obſervations the Society had made on the great Succeſs of a legally eſtabliſhed Charter for propagating the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, and that *Scotland* had grafted on the ſame Model, and obtained a Charter to enable them to receive Two thouſand Pounds a Year in Land, and Money to any Sum, for promoting the like Deſign. This Propoſal made its Way into the

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forwarding the Undertaking, which he lived to see carried into Execution with considerable Success. These are a Part, and only a Part, of the Primate's publick Charities, which have come to our Knowledge; as to his private ones, they were so secretly conducted, that it is impossible to give any particular Account of them; in general it may be confidently asserted, that they were very great, and suitable to his noble Mind; and we have it affirmed by those who were in Trust about him, that he never suffered an Object to leave his House unsupplied, and he often sent them away with considerable Sums, according to the Judgment he made of their Merits and Necessities. —— In Relation to his political Virtues, and the Arts of Government, when his Health would permit him he was constant in his Attendance at the Council-Table, and it is well known what Weight and Dignity he gave to the Debates of that Board. As he always studied the true Interest of *Ireland*, so he judged, that the diminishing the Value of the Gold Coin would be a Means of increasing Silver in the Country, a Thing very much wanted; in order to effect which, he espoused and supported a Scheme at the Council Table, which raised the Clamours of unthinking People against him [*K*]: But Experience has demonstrated

the Court of St. *James*'s, by the Means of the late Marquis of *Montandre*, Master of the Ordnance in *Ireland*, and was well relished by his Majesty. The same Year many Bishops and Gentlemen of Distinction met together at the Lord Primate's, to concert Means for forwarding a Petition to the King upon the Occasion, which was then drawn up and signed in the Parliament-House a few Days after, and being laid before his Majesty, was graciously received; and, after the usual References, a Charter was passed on the 24th of *October*, 1733, constituting the Duke of *Dorset*, then Lord-Lieutenant, the Lord Primate, all the Archbishops and Bishops, the Judges of the several Courts, the Prime Serjeant, Attorney and Sollicitor-General, and most of the Nobility and prime Gentry of the Kingdom into a Corporation and Body Politick to endure for ever, by the Name of *The Incorporated Society in* Dublin *for promoting* English *Protestant Schools in* Ireland. The Charter was opened with Solemnity in the Council-Chamber on the 6th of *February*, 1733. The Lord-Lieutenant was elected President, and the Lord Primate Vice-President and Treasurer. A Subscription was immediately set on Foot, to which the late Earl of *Kildare* contributed Five hundred Pounds, and many others less Sums. The Lord Primate was the main Instrument of forwarding this good Work, not only by his Advice and Counsel, but by his Money. He paid all the Fees for passing the Charter through the several Offices out of his own Purse, subscribed Twenty-three Pounds a Year, afterwards paid upwards of Four hundred Pounds towards the building of a Working-School on the Lands of *Santry* near *Dublin*. Besides all this, the Society were often obliged to his Grace for their necessary Support, who, to his annual and occasional Benefactions, frequently added that of being their constant Resource upon all Emergencies, by answering the Draughts made on him as Treasurer, when he had no Cash of the Society in his Hands, which amounted to considerable Sums. It was unhappy for the Society that his Grace made his Will in 1729, before the Erection of the Charter, and was taken off with so short a Warning, that he had not the Power of altering it. For undoubtedly he would have been a noble Benefactor to a Scheme, which in his Life-time he had so much at heart.

[*K*] *Espoused a Scheme that raised the Clamours of unthinking People.*] The Scarcity of Silver Coin in *Ireland* was excessive great for some Years preceding that of 1737, occasioned by the sinking of the current Value of Gold Coin in *England* some Years before, the same having been reduced there Six-pence in each Guinea, which made it more advantageous to Dealers to send over Silver than Gold in Payment of the Balance of Trade which lay against *Ireland*. To remedy this Inconvenience, the Primate supported a Scheme introduced at the Council-Table to reduce the Value of Gold Coin in *Ireland* Three-pence in each Guinea, and other Pieces in Proportion, in order to bring Silver and Gold nearer a Par in Value, and by that Means to put a Stop to the Practice of sending Silver abroad. This Scheme was carried into Execution by Proclamation on the 10th of *September*, 1737, and Experience has shewed that it had the intended Effect,

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monſtrated the Wiſdom of his Proceedings. He was ten Times one of the Lords Juſtices, or Chief Governors of *Ireland* [*L*]; which Office he adminiſtered oftner than any other Chief Governor ſince the Commencement of the *Engliſh* Power in *Ireland*. He embarked for *England* on the Second of *June* 1742, and after two Days Illneſs died at his Houſe in St. *James*'s Place, on the Twenty-eighth of *September* following, to the inestimable Loſs of *Ireland*, leaving to his Succeſſors an Example that is ſcarce imitable. He was buried in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, where a ſtately Monument is intended to be erected to his Memory. ——— His Character reſults from the Relation given of him; yet we muſt add a few Particulars more, which have not fallen under any of the Heads mentioned. His Deportment was ſtaid and grave, his Aſpect venerable, and his Temper meek and humble. He was always open and eaſy of Acceſs both to rich and poor. He was ſteady to the Principles of Liberty both in Religion and Politicks. His Learning was univerſal, yet more in Subſtance than Shew; nor would his Modeſty permit him to make any Oſtentation of it. He always preſerved ſuch an equal Temper of Mind that hardly any Thing could ruffle; and I have heard a Gentleman of great Worth and Integrity, and at this Day in high Station, (who had lived fourteen Years in his Family as his Domeſtick Chaplain) affirm, that in all that Time he never ſaw him diſcompoſed but once, and that upon a very provoking Occaſion; yet that he recovered his uſual Serenity and good Humour in leſs than three Minutes. He always maintained a ſteady Reſolution of ſerving his Country, *i. e. Ireland*, which he often called by that Name; and he readily embraced every thing propoſed for the good of it, though by Perſons remarkable for their Oppoſition to him: and when the moſt publick-ſpirited Schemes were introduced by him, and did not meet with the Reception they deſerved, yet he never took Offence at the partial Proceedings of ſome few, who liked nothing that came from him; but was glad when any Part of his Advice for the publick Good was purſued, and was always willing to drop ſome Points, that he might not loſe them all; often ſaying 'he would do all the 'good to *Ireland* he could, though 'they did not ſuffer him to do all 'he would.' His Life was moſtly ſpent in Action, and therefore it is

Effect, both by making Silver more plentiful in the Kingdom, and keeping down Exchange to a more certain and moderate Rate. Few People are capable of making a juſt Judgment of the Springs and Motives of the Actions of Government, nor does it belong to any to do ſo, but to thoſe who are placed by his Majeſty at the Head of Affairs. The Populace, encouraged by ſome Dealers in Exchange, who were the only Loſers by the Exchange, grew clamorous, and laid the Ruin of their Country (as they ignorantly or maliciouſly called it) to the Primate's Door. Many Libels and bitter Invectives were written againſt him upon the Occaſion, as if he were the Author of Woes, which were only felt in Imagination. Conſcious of his own Integrity he deſpiſed the fooliſh Noiſe, the People in a ſhort Time recovered their Senſes, and the Primate has left an Example, perhaps unparallelled in Hiſtory, of a Perſon, who, from a State of Diſtaſte and Odium, recovered as high a Degree of Popularity, as has fallen to the Share of any Subject.

[*L*] *He was ten Times one of the Lords Juſtices or Chief Governors of* Ireland.] He enjoyed that Office in 1726 with the Lord Chancellor *Weſt*, and *William Conolly*, Eſq; in 1728, with the Lord Chancellor *Windham*, and the ſaid Mr. *Conolly*. In 1730 with the ſaid Chancellor, and Sir *Ralph Gore*, Bart. Speaker of the Houſe of Commons. In 1732 with the ſame. In 1733 with the Lord Chancellor *Windham*. In 1734 with the Lord Chancellor *Windham*, and *Henry Boyle*, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons. In 1735 with the ſame. In 1738 with the ſame. In 1740 with the Lord Chancellor *Jocelin*, and Mr. *Boyle*; and in 1741 with the ſame.

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not to be expected that he should have left many Remains of his learning behind him; nor do we know of any thing he hath written, except a few Charges to his Clergy at his Visitations, which are grave, solid, and instructive. It has been said indeed, that in his younger Days he was the Author of four or five occasional Papers in the Free-Thinkers, published for the Encouragement of Loyalty, Virtue, and Religion; but we cannot affirm this Particular with any Degree of Certainty. In short, his constant Business in this World was to do good to Mankind.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 309.

The Substance of what was said by Way of Reply, in Favour of the Bill for naturalizing Foreign Protestants, was as follows, viz.

Mr. President,

SIR,

A

IF I were to have a greater Regard for Popularity than for my Duty as a Member of this House, I should certainly join with those who oppose the Bill now before us; but while I have the Honour of a Seat in this Assembly, I shall always despise courting a transient Esteem among the Vulgar, when I think it inconsistent with the general and lasting Interest of my Country. I believe, it will not be denied, that in almost every Commodity we deal in, we are undersold at foreign Markets, by the *French*, or some other of our Neighbours upon the Continent, and it will, I believe, be allowed, that the necessary Consequence of this must at last be, the entire Ruin of our foreign Commerce, if not prevented by a seasonable Application of some effectual Remedy: In all this I find the Gentlemen of both Sides agreed; and, in order to find out this Remedy, both have very properly endeavoured to discover and point out the Cause of our Distemper, but in this, I find, they *toto cœlo* disagree. The Gentlemen who are Favourers of the Bill say, the Cause of our Distemper is owing to the Idleness and Extravagance of our People, which makes them insist upon higher Wages, and higher Profits, than are required or expected in other Countries; and those against the Bill say, it is owing to the many Taxes we have in this Country upon the Necessaries and Conveniencies of the Poor, and upon the Materials for Manufacture, which renders it impossible for our People to live upon such small Wages or Profits, or to work up their Manufactures at so small an Expence as the People in other Countries do.

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Now, Sir, I believe, it is Part of both. That Tradesmen, both Masters and Servants, live better, that is, more extravagantly, in *England*, than they do in any other Country, is a Fact that may perhaps be contested within Doors; but I never yet heard it contested without; and it is very certain, that those who live the most penuriously, may and will work for the least Wages, or sell for the least Profit. Gentlemen may talk of establishing proper Regulations, and introducing good Customs, for correcting this Extravagance; but they will find it no easy Matter to alter the Temper of a whole People. We have many and strict Laws for setting all idle People to work, and for limiting the Wages of Servants in almost all Sorts of Business; but the Execution of those Laws has always been found impracticable; and, I believe, if we had ever endeavoured to have put them strictly in Execution, we should have ruined instead of improving our Manufactures. Trade hates Constraint of every Kind, and will always fly from a Country where they attempt to lay it in Fetters. There is no Way of making People work, but by rendering it impossible for them to subsist without working; there is no Way of making People work for small Wages, but by multiplying the Number of Workmen; there is no Way of correcting the Extravagance of a People, no more than that of a private Man, but by depriving them of the Means of being extravagant, and this you may effectually do by giving every one a great Number of Rivals in their Way of Business; for it will then be impossible for them to get higher Wages or higher Profits, than are barely sufficient for their Subsistence: If any one asks higher Wages than his Rivals, no one will employ him; if he asks higher Profits, no one will buy of him; and a Multitude in the same Way of Business, will always, by Degrees, undersell one another,

till their Wages or Profits be brought so low as to afford but a bare Subsistence, according to the Rank which such Men hold among Mankind in general.

Whether our People here in *England* live better, that is, more extravagantly, than the People of equal Rank do in any other Country, is a Fact, Sir, that cannot admit of any Proof; therefore every Gentleman must judge according to what he has himself heard and observed; but this is certain, that it either is so, or is not so. Let me then first suppose, that it is so. In this Case must not every one grant, that the Bill is necessary, and that it is one of the best and most effectual Expedients we can think of for preserving our Trade and Commerce? *Foreign* Tradesmen, especially those of a low Rank, as our Laws now stand, labour under almost insuperable Difficulties. A *Naturalization* Bill is what they cannot bear the Expence of; even Letters of *Denization* is too heavy an Expence for them to bear, after having been at the Expence of transporting their Families to, and furnishing themselves with the necessary Tools for their Business in, this Country; and till they are *naturalized* or made *Denizens*, *they can neither keep House nor Shop in this Kingdom*: Nay, if any Man lets them a House or Shop, he is liable to a Penalty of 5*l.* By this all foreign Master Tradesmen are disabled from coming to settle in this Country; and this will always be a great Discouragement to foreign Journeymen, because they can find no Master of their own Country here, to whom they may be recommended, and from whom they may expect Employment as soon as they arrive; for even suppose, we have some *foreign* Masters made *Denizens* and settled amongst us, they can give no great Encouragement to *foreign* Journeymen to come over; because no such *Denizen* can have at a Time *above two such Journeymen*. Besides, it is a great Discouragement to *foreign* Journeymen to come to a Country where they can never propose to be Masters, let their Skill and Success be never so great, without putting themselves to the Expence of a *Naturalization* Bill, or of Letters of *Denization*.

Remove these Impediments, Sir, and if the People of this Country live better than People of the same Rank do in any other Country, the certain Consequence will be, that many *foreign* Tradesmen, both Masters and Journeymen, will come to settle in this Country. Those who like good Living will come over here, because they can live better than they do in their own Country; and those who like to lay up Money will come over here, because they may live as well here as they did at home, and save a good deal of Money yearly. By this Means we shall multiply the Number of our Workmen, we shall multiply the Rivals in all Sorts of Business; and this is the only effectual Way we can take for correcting the Extravagance of our own Master Tradesmen and Journeymen, as well as for making the former sell at less Profit, and the latter work at less Wages.

Besides this, Sir, it is an old and a true Proverb, *that Example goes farther than Precept*. The saving penurious *Foreigners* that come to live here, will give such an Example to our own People, as will make some of them at least ashamed of many of those Extravagancies they are now guilty of, and Necessity will oblige the rest to retrench. Notwithstanding what has been said by the Gentlemen of the other Side, I am still of Opinion, that in the Infancy of our Trade and Manufactures, the Example of *Foreigners* that came to settle among us, was of great Service in promoting both the Industry and Frugality of the People. Considering how cheap Living was here in those Days, and considering that most of the *foreign* Woollen Manufacturers had their Wool from this Island, it is from the Nature of Things highly probable, that many *foreign* Manufacturers embraced the Invitation given them by *Edward* IIId. Nay, so many of them, I believe, came upon that Act of Parliament to settle in *England*, that at last their increasing Numbers began to be dreaded, and therefore it was that in *Richard* IIId's Reign, it was enacted, That no *Alien* Artificer (not made *Denizen*) should remain or exercise any Handicraft in *England*, unless as Servant to a Subject skilful in the same Art; that no such *Alien* should make any Cloth, or put any Wool to Work; and that no such *Alien* should sell by Retail: And for the same Reason it was enacted in the Reign of *Henry* VIIIth, That no Stranger Artificer, (*Denizen* or not *Denizen*) should take any Apprentice but such as was born under the King's Obeysance; or keep above two Journeymen not born under the King's Obeysance.

From these Acts of Parliament, therefore, as well as from the Nature of Things, we have, I think, Sir, good Ground to suppose, that many *foreign* Master Tradesmen and Journeymen came to settle in this Kingdom, soon after the 5th of *Edward* IIId, when the Act I have mentioned was passed, especially as he had, by a former Act, which prohibited the Importation of Cloths made beyond Sea, made them sure of good Business upon their Arrival; and moreover, it is highly probable, that these *Foreigners* taught our People not only the Art of Manufactures, but also Industry and Frugality; for considering the

the warlike Spirit that had been propagated, and had reigned among our People from the Time the *Romans* left us to that very Time, and indeed for some Generations after *Edward* IIId, we can hardly suppose, that our People in general were much inclined either to Industry or Frugality; but as to the Wars that happened in his Time, or after his Time, between *France* and us, or the Civil Wars that happened afterwards between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, these *Foreigners* could have no great Concern, and consequently these Wars could not prevent their coming to settle in a Country where they met with so much Encouragement.

From all which I must conclude, Sir, that if the People of *England* live better, that is, more extravagantly, than the People of equal Rank in any neighbouring Country, this Bill will be of great Service to us, and may be a Means of retrieving several Branches of our foreign Commerce which are now lost, or very much in Decay. But now, Sir, I shall suppose, that the People of the Kingdom do not live better, or more extravagantly, than the People of equal Rank in any other Country. In this Case, I shall grant, that the Bill will have very little Effect as to the bringing over of any *foreign* Tradesmen to settle amongst us; but can it, even in this Case, have any bad Effect? I have heard no one suggested, except that it may fill our Army with *foreign* Soldiers; and this in the Time of a *foreign* War, which may continue God knows how long, I cannot look on as a bad Effect. It may bring into our Army a Number of *foreign* Soldiers, but the *Act of Settlement* will prevent any of them from being made Officers; and however merry Gentlemen may be about our Officers being employed to raise Recruits in *Germany*, I wish, that in Time of War we had any Method of recruiting our Army, rather than that of having our Officers spread over the whole Island, and employed in trapanning our young Artificers and Labourers into the Service; for it is certain, that our Master Tradesmen in all Sorts of Business, and likewise our Farmers, begin already to feel the bad Effects of this Practice. In Time of War therefore, I cannot think it would be any Disadvantage to us, to have as many *foreign* Soldiers in our Army as we can get; and when Peace is restored, when we come to disband a great Part of our Army, we may insert such a Clause in the disbanding Act, as was inserted in that in King *William*'s Time; to wit, That the Army shall be disbanded, excepting such Regiments, Troops, and Companies, *consisting only of his Majesty's natural born Subjects*, as shall be particularly expressed in his Majesty's Proclamation. However, if Gentlemen think, that even in Time of War we ought not to have any *foreign* Soldiers in our Army, it can be no Objection to the Bill, because it may be guarded against by a proper Clause for that Purpose.

A Another Apprehension has, indeed, been suggested, Sir, but it is such a one as there is not the least Foundation for, and if there were, it might be easily guarded against by a few Words inserted in the Bill. It has been suggested, that by the general Words in this Bill, that Clause in the Act of Settlement may be repealed, whereby it is provided, that no Foreigner, *though naturalized*, B shall be of the Privy-Council, or Member of either House, or enjoy any Office or Place of Trust. This Effect, if it be a bad one, may, I say, Sir, be easily guarded against; but however unpopular it may be, I must declare my Opinion, that this Effect could not be attended with any bad Consequences to the Nation in general. The Right Hon. Members of the other House C may perhaps apprehend this Effect, because they may perhaps think, they have an exclusive Right to be his Majesty's Counsellors, and to all the great Posts in our Government; but I cannot see why we of this House should dread this Effect, or any Consequences that may ensue from it. We owe our Re-establishment, if not our Original, to a Gentleman who was by D Birth a *Foreigner*; for after the Conquest we read of no Representatives of the People in Parliament, till the Custom or Privilege was restored, by that Association of the Barons, which was headed by *Simon de Montfort*, Earl of *Leicester*. In our present Circumstances, I believe, every Gentleman is sensible, that *Foreigners* must have some Influence upon our publick Counsels: If E such Foreigners were honoured with Titles, and provided with good Estates and lucrative Places in the Country, as well as naturalized, they would, in all Advices they gave, have some Regard to the Country that had adopted them, as well as to the Country where they were born; and as they have felt the Effects of arbitrary Power, they would probably be more tenacious of the People's Liberties, than some F of those that were born Subjects of *Great Britain*. Therefore, with Regard to the Country or People in general, I believe, we should rather gain than lose by a Repeal of that Clause in the *Act of Settlement*. But as this Question is not now under our Consideration, I shall enlarge no farther upon the Subject; tho' I could support my G Opinion, with many other strong Arguments.

These, Sir, are all the Objections of a publick Nature I have heard made against this Bill, even upon the Supposition that it can have no Effect as to the bringing over any *foreign* Tradesmen to settle amongst us; and these I have shewn to be of no Manner of Weight, because if they are Objections of any Weight they may be easily guarded against, by a few proper Words in the Bill. But there are two Objections of a private Nature, which I think myself obliged to take Notice of, tho' I look upon both of them to be of the same Nature with the Objection made by the *Undertakers* at *Athens*, against a Physician who had found out a Remedy for curing a pestilential Distemper, then raging in the City, *because his Remedy would be a great Prejudice to their Trade.* The first of these, Sir, comes from the Citizens of *London*, who have told us, that this Bill will be greatly prejudicial to their Revenues, by depriving them of the antient Duties of Package, Scavage, Portage, and Balliage of the Goods of *foreign* Merchants brought into or carried out of their City. We all know, Sir, that the City of *London* has several Customs and Privileges which are of Advantage to private Men, but a great Disadvantage to the Trade of the City in general; and of this kind I must look upon these Taxes upon the Goods of *foreign* Merchants. The Crown had formerly higher Customs and Subsidies upon the Goods exported by *Aliens* than those of natural born Subjects; but this was thought to be prejudicial to the Trade of the Nation in general, and therefore, without any Compensation, it was given up by King *Charles* IId, who wisely foresaw, that by the Increase of our Trade thereby occasioned, he should get more than he could lose by this Piece of Generosity; and if the Citizens of *London* had a greater Regard for their City than for the Interest of private Men, they could not miss having, in this Case, the same foresight: for I am perswaded they now get very little by these antient Duties, because every foreign Merchant, that may have Occasion to bring Goods into, or carry Goods out of the City, takes Care to get himself *naturalized*, and thereby frees himself from these Duties; so that if this could be an Objection against a general *Naturalization* Bill, it would be equally strong against every particular *Naturalization* Bill that may hereafter be brought into Parliament.

The other Objection of a private Nature is, Sir, That it will very much diminish the Fees and Perquisites of those Offices and Officers who are concerned in passing *Naturalization* Bills, or Letters of *Denization*. These Gentlemen, 'tis true, have been so modest as not to trouble us, or the Publick, with their Complaint: They have not, like the *Undertakers* at *Athens*, been so imprudent as to tell us, that what may be for the Publick Benefit will be a Prejudice to their private Trade; They have even been so modest as to find out other Reasons, in their private Conversation, for being against the Bill; and we know from whence this Modesty in the under Officers proceeds. It is our Happiness to have, at present, such Gentlemen at the Head of these Offices as despise every private Interest when it becomes inconsistent with the Publick; and consequently they will not patronize or countenance their under-Officers in any Sort of Opposition to this Bill. They are resolved to leave both Houses at full Liberty to do in this Business what they may think most for the publick Good; and upon this I build my chief Hopes, as to the Success of the Bill; for, I hope, no Gentleman will allow himself to be influenced by the under Officers in any of these Offices; especially when he considers, that their Opposition proceeds from a private Interest, which may be inconsistent with the Publick.

Lastly, Sir, as to the Objection drawn from the Preamble of the Act in the 7th of Queen *Anne*, which repeals the general *Naturalization* Act of the 7th of her Reign, we know it proceeded from the Spirit of the Party reigning at that Time, without the least Proof, or indeed so much as an Enquiry into the Consequences of the Act then to be repealed; consequently, we can give no Credit to what is affirmed in that Preamble, *That divers Mischiefs and Inconveniencies have been found by Experience to follow from the said* NATURALIZATION *Act*. On the contrary, it is well known, that no publick Mischief or Inconvenience did arise from that Act during the *three Years* it remained in Force, unless the bringing over of several industrious *foreign* Tradesmen to settle amongst us could be called so. This, I shall grant, was a private Inconvenience to every one of our own Tradesmen settled in the same Way of Business; for it is a private Inconvenience for a Tradesman in every Sort of Business, to have any one of the same Sort of Business besides himself, and the more Rivals he has the greater Inconvenience it is to him; but this private Inconvenience is, I am sure, in all Countries a very great publick Conveniency, and without this Conveniency, it is certain, no Country can have any foreign Commerce.

Now, Sir, let us see how the Case stands with respect to this Bill. If our People live better, or more extravagantly, than the People of the same Rank in any other Country,

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Country, the Bill will certainly be attended with good Conſequences both to our Manufactures and *foreign* Commerce: If our People do not live more extravagantly than any other, the Bill may not have the Effect deſired, but it can have no bad Effect. Is not this the ſtrongeſt Argument that can be thought of for making the Experiment? With regard to our *foreign* Commerce, it is of all Hands acknowledged, we are in a galloping Conſumption: A Remedy is propoſed which may be effectual, and can do no Harm: In ſuch Circumſtances, would not a private Man be deſervedly deemed mad, ſhould he obſtinately refuſe ſuch a Remedy, for no other Reaſon, but becauſe his Phyſicians could not poſitively ſay, that the Remedy would certainly work a compleat Cure.

I ſhall not ſay, Sir, that the Remedy now propoſed will, of itſelf, be altogether effectual. As I am of Opinion, that the Decay of our Trade is partly owing to our Taxes, and partly to the Extravagance of our People, I believe it will not; but what is now propoſed we have in our immediate Power. A Diminution of our Taxes, or an Alteration in our Method of Taxation, we neither have, nor can have in our Power, till the War be at an End; and as no one can, with any Shadow of Reaſon, affirm, that the Decay of our Trade is entirely owing to our Taxes, and the Dearneſs of Living thereby occaſioned, I am for trying the Experiment we have immediately in our Power, becauſe it may do ſome Good, and, I am ſure, can do no Harm. As for my own Part, tho' I believe the Decay of our Trade to be, in ſome Meaſure, owing to our Taxes and publick Funds, yet, I believe, it is more owing to the extravagant Way of Living our People have been long accuſtomed to. In other Countries, eſpecially our chief Rival Countries, they have Taxes, and, I believe, as heavy Taxes as we have in this; and notwithſtanding our Taxes, I may affirm, that the abſolute Neceſſaries of Life are as cheap, if not cheaper in this Country than in any of them. Bread, Meat, Bacon, Pork, Fiſh, Butter, and Cheeſe, muſt be cheaper in *Britain* and *Ireland* than either in *France* or *Holland*, becauſe in Time of Peace we yearly export great Quantities of every one of theſe Commodities to both theſe Countries; and tho' our ſtrong Liquors, and other Luxuries of Life, may, by Reaſon of our Taxes, be dearer than in other Countries, yet our Small-Beer, I will affirm, is a better, wholſomer, and cheaper Liquor, than any Liquor, except Water, made uſe of by the Poor in any of our neighbouring Countries.

For this Reaſon, Sir, I am of Opinion, that if we will ſtrictly enquire into, and freely confeſs the Truth, we ſhall find and admit, that our poor People, and even our better Sort of Tradeſmen, have long been in a Habit of drinking more ſtrong Liquors, and conſuming more Meat, and ſuch Kind of Proviſions, than People of their Rank do in other Countries, where the Poor live moſtly upon Herbs or Roots, which coſt them little or nothing, and ſeldom taſte any Sort of Drink but fair Water. This Habit our People got into, when we poſſeſſed the Trade of the World without any Rival but the *Dutch*, which was our Caſe, eſpecially with regard to Woollen Manufactures; from the Time of Queen *Elizabeth* almoſt quite down to the Treaty of *Utrecht*, during all which Time our Workmen got as high Wages, and our Maſters and Dealers as high Profit as they could reaſonably aſk; and this led both into a Habit of extravagant or high Living, which they cannot eaſily get rid of. Nature, we know, may be ſupplied with a very ſmall Quantity either of Solids or Liquids; but when a Man gets into a Habit of eating or drinking a great Deal, it is very difficult for him to get rid of that Habit: Nothing but Neceſſity can make him retrench; and the Misfortune is, that Men ſeldom think of retrenching till they are deprived of the Means of ſupplying Nature, even in the moſt ſcanty Manner.

This, Sir, is what I am chiefly afraid of: This is what I would endeavour to prevent by this Bill. If our labouring Manufacturers and Tradeſmen, in order to ſupport the Habits they have got into, will not work but at ſuch high Wages as diſables their Maſters from ſelling at as low a Price as Maſters in foreign Countries can ſell ſuch Goods, we ſhall neceſſarily ſoon loſe all our *foreign* Commerce, and then there will not be ſufficient Employment for half the Number of labouring People now amongſt us; ſo that many of them, tho' then willing to work for any Wages, muſt ſtarve for want of Employment: Whereas by introducing *Foreigners*, we ſhall not only furniſh them with Examples how to live at a cheaper Rate, but we ſhall lay them under a Neceſſity of working for leſs Wages, before it is too late. Again, If our Maſter Manufacturers and Tradeſmen will not ſell but at ſuch a Profit as they have been uſed to, and ſuch a one as may ſupport them in their uſual Habit of High Living, thoſe who can live upon their Subſtance will give over Buſineſs, and moſt of thoſe who cannot, will become Bankrupts; ſo that unleſs we provide a *foreign* Supply our poor labouring People will have no Maſters to keep them at Work,

Work, and conſequently muſt ſtarve for Want of Employment.

Thus, Sir, however unpopular this Bill may at firſt View appear, to thoſe who conſider it maturely, it muſt appear to be calculated for the Benefit of the Poor, and for preventing many of them from being deprived of daily Bread. I ſhall grant, Sir, that we have at preſent as expert Maſters in all Sorts of Buſineſs as are to be met with in any Country; but I cannot allow, that we have a ſufficient Number of them; and I muſt expreſly deny, that we have now, or ever can have a Superabundance of Workmen in any Buſineſs that relates to foreign Commerce; for, with regard to Exportation there is no End: A Buſineſs that depends intirely upon our Home Conſumption may be over-ſtock'd both with Maſters and Journeymen; but a Buſineſs that depends upon Exportation as well as Home Conſumption, can never be over-ſtock'd, becauſe if you under-ſell the whole World, you will at laſt, by Means of your Merchants, have the Conſumption of the whole World to ſupply; and, I believe, no one will ſay, that we have now, or can have a ſufficient Number of Maſters, or of working Tradeſmen, for ſupplying ſuch a Conſumption.

From hence Gentlemen may ſee, Sir, that if we ever have a Superabundance of working Tradeſmen in any Buſineſs where the Work of their Hands can be exported, it muſt proceed from the extravagant Wages of the Workman, the extravagant Profits of the Maſter, or the Dearneſs of Proviſions in this Country. The two former may be remedied by ſuch a Bill as we have now before us; and the latter may be remedied by an Abolition of every Tax that any way affects thoſe Proviſions neceſſary for the Poor. The firſt of theſe two Remedies we have now in our Power, the laſt we have not at preſent in our Power. Shall we delay making uſe of the firſt, becauſe we cannot at preſent make uſe of the laſt? Is it not much more reaſonable to try the firſt as ſoon as we can, not only becauſe it can be attended with no publick Inconvenience, but alſo becauſe we ſhall from thence have a demonſtrative Proof whether the laſt be neceſſary or no? Let us therefore, Sir, upon this Occaſion, lay aſide all Thoughts of a falſe and deceitful Popularity: Let us conſider ſeriouſly our Trade, our Commerce, our Navigation, and what is dependent thereon, the naval Strength, and the very Being of our native Country; and let us do what is proper for reſtoring our Trade and Commerce, without regarding the good Graces of thoſe whoſe ſelfiſh private Intereſt would make them exclaim againſt this Bill, were the Neceſſity of it as apparent as the Sun at Noon-day.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

Having in our Magazine *for* March *laſt, p.* 133, *given the Subſtance of a Letter from the Biſhop of* Cloyne *to the Rev. Dr.* Hales, *on the Benefit of* Tar-water *in Fevers, for Cattle as well as the human Species; we ſhall now give ſome Extracts of another Letter from his Lordſhip, to* Thomas Prior, *Eſq; concerning the Uſefulneſs of* Tar-water *in the Plague.*

A Learned Phyſician of our own obſerves, that the Plague does not viſit theſe *Britannick* Iſlands oftner than once in 30 or 40 Years, and it is now above twice that Time ſince we felt the Hand of the deſtroying Angel.

It is alſo the Opinion of Phyſicians, that the Infection cannot ſpread, except there is a ſuitable Diſpoſition in the Air to receive it; the Signs of which are wet Summers, Leaves and Fruits blaſted, an unuſual Quantity of Inſects, epidemical Diſtempers among the Cattle, to which, I preſume, may be added long Eaſterly Winds, all which Signs ſeem to have diſcovered themſelves pretty plainly in the Courſe of this preſent Year.

Beſides theſe natural Forerunners of a Plague or Peſtilence in the Air, it is worth obſerving, that a Prognoſtick may be alſo made from the moral and religious Diſpoſition of the Inhabitants. That the *Digitus Dei* the (τὸ θεῖον of *Hippocrates*) doth manifeſt itſelf in the Plague, was not only the Opinion of Mankind in general, but alſo in particular of the moſt eminent Phyſicians throughout all Ages down to our own. How far we of theſe Iſlands have Reaſon to expect this Meſſenger of Divine Vengeance, will beſt appear if we take a View of the prevailing Principles and Practices of our Times, which many think have long called aloud for Puniſhment or Amendment.

Analogy and Probability prevail in Medicine: Theſe are the proper Guides where Experience hath not gone before. I knew that *Tar-water* was uſeful to prevent catching the Small-pox, and conſequently that its Nature was contrary to the Taint or Venom producing that Diſtemper; and therefore I concluded, that it might be uſefully applied to cure the ſame, tho' I never heard nor knew that it had been applied to that Purpoſe, and the Succeſs anſwered my Hopes.

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In like Manner, having known the Virtue of *Tar-water* in preserving from epidemical Infection, I conceive, in general, it may be useful for the Cure of Distempers caused by such Infection. Besides, being very well assured that *Tar-water* was sovereign in the Cure of all Sorts of Fevers, I think it not unreasonable to infer, that it may prove a successful Medicine for the Plague, altho' I had never known it used in that Distemper; forasmuch as the Plague, with all its Symptoms, may be considered as a Species of Fever, and hath been actually considered as such both by *Hippocrates* and *Sydenham*, not to mention others.

Having observed surprising Effects of *Tar-water* in the most deplorable Cases, for Instance, Pleurisies, Small-pox, spotted and erysipelatous Fevers, I am induced to entertain great Hopes of its Success in pestilential Fevers or Plagues; which are also confirmed, by its operating as a powerful Diaphoretick and Sudorifick, when given warm, and in great Quantities. Add to this, that it frequently throws out Pustules and Ulcers, and is apt to terminate the worst of Fevers by an Eruption of Boils in various Parts of the Body; that it raises the Spirits, is a great Alexipharmacum and Cordial, and must therefore be of the greatest Use in malignant Cases.

In Cachexy, Scurvy, Gout, as well as in the Close of Fevers, I have often known *Tar-Water* cause troublesome Eruptions or Boils, (the very Method taken by Nature in casting forth the Venom of the Plague) to break out in the Surface of the Body, expelling the morbifick Humours, the Cause and Reliques of the Disease, to the signal Benefit of the Patients; except such who, being frightened at the Symptoms, have supposed the *Tar-Water* to produce those Humours which it only drives out, and in Consequence of such their groundless Suspicion, laid it aside, or perhaps took other Medicines to hinder its Effect, and thereby deprived themselves of the Benefit they might otherwise have received.

In the Plague are observed Head-achs, Drowsiness, Anxiety, Vigils, sinking of Spirits, and Weakness, for all which *Tar-Water* hath been found an effectual Remedy. Bloody Urine and spitting Blood, which are also dangerous Symptoms observed in the Plague, have been often removed by the same Medicine, which from numberless Experiments I have found to be peculiarly fitted for purifying and strengthening the Blood, and for giving it a due Consistence, as well as a proper Motion.

In the Plague, Pleurisies are esteemed mortal Symptoms, and in the Cure of these, I never knew *Tar-Water* fail, if given warm in Bed, a Pint or more an Hour, tho' the Patient was neither bled nor blistered. The Carbuncles and Spots which shew themselves in the Plague are of a gangrenous Nature, tending to Mortification. And Gangrenes I have known effectually cured by copious drinking of *Tar-Water*.

An Erysipelas, which sheweth a Degree of Malignity nearest to the Plague, is easily cured by plentiful drinking *Tar-Water*. I knew a Person, who had been six Weeks ill of an Erysipelas under the Care of a celebrated Physician, during which Time she struggled with many dangerous Symptoms, and hardly escaped with Life. This Person was a Year after seized again in the same Manner, and recovered in a Week, by the sole Use of *Tar-Water*. Costiveness is reckoned a very hopeful Prognostick in the Plague, and it is also a Symptom which often attends the drinking of *Tar-Water*, when it throws out the Venom of a Distemper thro' the Skin.

Diseases of the same Season generally bear some Affinity to each other in their Nature and their Cure; and it may not be improper on this Occasion to observe, that the reigning Distemper of the Black Cattle hath been often cured by *Tar-Water*, and would (I am persuaded) have done much less Mischief, if the Practice had been general, to have given each distempered Beast three Gallons the first, two the second, and one the third Day, in warm Doses, (from a Pint to a Quart) and at equal Intervals.

Diemerbroeck recommends in the first Appearance of a Plague the Use of Sudorificks, putting the Patient to Bed, and covering him warm, till a copious Sweat be raised; the very Method I constantly follow in the Beginning of Fevers, using no other Medicine than *Tar-Water*, which, after numberless Experiments, I take to be the best Sudorifick that is known, inasmuch as it throws out the morbifick *Miasma*, without either heating the Patient or weakening him, the common Effects of other Sudorificks, whereas this, at the same Time that it allays the feverish Heat, proves a most salutary Cordial, giving great and lasting Spirits.

Upon the Whole, I am sincerely persuaded, that for Cure of the Plague there cannot be a better Method followed, more general for Use, more easy in Practice, and more sure in Effect, than to cover the Patient warm in Bed, and to make him drink every Hour one Quart of warm *Tar-Water*, of such Strength as his Stomach is able to bear; a Thing not so impracticable as it may seem at first Sight, since I have known much more drank in Fevers even by Children,

dren, and that eagerly and by Choice, the Distemper calling for Drink, and the Ease it gave encouraging to go on. This for the Cure; but I conceive that one Quart *per Diem*, may suffice for Prevention; especially if there be added an even Temper of Mind, and an exact Regimen, which are both highly useful against the Plague. For Carbuncles and Buboes I would recommend a Liniment of the Oil of *Tar*, or a Plaster of Pitch mixed with Tar, which last was used by the Vulgar in the *Dutch* Plague described by *Diemerbroeck*.

It has pleased divine Providence to visit us not long since, first, with Famine, then with the Sword; and if it shall please the same good Providence yet further to visit us for our Sins, with the third and greatest of humane Woes, this, by God's Blessing, is the Course I mean to take for myself and Family; and if generally practised, it would, I doubt not, (under God) save the Lives of many thousands; whereof being persuaded in my own Mind, both from the many Trials I have made of *Tar-Water*, and the best Judgment and Reasonings I could form thereupon, I think myself obliged to declare to the World what I am convinced of myself.

And I am the rather moved to this by the great Uncertainty and Disagreement among Physicians, in their Method of treating the Plague. *Diemerbroeck*, for Instance, a Physician of great Experience in the *Dutch* Plague, that raged about Eighty Years ago, dissuades by all Means from Bleeding in that Distemper. On the other Hand, *Sydenham* recommends what the other disapproves. If we believe Dr. *Sydenham*, the free Use of Wine, as a Preservative, hath thrown many into the Plague, who otherwise might have escaped. Dr. *Willis*, on the contrary avers, that he knew many, who being well fortified by Wine, freely entered amongst the Infected, without catching the Infection.

Bleeding cools, but at the same Time weakens Nature. Wine gives Spirits, but heats withal. They are both therefore to be suspected; whereas *Tar-Water* cools without weakening, and gives Spirits without heating; a sure Indication of its sovereign Virtue in all inflammatory and malignant Cases, which is confirmed by such Numbers of Instances, that Matter of Fact keeps Pace (at least) with Reason and Argument in recommending this Medicine.

Plagues, as well as Fevers, are observed to be of different Kinds; and it is observed of Fevers, that, as they change their Genius in different Seasons, so they must be treated differently, that very Method that succeeded in one Season often proving hurtful in another. Now it is very remarkable, that *Tar-Water* has been known to vary its Working, and wonderfully adapt itself to the particular Case of the Patient; a thing I frequently have experienced.

Last Spring two Children, a Boy and a Girl, the former ten Years old, the latter eight, were seized with Fevers; the Boy had an Inflammation in his Breast. In less than two Hours they drank each about five Quarts of warm *Tar-Water*, which wrought them very differently, the Girl as an Emetick, the Boy as a gentle Purge, but both alike immediately recovered, without the Use of any other Medicine: Of this I was an Eye-Witness, and I have found by frequent Experience, that the best Way is, to let this Medicine take its own Course, not hindered nor interrupted by any other Medicines; and this being observed, I never knew it to fail so much as once, in above an Hundred Trials in all Sorts of Fevers.

Nevertheless, there are not wanting those who would insinuate, that *Tar-Water* made in the common Way contains noxious Oils or Particles of *Tar*, which render it dangerous to those who drink it; a Thing contrary to all my Experience. This was the old Objection made by those who opposed it from the Beginning. But I am convinced by innumerable Trials, that *Tar-Water* is so far from doing Hurt by any caustick or fiery Quality, that it is on the contrary a most potent Medicine for the Allaying of Heat, and Curing of all inflammatory Distempers.

It seems not very reasonable to suppose, that the caustick Quality of *Tar-Water* (if such there was) should be removed or lessened by Distillation, or that a Still should furnish a cooler and better Medicine than that which is commonly prepared by the simple Affusion and Stirring of cold Water. However the Ends of Chymists or Distillers may be served thereby, yet it by no Means seemeth calculated for the Benefit of Mankind in general, to attempt to make People suspect, and frighten them from the Use of a Medicine, so easily and so readily made, and every way at hand, of such approved and known Safety, and at the same Time recommended by Cures the most extraordinary, on Persons of all Sexes and Ages, in such Variety of Distempers, and in so many Parts of Christendom.

Tar-Water operates more gently and safely, as the acid Salts are sheathed in Oil, and thereby losing their Acrimony, approach the Nature of neutral Salts, and so become more friendly to the animal System. By the Help of a smooth insinuating Oil, these acid Salts are more easily and safely introduced

duced into the fine Capillaries. I may add, that the Craſis of the Blood is perfected by *Tar-Water*, being good againſt too great a Solution and Fluidity as a Balſam, and againſt Viſcidity as a Soap, all which entirely depends upon the Mixture of Oil with the Acid; without which it could neither operate as a Balſam nor a Soap; briefly, it was not mere acid or diſtilled Water, or Tincture of *Tar*, but *Tar-Water*, as commonly made, by Affuſion and ſtirring of cold Water upon *Tar*, which hath wrought all thoſe great Cures and ſalutary Effects, which have recommended it, as a Medicine, to the general Eſteem of the World.

The Mixture of volatile Oil, which is or contains the Spirit, is ſo far from noxious, that it is the very Thing that makes *Tar-Water* a Cordial; this gives it a grateful Warmth, and raiſeth the Spirits of the Hyſteric and Hypochondriacal; this alſo rendering the Blood balſamick, diſpoſeth Wounds of all Sorts to an eaſy Cure; this alſo it is that fortifies the Vitals, and invigorates Nature, driving the Gout to the Extremities, and ſhortening the Fits, till it intirely ſubdues that obſtinate and cruel Enemy, as it hath been often known to do; but Acid alone is ſo far from being able to do this, that, on the contrary, the free Uſe of Acids is reckoned amongſt the Cauſes of the Gout.

It hath been inſinuated, that the Oil was ordered to be ſkimmed off, becauſe it is cauſtic and dangerous; but this is a Miſtake. I myſelf, among many others, drank the *Tar-Water* for two Years together, with its Oil upon it, which never proved hurtful, otherwiſe than, as being ſomewhat groſs, and floating on the Top, it rendered the Water leſs palateable; for which Reaſon alone it was ordered to be ſkimmed.

It hath alſo been hinted, that making *Tar-Water* the ſecond Time, of the ſame *Tar*, was cautioned againſt, for that it was apprehended ſuch Water would prove too heating; which is ſo far from being true, that when I could not get freſh *Tar*, I uſed the ſecond Water without Difficulty, by Means whereof it pleaſed God to recover from the Small-pox two Children in my own Family, who drank it very copiouſly: A ſufficient Proof that it is not of that fiery cauſtick Nature which ſome would perſuade us.

The Truth is, my ſole Reaſon for adviſing the *Tar* not to be uſed a ſecond Time, was becauſe I did not think it would ſufficiently impregnate the Water, or render it ſtrong enough, after ſo much of the fine volatile Parts had been carried off by the former Infuſion. Truth obligeth me to affirm that there is no Danger (foraſmuch as I could ever obſerve) to be apprehended from *Tar-Water*, as commonly made; the fine volatile Oil, on which I take its cordial Quality to depend, is, in its own Nature, ſo ſoft and gentle, and ſo tempered by the Acid, and both ſo blended and diluted with ſo great a Quantity of Water, as to make a Compound, cheriſhing and cordial, producing a genial kindly Warmth without any inflaming Heat; a thing I have often ſaid, and ſtill find it neceſſary to inculcate.

Some Medicines indeed are ſo violent, that the leaſt Exceſs is dangerous; theſe require an Exactneſs in the Doſe, where a ſmall Error may produce a great Miſchief. But *Tar* is, in Truth, no ſuch dangerous Medicine, not even in Subſtance, as I have more than once known it taken innocently, mixed with Honey, for a ſpeedy Cure of a Cold.

But notwithſtanding all that hath been ſaid on that Subject, it is ſtill ſometimes aſked, what preciſe Quantity or Degree of Strength is required? To which I anſwer, (agreeably to what hath been formerly and frequently obſerved) the Palate, the Stomach, the particular Caſe and Conſtitution of the Patient, the very Climate or Seaſon of the Year, will diſpoſe and require him to drink more or leſs in Quantity, ſtronger or weaker in Degree. Preciſely to meaſure its Strength by a ſcrupulous Exactneſs, is by no Means neceſſary. Every one may ſettle that Matter for himſelf, with the ſame Safety that Malt is proportioned to Water in making Beer, and by the ſame Rule, to wit, the Palate.

Only in general thus much may be ſaid, that the Proportions I formerly recommended (*viz.* a Gallon of Water to a Quart of *Tar*) will be found agreeable to moſt Stomachs, and withal of ſufficient Strength, as many Thouſands have found, and daily find, by Experience. I take this Opportunity to obſerve, that I uſe *Tar-Water* made in Stoneware or Earthen very well glazed, Earthen Veſſels unglazed being apt to communicate a nauſeous Sweetneſs to the Water.

I ſhall finiſh my Eſſay on the Plague, and its Cure, with obſerving, that in caſe God ſhould withhold his Hand for the preſent, yet theſe Reflections will not be altogether fruitleſs, if they diſpoſe Men to a proper Temper of Mind, and a cautious Regimen, avoiding all Extremes (which Things are juſtly reckoned among the chief Preſervatives againſt Infection) but eſpecially, if the Apprehenſion of this Deſtroyer ſhall beget ſerious Thoughts on the Frailty of human Life, and in Conſequence thereof, a Reformation of Manners.

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Marſhal LOWENDAHL's *Letter to the Secretary of War.*

SIR,

PUrſuant to his Excellency Monſieur *le Compte de Saxe*'s Orders, I have ſent you an Abſtract of the Expences attending the Siege of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, which, according to the Detail I was able to keep during the Siege, ſeems to ſquare with it; if there be any Errors, Monſieur *le Comptroller General* will be beſt able to animadvert on, and make his Objections to it; you will find in it, as far as I am able in the Multiplicity of Buſineſs to conjecture, no extraordinary Charges for the Spunging of Cannon and Mortars; contingent Expences, with which the Generals, for thirty Years paſt, have filled the Books of your Office.

I cannot but laugh at the Accounts with which the *Dutch* and *Engliſh Gazetteers* have filled thoſe Writings; two Nations ſo wholly mercantile and accuſtomed to Trade, that they think Powder and Ball, Sieges and Battles, are tranſacted on the *Exchanges* of *London* and *Amſterdam*; they adapt their Ideas ever to pecuniary Motives; I could wiſh, indeed, I had found the Generals of the Enemy in the mercantile Way, but I can abſolve them of any Stain of that Nature; it would have ſaved the braveſt Army in the Univerſe two Months unheard-of Fatigues and Dangers; it was wholly owing to the brave Grenadiers of *France*, headed by the gallanteſt Officers, an Engineer General, in whoſe Praiſe no Pen or Tongue can ſpeak enough; it was owing to the wiſe Principles of Mathematicks, deduced into Practice; and I had the Pleaſure of ſeeing all the Theory of *Vauban* and *Coborn* reſolved into Corollary and Demonſtration.

I have ſent you a Return of the particular Officers, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the executive Part, as well of the Army as of the Artillery; though I have the Honour to aſſure you, I could have had 10,000 Men to have mounted the Forlorn Hope; ſuch was the Ardour of his Majeſty's Troops for his Honour; the Army ſeemed to a Man ready to die for his Majeſty's Honour, and the Enſigns of *France*.

I cannot conclude without removing any Prejudice which may have been infuſed into the Minds of the Publick, of Cruelty committed by his Majeſty's Troops, when Maſters of the Place. I have the Honour to tell you, that when the tremendous Artillery of his Majeſty had rendered it impoſſible for any one to live within 1000 Paces of the *Chemin Couvert*, and the Place was filled with 10,000 Men, our Troops could have cut off the whole Garriſon if they pleaſed; but our Officers, with a Generoſity peculiar to the *French* Nobility, reſtrained the heated Soldiers, by crying *No bad Blood, no Cruelty*; and let them generouſly eſcape, tho' they could have put them all to the Sword.

As to the Booty, they had it according to the Law of Arms; and I wiſh it had been much greater; for never Army deſerved it better. I am, *&c.*

LOWENDAHL.

Letter from a certain C—d—re in the Eaſt-Indies, *to the Vizir* Nizam Mulmulock.

Excellent SIR,

THE King of *Great Britain*, my Maſter, has ſent me into theſe Seas with a Squadron of Ships of War, to protect the Trade of his Subjects by Sea, where I arriv'd a few Days ago, and to my great Surprize find Things in the greateſt Confuſion on Shore.

I ſhall not enter into a particular Detail of the Robberies, Cruelties, and Depredations, committed on Shore, on the King my Maſter's Subjects, by that inſolent perfidious Nation, the *French*, connived at and abetted by thoſe under your Excellency, (the *Nabob* of *Arcot*) whoſe Duty it was to have preſerved the Peace of your Country, inſtead of ſelling the Intereſt of a Nation with whom you have had the ſtricteſt Friendſhip Time out of Mind; a Nation who has been the Means not only of enriching this Part of the Country in particular, but the whole Dominion of the Grand Mogul; and that, to a People who are as remarkable all over the World, for encroaching upon, and giving Diſturbance and Diſquiet to all near them; a People who are Strangers in your Country, in Compariſon with thoſe who have been robbed by them of that moſt important Fortreſs and Factory of *Madraſs*; and now they are poſſeſſed of it, have neither Money nor Credit to carry on the Trade.

I next pray Leave to put you in Mind, that we only acted defenſively on Shore, nor have ever taken any Advantage, where we have had the ſuperior Power and Strength, which was owing entirely to the ſtrict Regard we have to Neutrality, and Reſpect to the Peace and Quiet of your Country, and conformable to your repeated Orders. And now, excellent Sir, I have laid this before you for your Information and Conſideration, I muſt intreat you, in the Name of the King of *Great Britain*, my Royal Maſter, to call the *Nabob* to Account for his paſt Tranſactions, and

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and interpoſe that Power to reſtore as near as poſſible, in its original State, what has been ſo unjuſtly taken from us; or excuſe me, if I, for the future, don't pay that ſtrict Regard to the Tranquillity of your Country, which has been hitherto done; but with my whole collected Force, endeavour to take Satisfaction for the Robberies that have been committed, which, in all Probability, will make your Country a Scene of Blood, and prove the Deſtruction of your Trade for ſome Time to come, which would give infinite Uneaſineſs and Concern to me. I muſt now take my Leave of you, by aſſuring you, that I ſhall be proud of taking every Opportunity of improving Harmony and Friendſhip with you, conformable to the Inſtructions of the King my Royal Maſter, and of demonſtrating that I am, with perfect Regard and Eſteem,

Excellent Sir, &c.

To this Letter we ſhall add, That the Hon. *Eaſt-India* Company have received an Expreſs over-land, with an Account, that the *French* had laid Siege to *Fort St. David*'s in *February* laſt, and were twice beat off by the good Diſpoſitions of the Governor; notwithſtanding which, they came a third Time, with all the Force they could collect together, intending to carry the Place at all Events; but at this Juncture Commodore *Griffin* appeared before the Place, with eight Men of War, landed 1000 Men, and obliged the *French* to retire with the greateſt Precipitation, leaving behind them their Cannon, Mortars, Ammunition, Baggage, &c. Since which, Commodore *Griffin* being joined by two Ships of War, and having got all the Men that could be ſpared, was gone, in his Turn, to attack the *French* Settlement at *Pondicherry*.

The ſame Letters mention, that the *Princeſs Amelia*, Capt. *Beſt*, outward bound, not knowing that *Fort St. George* was in Poſſeſſion of the *French*, had fallen into their Hands.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

THE following is ſuch a complicated Scene of Art and Treachery as ought to be expoſed to open View, to ſerve as a Memento *for your* Fair Readers *in particular, and teach them Caution in the Choice of the two moſt endearing Bleſſings in Life, a Friend in whom to confide, and a Partner in their Bed and Affections. However romantick the Story may appear, it is Fact in all its Circumſtances, and tho' an Occurrence in private Life, I do not doubt but it will be thought intereſting enough to move the Concern and engage the Attention of the Publick.*

Mr. ——, a young Gentleman of ſome Fortune in the *Weſt* of this Kingdom, having ſettled his Affections on a young Lady, (whoſe name is——) and meeting with a mutual Return, could not be eaſy till *Hymen* had tied the endearing Knot, and the Church had made them each other's. But for fear of diſobliging a rich Relation, on whom he had a great Dependence, the Affair was managed with all the Privacy imaginable, and ſo remained a Secret to every Body but the Parties concerned. After a conſiderable Time ſpent in the Enjoyment of the Sweets of a gratified Paſſion, endeared by ſtolen Joys, a Lady of a large Fortune unluckily falling in their Company, and thinking Mr. —— ſingle and diſengaged, ſeem'd to give him ſome Encouragement to believe ſhe would not be averſe to unite her Deſtiny to his. He, flattered with the Hopes of ſo advantageous a Match, mention'd the Affair to his Wife, and repreſenting the Affluence in which they might live by the Help of his ſecond Marriage, ſhe came readily into his baſe Deſign, and conſented to his betraying the innocent Virgin into an Engagement which they knew muſt be invalid both before God and Man. To compleat the Treachery, Miſs —— for ſo I ſhall call her) having inſinuated herſelf into the new Mrs. —— Friendſhip, was invited to live with her as a Friend and Companion, and had thereby an Opportunity of ſharing in her Husband, and all the other Advantages he had flattered her with from a Compliance and Acceſſion to his Bigamy. Thus they lived undiſcovered long enough to ſuffer two harmleſs Babes, which — had by his ſecond Wife, to be one Day Sharers of the undeſerved Shame and Diſgrace, which Time and the Diſcovery would inevitably caſt on the innocent Adultreſs their Mother. This Event was near at Hand. Mr. ***, a Gentleman of a conſiderable Eſtate, as much deceived in Miſs ——'s Situation, as the ſecond Lady had been in Mr. ——'s, and believing her at her own Diſpoſal, made his Addreſſes and expreſſed the moſt honourable Intentions towards her, which ſhe countenancing, the Match was ſo far advanced, as to be come to a Contract and Settlement and other previous Diſpoſitions, when the jealous ——, fired with the Thoughts of loſing one of his Wives, reſolved to go any Lengths rather than ſuffer them to proceed on that Footing. Accordingly, he inſinuated to Mr. *** Suſpicions injurious to the Honour of his intended Spouſe, and upon his attempting to vindicate her Character and challenging —— Sword in hand to make good his ſcandalous Reflections, he had the Impudence to boaſt to him of the Favours

he himself had received from the Lady, but without mentioning a Word of his Marriage. Mr. ***, big with the stinging Secret, could not help upbraiding Miss —— with what he had heard; upon which, losing all Patience at —— 's unparallel'd Audaciousness, she published their near Relation to one another, and the whole Secret of their prior Engagement. The Surprize and Astonishment of the deluded Mrs. —— at the news, can be sooner imagined than expressed. The Shame attending her melancholy Circumstances, the most violent conjugal Love she bore to a Betrayer, whom she can no longer call Husband, and the cruel Reflections of having so long cherished in her bosom one that was not only her Rival, but an Accessory to her Undoing, together with a Mother's Tenderness for the dear Fruits of so unhappy a Match, which, tho' born in Wedlock, are exposed to the undeserved Infamy of a spurious Issue, almost distract her. How far the Laws, or the highest Authority in the Land, can redress her, or provide for the innocent Babes (who are not intitled to the Reversion of her Estate) I cannot tell; but sure, so much Distress and uncommon Affliction deserves the Pity and Compassion of all that have the least Share of Humanity.

By the following Letter, we find, there are still some Gentlemen of Learning who disapprove of the Copernican System; *therefore we have inserted it, to shew our Impartiality, and to furnish the Advocates for that* System *with an Opportunity to defend it. But at the same Time, we must say, that we are much afraid, this learned Gentleman will find great Difficulty to defend his.*

SIR,

IN your *Magazine* for *June*, 1747. I find that the *East-India* Company say, that at *Madrass* the Sun rises six Hours sooner, than he doth with us, at the Time of the Equinoxes, or he rises there all the Year round, when it's Mid-Night here, and sets there when Noon, or Mid-Day here. This, I suppose, appear'd to many very surprising, which made them desirous to know how it could happen; to satisfy whose Curiosity the ingenious Gentleman endeavours to explain the Reason of it, from the now approv'd astronomical System. It has, says he, within these last Ages been discover'd, and clearly demonstrated, that the Earth moves round the Sun once every Year, and round its own Axis, from West to East, once every 24 Hours. Its annual Course round the Sun, is call'd its Orbit; as the Earth's Axis inclines towards the Plain of its Orbit, and cuts it at unequal Angles, this makes the Days and Nights unequal, and likewise a Diversity of Seasons in all Parts of the Earth. Every thing, says he, on the Earth moves 900 Miles in a Minute, so that the Earth moves 883, $\frac{19}{48}$ Miles (in its Orbit) in a Minute, besides its wheeling about its Axis which must be 16 $\frac{29}{48}$ in a Minute, which when added make up the 900, a Motion far superior to what our Bodies are capable of sustaining.

I am greatly astonish'd that Men should be so infatuated, as to think the Earth moves with such Rapidity; if it did, I am positive we should, long ere this, have been destroy'd, without Miracles, every Moment. No man can stand in a horizontal Posture, *i. e.* with his Feet as high as his Head, which would be the Case if we allow the Earth's Motion; nay, farther, his Feet wou'd be higher than his Head. The *Ptolemaick System*, that the Earth was the Center, and that all Parts of it were inhabited, as well underneath as on the Top, and that the Sun, Moon, and Stars mov'd round it; that when it was Dark, or Night with us, then the Sun was under the Earth, giving Light to those that inhabited the inferior Parts. As Man and all Quadrupeds can have no Being under the Earth, the Sun can have no Business there, but is always above the Earth, and is to be seen by Men upon Earth all the 24 Hours, which demonstrates that the Sun is always above the Earth. If it was possible for a Man to walk under the Earth, then he wou'd be safe from Danger on any Part of it; but if he will make the Experiment, he will find he cannot stand on that Earth which strikes perpendicular down like the Side of a House. Suppose I take in an Acre of Ground, which is a horizontal level, and wall it about; this Acre shall grow as much Grass, Corn, Trees, and as many Men as can stand on it, as if it were rais'd to two Acres by Measure, which proves that no Man can stand under the Earth; if so, then the two Acres would hold twice the Quantity of Men, that the horizontal level one would.

The Falsity of the *Ptolemaick System* is obvious to all, and I do not doubt making the *Copernican* appear so too to all unprejudiced Men. The Earth is a very large Body, so large, that no Man can ascertain or comprehend its Diameter or Circumference, nor its Longitude or Latitude; the Sun is but a small Body in comparison to the Earth, notwithstanding what many have asserted to the Contrary, and upon that Account much fitter for Motion. That the Earth has no Motion may be proved by many Experiments, *ex. gr.* make a Mark upon the

Earth,

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Earth, and from that Mark ſhoot a Bullet as perpendicular as poſſible into the Air; by its Gravity the Ball will fall to the Earth, and not very far from the Place you mark'd, although it will be ſeveral ſeconds of a Minute before it comes down. Now, if the Earth did but move 15 Miles in a Minute, then every Second would be 440 Yards; in this Caſe one would expect the Ball to be many hundred Yards diſtant from the Mark; the Contrary will appear to any one who tries the Experiment. The North Pole is allow'd by almoſt all to be fix'd, and is to be ſeen with us ſome Nights 12 or 13 Hours; if a Man fix any Thing on the Earth which, points directly to the Star, if he ſtands all Night to watch the Point, he will find 'tis the ſame, not deviating in the leaſt, which, if the Earth had a rotatory Motion, doubtleſs, would be drawn off the Pole.

The Sun moves round in the Firmament much upon a Level, and is always above the Earth, ſo that when we in *England* loſe ſight of him, he is a great Diſtance from us, and his Rays are ſhaded off by the Mountains of the Earth, ſo that when it is 12 o'Clock at Night with us, in the North it's 12 o'Clock at Noon, and 6 o'Clock in the Morning at *Madraſs*; for the Sun goes round from South to Weſt, from Weſt to North, from North to Eaſt, and from Eaſt to South, and this is the Sun's Courſe. Suppoſe any luminous Body, *ex. gr.* a Candle, was one hundred Yards, perpendicular, higher than the Pupil of a Man's Eye, and there is a Mountain diſtant from the Pupil 100 Yards, when a level Line is drawn from the Pupil to the Mountain, the Mountain is found to be 4 Yards higher than the Pupil; now the Candle ſhall move in a ſtreight Line over that Mountain, always keeping the ſame Height, and in one Mile 739 Yards the Candle will diſappear, ſhaded by that Hill which is only 4 Yards higher than his Pupil. After the ſame Manner it is with the Sun when out of our Sight. For want of this Piece of Philoſophy Men have fallen into very great Errors. If the Sun was to ſtand ſtill, in about 24 Hours 50 Minutes $\frac{1}{19}^{0}$ would be new Moon, full Moon, Sextiles, Quartiles, Trines, *&c.* with a Continuance, therefore without Doubt it is the Sun that moves, not the Earth. When we have an Eclipſe of the Sun, it is the Moon's Body that is betwixt us and the Sun, and as it is the Face of the Moon that eclipſes the Sun, ſo it is the Face of the Sun that eclipſes the Moon, being the ſame Altitude in the Firmament. If it was the Earth that eclipſed it, it would be always eclipſed by the Earth, and this Eclipſe would hold one half of the Conjunction of the Sun and Moon, which would be about 15 Days, becauſe the Earth is an hundred Times larger than either Sun or Moon. It is plain that the Sun eclipſes the Moon, becauſe it cuts the ſame Figure upon the Moon, that the Moon does upon the Sun, and keeps the ſame Time of coming on and off. As the Sun goes faſter than the Moon, the Moon, doubtleſs, is a Light Body, and does not borrow its Light from the Sun, as ſome Men imagine; if it did, it would be always full Moon to ſome Part. When the Moon is not eclipſed, then the Sun is not the ſame Altitude in the Firmament with the Moon, and conſequently can have no Power to eclipſe her.

The true Reaſon of Nights and Days being unequal, and Diverſity of Seaſons, as Winter and Summer, all over the Earth, is occaſioned by the Sun's Courſe, and not by the aforeſaid Syſtems. When the Sun is 30 Degrees in *Sagittarius*, then the Days are at ſhorteſt, or it's Winter, with us, occaſioned by the Sun taking the greateſt Circumference in the Firmament, and it is at this Time the fartheſt from us; as the Days increaſe, the Sun comes always nearer and nearer us, till it be 30 Degrees in *Gemini*, then the Days are longeſt, and the Sun takes the leſſer Circumference in the Firmament, then it is Summer, and the Sun is neareſt us; in ſome Parts of the Earth, the Sun is to be ſeen above ſix Months, without diſappearing, moving round in the Firmament after the Manner I mention.

As this *Syſtem* is quite foreign to any yet advanced, I am ſenſible, I ſhall have many Oppoſers, and doubtleſs they will endeavour, as much as poſſible, to ſubvert it; as the Foundation is firm, it will withſtand all Aſſaults, and, I hope, in Time will lead them from their erroneous, into the true, Path: As the Stile, and my Compariſons, perhaps, are too vulgar, I deſire, if you think it worthy a Place in your *Magazine*, you would dreſs it in a more polite one *, being careful not to deviate from the original Deſign; and in ſo doing you will very much oblige

Your humble Servant,
OGLETHORPE WAINMAN.

The SPEECH *of his Excellency* William *Earl of* Harrington *to both Houſes of Parliament at* Dublin, *Oct.* 6. 1747.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AM come from the King's Preſence by his royal Command to meet you here in Parliament: And I do it with ſo much

* *As Philoſophy requires only a plain eaſy Stile, we have printed this Letter without any material Alteration.*

the

the greater Satisfaction to my myself as I am honoured with the Commission of declaring the Continuance of his paternal Regard and Affection, to a dutiful and loyal People.

You, with the rest of the King's Subjects, have had long and abundant Proof, that the favourite and unvaried Maxim of his Majesty's Government, is to procure the Happiness of his Kingdoms. You cannot therefore doubt of his Majesty's Readiness to give the royal Assent to such Laws as shall tend to promote your real Interest, and to increase your present Prosperity.

Though so many Months have passed since the total Suppression of the late horrid Rebellion, I cannot yet think it too late to congratulate you upon it. The King saw, with Pleasure, the Zeal which you then shewed for the Support of our happy Constitution, and your Indignation against that execrable Attempt to subvert it: And his Majesty depends upon your continuing constantly to exert the same good Conduct and Vigilance, which, under God, prevented the Communication of so dangerous an Infection to this Kingdom.

The Education of your poor Youth in the Protestant Charter-Schools, will be, with the Blessing of God, an happy Expedient towards eradicating, without Violence, those destructive Principles to our Religious and Civil Liberties, on which alone the Hopes of a Pretender, bred up in the Maxims of Slavery, as well as Popery, are, or can be founded.

You may depend upon my Zeal to protect, and promote so useful an Institution; and to concur in every other proper Measure for the Preservation of your domestick Tranquillity, and for the Advancement of true Religion, Industry, Knowledge and Virtue.

I need not exhort you to particular Attention to your Linen Manufacture: You know the great Importance of it to this Nation: I only desire that you will consider me as equally sensible of its Value, and equally inclined to promote its Progress and Success. And I hope you will soon find the beneficial Effects of the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, in *Great Britain*, continuing the Bounties on the Exportation of *British* and *Irish* coarse Linens.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have nothing in Command from his Majesty to ask but the usual and necessary Supplies for the Support of the Establishment; and I have ordered the proper Officers to prepare the several Accounts and Estimates to be laid before you.

I have likewise given Directions, that an Account of the Sums which have been taken up, and expended, upon the Purchase of Arms, for the Use of the Militia of this Kingdom, and of Cannon, towards the Defence and Security of the Harbour of *Cork*, be laid before you. And, I believe, you will be satisfied, that those Services have been performed with all possible Oeconomy.

With respect to the Harbour of *Cork*, some Difficulties having occurred as to the Ground proper for the erecting of Batteries, the Execution of that useful Design has been hitherto retarded. But you may be assured, that I shall not fail to do every Thing in my Power towards the Completion of it.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am persuaded we are met together with the same View and Intention of promoting his Majesty's Service, and the Happiness of his People. I do not press you to Unanimity, Temper, and Dispatch, in your Deliberations, because your former Behaviour shews, that you need no Exhortations of that Kind.

For myself, I cannot but desire, that you will repose some Confidence in me; but no farther, however, than you shall yourselves judge from my Conduct, that it is for your own Sakes, and for the publick Good that I desire it.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

THE Catastrophe of *Kouli Kan* is so much the present Subject of Conversation, that I am persuaded it will not be an unacceptable Entertainment to your Readers, if you give them three Letters, which I have translated from the Fourth Volume of *Lettres Chinoises*, written by the Marquis *d' Argens*, Author of the *Jewish Spy*, and of the *Memoirs of Friendship and Happiness*.

Yours,
S. WHATLEY.

P. S. The Letters are from *Choang* at *Ispahan*, to his Friend and Countryman at *Pekin*; and are a proper Supplement to the Two Volumes of the *History of the Revolutions of* Persia, *by* Pere Kraffinski.

LETTER XCI.

Of Kouli-Kan *and* Miriweys.

Dear Friend,

I HAVE not yet mention'd to thee that extraordinary Man, that vast Genius, that

that famous Warrior *Kouli-Kan*, who from the vileſt and moſt abject State, ſeiz'd the Throne of *Perſia*. In order to give thee a juſter Idea of this uncommon Perſonage, I muſt go back to the Source of the laſt Revolutions that cauſed the total Ruin of the antient Royal Family.

The *Mahometans* are divided into two principal Sects. The one explains the *Alcoran* according to the Sentiments of *Aly*, the other according to the Opinions of *Omar*. All the *Perſians* in general are attach'd to *Aly*'s Doctrine. The King, the Princes, and the Grandees of the Kingdom were always firmly attach'd to it: Yet there is a conſiderable Number of the People that adopt *Omar*'s Interpretations, and are of the Sect embraced by the *Turks*, to whom they give the Name of *Agbuans*. Theſe People having for a long Time endeavour'd to ſhake off the *Perſian* Yoke, united with the *Gaebres* (the unfortunate Remains of the ancient *Perſians* who worſhip Fire) whoſe Religion has nothing in common with the *Mahometan*. As they wanted a Leader, they choſe one *Mahmoud* the Son of *Miriweys*. This Man, though of very mean Extraction, was exceſſively ambitious; and he picked up about 10,000 Vagabonds, whom he joined to a Body of 15,000 *Agbuans*. With this Army he beſieged and took the Capital of the Province of *Kirman*, which was ſo important a Prize, that it ſecured him the Conqueſt of all the reſt of the Province. Being imbolden'd by his Fortune, and his Army encreaſing every Day, he advanced and penetrated into the Heart of the Kingdom with 40,000 Men, and having intirely defeated 4000 Men who endeavour'd to harraſs him on the Road, and to ſtop his Progreſs, he proceeded towards *Iſpahan*.

This City being at that Time unfurniſh'd with Troops, Ammunitions and Proviſions, the King thought fit to ſend Prince *Thamas* out of it, in order to ſhelter him againſt all Events, and to make ſure of his Aſſiſtance if he wanted it hereafter. Having ſo done, he immediately raiſed 40,000 Men, of which he formed two Armies, and gave the Command of the one to the Prince of *Havouza*, and of the other to the Prime Miniſter. Theſe two Generals, after having made divers Marches, join'd together, and met *Miriweys* four Leagues from *Iſpahan*, where they offer'd him Battle, and forced him to come to an Engagement. The Prince of *Havouza*, who firſt attack'd the Enemy's Camp, penetrated into it Sword in Hand, and ſeiz'd all the Treaſure in it; inſtead of improving the Victory, the Love of Gold prevail'd with him above that of Glory; and the Fear of loſing the Wealth he had acquir'd, made him retire. *Miriweys* being ſo wiſe as to make his Advantage of this Retreat, follow'd the *Perſians*, and fell on them in his Turn, kill'd a great Number of them, plunder'd the Baggage, and was ſo fortunate as to recover the Treaſure that had been taken from him. In this Confuſion the Prime Miniſter, who had fought before with great Bravery, was obliged to retire in the beſt Order he could, and to go and encamp under the Ramparts of *Iſpahan*.

After the Victory, for which *Miriweys* was partly obliged to the Avarice of the Prince of *Havouza*, he approached within a League of the Capital of *Perſia*, which in a few Days after he attempted to take by Storm, but was vigorouſly repulſed. Deſpairing of taking the Town at the firſt Onſet, he formed the Blockade of it, and reſolv'd to reduce it by Famine. But this Project would have fail'd, had it not been for the baſe Treachery of the Prince of *Havouza*, who, not content with having betray'd his King to ſatisfy his Avarice, ſold him at laſt to his Enemy.

An *European*, who was at that Time ſhut up in *Iſpahan*, gave me the following Account of the Miſeries of the Siege, and of the Misfortunes of the laſt Sovereign of the Royal Race. "The Beſieged, ſaid he, having no Hopes of any Succours, reſolved to ſally out, and attack the Enemy in their Intrenchments. *Achmet Aga*, who was a Man of Courage, and very much attach'd to the Intereſts of his King, marched out of the Town accordingly, at the Head of 30,000 Men, and began his Attack, but was weakly ſupported by the Prince of *Havouza*. He had, at firſt, all the Succeſs he could wiſh, but the Prince of *Havouza*, who hitherto had favoured *Miriweys*'s Party in Secret, declared himſelf publickly for him; and joining his Troops to thoſe of the Enemy, he fell upon *Achmet Aga*, drove him out of his Poſts, put all the *Perſians* he found there to the Sword, and obliged the reſt to return into the City.

This Treachery of the Prince of *Havouza*, and the Defeat of *Achmet Aga*, diſpirited the Beſieged, and made them deſpair of keeping their Ground. On the Other hand, Proviſions were ſcarce in the City, and exceeding dear. A Loaf of about 12 Pounds was ſold in the Month of *July* for 8 or 10 Piaſtres; in the Month of *Auguſt* for 20; in *September* for 100, and at laſt it roſe to 200 Piaſtres. The King's common Food was Horſe-fleſh; they who had Dogs and Cats eat them, and ſo great was their Miſery at laſt, that they did not ſcruple to feed upon Human-fleſh. Nay, ſome ſtripp'd off the Skins of dead Carcaſſes, of which the Streets were full, to ſupport the feeble

feeble Remains of a languishing Life: Others running thro' the Town with iron Bars in their Hands, killed the first they met with unarmed, and then fed upon their Flesh. And the Mothers did not spare their own Children, but were the first to kill and eat them.

As it was no longer possible for the King to escape falling into the Hands of the Conqueror, he chose to mollify him, by sending the fairest of his Daughters with very rich Presents, desiring that he would please to accept her for his Spouse. At the same Time, he divested himself of all the Marks of Royalty, and putting on Black Cloaths, he walk'd through the principal Streets of the City, bewailing his Fate, and that of his Family, which was on the Point of being reduced to horrid Slavery. After this melancholy Ceremony, the King dressed himself again in his usual Habit, and putting the Crown on his Head, he marched out of the City, with about 300 Persons of the highest Distinction at his Court, and went to the Camp of *Miriweys*.

The Conqueror received him with a Haughtiness that was shocking to all that saw it. The King without discovering the Anguish of his Soul, embraced *Miriweys*, acknowledged him for his Son-in-law, and sign'd a Writing whereby he made him an authentic Surrender of the Kingdom, to the Exclusion even of his own Children, and all that descended from them for ever. He only desired these two Things of the Conqueror; First, that he would not touch his Concubines; and, Secondly, that he would engage upon Oath, to spare his Life, and those of his Children. After *Miriweys* had consented to what was requir'd of him, the King put the Crown upon his Head, gave the Sceptre to him, and at the same Time presented him the Keys of his Palace and Treasure.

Miriweys made his Publick Entry into *Ispahan* the 25th of *October*: As soon as he was arriv'd at the Royal Palace, he was conducted into the Hall where the Throne was, and being seated on it, he was saluted King of *Persia* by all the Princes and Great Men of the Kingdom. Such fortunate Success gave the new King great Hopes, that he should easily accomplish all his Enterprizes. Therefore having settled all Things at *Ispahan*, and set a Guard over *Schah Hassein*, and the Princes his Children, about the End of *November* he sent 10,000 *Agbuans* to *Casbin*, which was formerly the Capital City of *Persia*, and the ordinary Residence of its Kings, to force it to give the first Example of Submission. The Inhabitants of that Place, who were not in a Condition to oppose the Enemy, resolv'd immediately to surrender, but not being able afterwards to bear the cruel Usage of the *Agbuans*, they revolted, and kill'd above 4000 of them. Those who escap'd went to *Ispahan*, where they did not arrive 'till the beginning of *February* following.

Fortune which had raised *Miriweys* from the lowest Rank to the Throne, and which intended soon to depose him from it, was not yet disposed to forsake him; she was resolved to make use of him to produce some farther Events more bloody and tragical than those that had happen'd hitherto. It seem'd as if she was determin'd to let *Miriweys* go on in his Wickedness, in order to justify the Misfortunes she intended for him. This Tyrant, when he had heard of the Defeat of the Forces that he had sent to *Casbin*, judg'd that he ought to lose no Time in reducing the rest of the Kingdom, for putting a total End to a War, which might in one Moment deprive him of the Fruit of all his Conquests; and therefore he resolved to command the Army himself, and to leave *Ispahan*. "But as he fear'd that the Great Men of the Kingdom, who did not love him, might raise a Rebellion in his Absence, he resolv'd to dispatch them, and having invited them to his Palace on Pretence of giving them an Entertainment, he caused them to be put to the Sword, not even sparing their Children; and their dead Bodies, to the Number of 300, were cast in the publick Square. The Barbarian, not content with this Cruelty, caused a thousand Soldiers of *Schah Hassein*'s Guard to be likewise put to Death.

After this horrid Slaughter, *Miriweys*, about the Beginning of *May*, 1723, put himself at the Head of his Troops, with which he marched to *Guiez*, a strong Place built on the Top of a high Hill, the Governor of which refusing to surrender at his Summons, he sent 4000 *Gabres*, to seize and break down the Gates, and to force the Garison to submit; but the Besieged made so strong a Resistance, that the Attempt miscarried. *Miriweys* had Recourse then to another Method, in which he had better Success. He sent a great Sum to the Governor, with a Promise, that if he would deliver up the Place, he should receive a much larger, and have a much better Government than what he actually enjoy'd. Every Soldier of the Garison receiv'd a Present from him at the same Time, and soon after the Place submitted. *Miriweys* having provided for its Security, divided his Army into two Bodies, of which he gave the most numerous to *Kier Sultan*, who went and threw himself into the Province of *Fassian*, which was obliged to submit, and *Miriweys* only kept a small Body

Body with him, with which he went and attack'd *Kulpekin*.

This City, which is 30 or 35 Leagues from *Ispahan*, held out ſtrenuouſly for Prince *Thamas*'s Party, and was well furniſhed with Troops, Proviſions, and Ammunition. At the very firſt Attack, *Miriweys* made himſelf Maſter of a Part of the Trenches. Prince *Thamas*, who was then but two Days March from *Kulpekin*, with 8000 Men under a Leader named *Frederone-Kan*, of the Sect of the *Agbuans* having heard of the Danger in which the Beſieged were, came with his Body of Troops to their Aſſiſtance. On his Arrival *Fredrone Kan* abandoned his Party, embraced that of *Miriweys*, and falling with the beſt Part of the Prince's Troops which followed him, upon thoſe that guarded the Trenches, put all to the Sword that he met with, and took all the advantageous Poſts they were poſſeſſed of. This Piece of Treachery gave the Enemy an Opportunity to make themſelves Maſters of the Town, which was given up to Plunder, and all the Citizens put to the Sword. The City of *Ceſſana* ſent its Keys ſoon after to the Conqueror, and ſubmitted to him. After theſe Expeditions, *Miriweys* returned to *Ispahan*. That was the Period of his Happineſs; and from the Time that he enter'd the Capital of *Perſia*, to the Moment that he loſt his Throne and his Life, his Days were but one continued Series of Chagrin and Remorſe."

In my next Letter I will give thee the tragical Hiſtory of this Tyrant, and then that of his Succeſſor; after which I ſhall return to the Hiſtory of that famous *Kouli Kan*, with which I would have thee acquainted. *Farewel.*

LETTER XCII.

Of the Fate of Miriweys, *Prince* Thamas, *and* Efreff.

Dear Friend,

IN my laſt thou hadſt a View of the happy Reward of Guilt. In this thou wilt ſee it ſeverely puniſh'd. This ſame *Miriweys*, who was advanced on a ſudden by Fortune to the Summit of Grandeur, was almoſt as ſuddenly tumbled down from it; and his total Ruin ſeem'd to be only poſtpon'd for a Seaſon, to increaſe his Misfortune.

Miriweys made but a ſhort Stay at *Ispahan*, after his laſt Victories: For having heard, that the Army which he had ſent into the Province of *Faſſiſtan*, had made itſelf Maſter of the Cities of *Schiraze-Lar* and *Bender-Abaſſy*, he put himſelf at the Head of 30,000 Men to compleat the Conqueſt of *Perſia*; but he ſcarce arrived in *Ghilan*, when he was obliged to return, and to march back to *Ispahan*, with the poor Remains of his Army, which had been ruin'd by Sickneſs and by the Incurſions of the *Arabs*. This Change of Fortune made him extremely melancholy, and what caſt him down more was the News he receiv'd of the Revolt of the City of *Yſed*, whoſe Inhabitants had cut the Throats of 2000 *Agbuans*. In order to prevent the fatal Conſequences with which this Revolt might be attended, he marched a ſecond Time from *Ispahan*, and went and beſieged *Yſed*. But after ſeveral vigorous Attacks, he was obliged to decamp, and give over his Enterprize, and the Want of Ammunition and Proviſions forced him to divide his Army, in order to ſubſiſt it. The Beſieged made a Sally at the ſame Time, and ſo vigorouſly attack'd their Enemies, that they kill'd above 3000, when *Miriweys* being obliged to fly, had like to have been taken, ſo that it was with Difficulty he eſcap'd, with the few Soldiers that he had left.

After this Defeat, *Miriweys*'s Melancholy was turn'd into Phrenzy. His Life was a Burthen to him, and his moſt intimate Friends durſt not approach him without trembling. As he had yet ſome calm Intervals, and his Madneſs gave Way now and then to the Uſe of his Reaſon, he reſolv'd in one of thoſe Intervals to perform the *Riabda*, which is a religious Retreat, look'd upon by the *Mahometans* as a ſpiritual Exerciſe very agreeable to the Divine Being, though it only tends to weaken the Judgment of thoſe who are of a ſound Mind, and to make thoſe ſtark mad who are in the leaſt diſpoſed to be ſo. Upon this Occaſion, the Superſtition was uſeful, perhaps in this firſt Inſtance, becauſe it ſerv'd to augment the Misfortunes of a Tyrant and a Uſurper.

Miriweys was madder after the *Riabda* than he was before. His Melancholy encreas'd to a great Degree, and his ſuperſtitious Devotion only turn'd his Brain. 'Twas impoſſible but the Auſterities of that Exerciſe muſt totally deprive him of the little Reaſon he had left: For when a Perſon performs the *Riabda*, he ſhuts himſelf up for a Fortnight together without ſeeing any Body, without eating or drinking any Thing but Bread and Water, and repeating continually with a hoarſe deep Note the Word *Hou*, till he foams at the Mouth, and ſwoons away, or falls half dead upon the Ground. 'Tis while the Perſon thus faints away, that the ſuperſtitious *Mahometans* pretend, that the Devil is conſtrain'd by the Deity to diſcover the good or ill Succeſs of any Undertakings that are contriving. The Inventors of the *Riabda* were aware how indecent it

was to make God communicate intimately with a Man, who bore such a Resemblance to those, who both the *Mahometans* and *Christians* say, are possessed by the Devil; and this it is probable was what obliged them, upon this Occasion, to change the Devil into an Interpreter of the Will of Heaven.

A *Miriweys*, who was become madder than before, imagined he saw Persons every Moment, who had a Design to murder him. His dearest Favourites were suspected by him, and above all he dreaded the Princes of the Blood Royal, whose Lives he had hitherto spared out of Policy, but now he was resolved to get quite rid of them; a horrid Design, which, perhaps, would never have entered into his Head, had not the *Riabda* increas'd his Fury. How many Instances are there of the Truth of what an ancient Poet said of Superstion,

Tantum Religio potuit suadere malorum!

Miriweys having form'd a Design to extinguish the antient Royal Race, as far as possible (for, except Prince *Thamas*, he had all of them in his Power) imparted it to some of his most secret Confidants. He entered with them into a great Hall, where *Schah Hassein* was, with all the Princes, and immediately putting his Hand to the Sword, and being seconded by his barbarous Satellites, he destroyed all the Royal Family in an Instant, except two little Princes of D four or five Years of Age. These young Children look'd with such Horror at the Death which threatened them, that they ran into the Arms of the King, *Schah Hassein*, their Father. *Schah Hassein* tenderly embraced them, and bath'd them with his Tears. The cruel *Miriweys* would have stabb'd them in the Sanctuary they chose, but on a sudden his Wrath was appeas'd, from the very Motive that should augment it; for having wounded the King in the Hand, as he strove to protect his Children, the Sight of the Blood, which flow'd in Abundance from the Wound of the unfortunate Sovereign, melted *Mahmud*'s Heart. A secret Power check'd him in spite of himself, and notwithstanding all his Crimes, he felt that Respect and Veneration revive in his Heart, which the Persons of Kings impress the Mind with, be they ever so unfortunate; and he let the two young Princes live. The Number of those who were kill'd amounted to 105, among whom were the three Uncles of *Schah Hassein*, and seven of his Nephews.

After so horrid a Slaughter, *Miriweys* G had another Fit of Madness. The Disorder of his Mind so increas'd that of his Body, that it became all over leprous, at which Time, his Flesh shrunk from his Bones, and fell off by Piece-meal. In so dismal a Plight, he had Recourse to extraordinary Remedies. He applied to foreign Religions for that Cure, which the spiritual Exercises of his own could not obtain. He sent for some *Armenian* Priests to come and read their sacred Books to him, and made them a Present of 15,000 *Tomans*, with a Promise of a still greater Reward if they could cure him. But the Prayers of the *Christians* were of no more Avail than those of the *Mahometans*, it being high Time for the Deity to punish such a Tyrant's Crimes.

The Miseries of *Miriweys* increased, instead of abating, after the *Armenian* Ceremonies. His Nature could hardly perform B its Offices, and seem'd just to keep him alive that he might be sensible of the acutest Pains, for he voided his Excrements upwards, and infected all that came near him.

The *Aghuans* who had placed him on the Throne, foreseeing their Ruin would be C certain if the Crown reverted to the royal Family, and if Prince *Thamas*, who was at the Head of a powerful Party, and of all the Loyal *Persians*, should reduce the Rebels, thought of chusing a Successor. They immediately cast their Eyes on his Brother; but as he was in the Province of *Candahar*, and as it was impossible for him to come to *Ispahan* so soon as the present State of Affairs required, the Populace, who were not ignorant of *Miriweys*'s Condition begun to declare in Favour of Prince *Thamas*, who, as it was actually given out, was drawing towards *Ispahan*, with a powerful Army of *Persians* and *Arabians*. The *Aghuans*, therefore, being assembled, chose for their Sovereign, *Esreff*, who was *Miriweys*'s Cousin German; and for this E End they released him out of Prison in which he had been committed by the Order of *Miriweys*, for having represented to him, that he ought not to treat *Schah Hassein* with so much Haughtiness and Disdain, and that he should be content with having robb'd him of his Crown, without insulting him for his Misfortune.

The first Act of Justice done by *Esreff*, F the new King of *Persia*, was the cutting off the Head of *Miriweys*; a Death too mild for such a Monster, because it put a Period to those Miseries with which Heaven had so justly afflicted him.

Esreff's Conduct was the very Reverse of his Predecessor's. He seem'd at first to favour the *Persians*, the Aim of his Politicks being to draw Prince *Thamas* into some Snare, and by his Death to secure the Crown, which he was never sure of keeping while that Prince lived. Not many

Days

Days after he had been recogniz'd as King, he went to pay a Visit to *Schah Hassein*, to whom he expres'd a very great Concern for the Murder which *Miriweys* had committed, of so many Princes worthy of a better Fate. He afterwards ordered their scattered Bones to be collected, put into sumptuous Coffins, and carried to the City of *Kum*, the usual Burial Place of the Kings of *Persia*. Some Time after this, *Esreff* carried his Dissimulation a little farther. He took the Crown and Sceptre, laid them at *Schah Hassein*'s Feet, and earnestly intreated him to re-ascend the Throne, or else to place Prince *Thamas* on it. This Proposal, how tempting soever it was, did not dazzle the Eyes of *Schah Hassein*, who suspected there was a *Snake in the Grass*, and had Reason to fear his Life would be at Stake, if he gave any imprudent Token that he had a Mind to govern. He wisely answered *Esreff*, that he thought no longer of the Dignity of which he was divested, and that as to Prince *Thamas* his Son, he was resolv'd not to meddle with his Affairs.

Esreff, who still concealed his Design, seem'd to be sorry for *Schah Hassein*'s Resolution. He was willing to make sure of Prince *Thamas*, at all Events, and sent Ambassadors to him, who brought him magnificent Presents, and were instructed to desire him to chuse some Place of Security where *Esreff* might confer with him.

The Prince who was not so politick as the King his Father, and too ready to believe what sooth'd him, fell into the Snare that was laid for him, and appointed the Plain of *Theran* for a Rendezvous with *Esreff*: But as he was ready to fall into the Hands of his Enemy, who was advancing with a great Body of Troops, he had the good Luck to be advertis'd of the Danger which he ran, upon which he made haste to the City of *Theran* with 200 Horse, and not thinking himself safe there, after having refresh'd himself, he set out in the Night-Time for the Province of *Mazanderan*.

Esreff perceiving his Design discover'd, appeared before the City of *Theran*, where he thought to have found Prince *Thamas*: but having taken it by Storm, he was so enrag'd at not finding the Prince there, that he ordered his Soldiers to massacre all the Inhabitants, and not to spare even the Infants.

This Cruelty was followed by another, which was altogether as horrid. *Esreff* being return'd to *Ispahan*, was so nettled with the Grandees of this Kingdom, who during his Absence had shewn some Sort of Affection for Prince *Thamas*, that he caused them to assemble at the Royal Palace, on Pretence that he wanted to communicate some Affairs of the last Importance to them, and then caus'd them all to be beheaded. He order'd the Eyes of an Infant, whom the Princess *Sophia* had by *Miriweys* to be bor'd out, and soon after he put the unfortunate *Schah Hassein* to Death.

So many Crimes did not pass unpunish'd, it being very just, that the Successor of *Miriweys*, whom he also imitated so well, should perish as he did. Prince *Thamas* gain'd several Victories over that Troops of *Esreff*, and, at last, being assisted by the famous *Kouli-Kan*, who was at that Time no more than a General Officer in his Army, he took him Prisoner, and made him atone for his Treason, by the most cruel of Deaths.

Prince *Thamas* having been obliged to *Kouli-Kan* for his Victories and his Empire, loaded him with Favours, and advanced him to the highest Dignities. By his Advice, he demanded of the *Turks* the Provinces, which they had conquered from *Persia*, during the late Troubles with which it had been distracted. The *Turks* having rejected his Proposals, the *Persians* began a War, which was the principal Cause of the Greatness to which *Kouli-Kan* has attain'd; for after some very successful Expeditions, Prince *Thamas* having made a Peace, *Kouli-Kan* turn'd the Hearts of all the Great Men against him, on Pretence that he neglected to repair the Losses of the Nation, caus'd him to be depos'd, to be confined under a strong Guard, and his Son, who was but an Infant, to be chose in his Place.

In my next Letter to thee, I shall finish my Account of the Fortune of this extraordinary Man. *Farewell.*

LETTER XCIII.

Of KOULI-KAN's *Rise.*

IN my last I shew'd thee *Kouli-Kan* deposing that very King, whom he had placed on the Throne, and setting his Son upon it; now thou shalt see him actually gaining Victories, retaking from the *Turks* all the Conquests they had made, and making an artful Use of the Power which he deriv'd from the Employments which he held at the Court of the Infant Prince. He caus'd it to be declar'd to the Governor of *Babylon*, that he was ready to begin the War, if the *Ottoman Porte* did not restore to the *Persians* what it had taken from them unjustly, and contrary to the Faith of Treaties. The Execution soon followed the Menace. *Kouli-Kan* made himself Master of several Places, and actually laid Siege to the most important Place on the *Turks* Frontier; but after eight Months Siege, he was defeated and obliged to retire, and not long after he lost a second Battle.

These Misfortunes, and this melancholy Beginning would have shock'd any one of less Courage and Intrepidity than *Kouli-Kan*, but they only served to animate him the more. He still persisted in his Designs, and Fortune rewarded his Courage. He surprizi'd the *Turks*, routed them, and made himself Master of all their Artillery, and the greatest Part of their Baggage.

After this Victory, *Kouli-Kan* propos'd to the *Turks* a Peace, but the Conditions on which they were for accepting it, being thought too hard, he resolved to prosecute the War with Vigour, augmented the Number of his Forces, divided his Army into two Bodies of 60,000 Men each, sent one to besiege *Babylon*, and with the other he took from the *Turks* what remain'd to them of the Conquests they had made in *Armenia* and *Georgia*.

Kouli-Kan did not think the Succours he had from *Persia* enough, but had Recourse to Foreigners for many more. By his Generosity he drew a great many *Europeans* to his Interest, among whom were Engineers and Officers, from whom he learned the Military Motions observ'd by the Christians, and their Way of fighting. This wise Policy contributed very much afterwards to the Victories he obtain'd, which were so considerable, that they threw *Turky* into a Consternation from one End to the other. In one single Instance, he almost entirely destroyed an Army of 100,000 Men; which happened thus:

Kouli-Kan hearing that the *Ottoman* Army was increas'd to above 100,000 Men, and that the Grand Signior had order'd the General who commanded it to attack the *Persians*, he did not think fit to risk a Battle, the Success of which was doubtful, and might deprive him, in one Day, of what it had cost him several Campaigns to acquire; therefore he used this Stratagem, and made a cunning Improvement of the Knowledge he had got from the *Europeans*, whom he had about him. He pretended to be fearful of an Attack, withdrew his Troops from the Plains on which they were encamp'd, and distributed the greatest Number of them into the narrow Passages and Vales, where he posted them in such a Manner, that they occupied the Avenues, and he caused them to be fortified with some weak Entrenchments, that only serv'd the better to deceive the *Turks*. And farther within the narrow Passes, he caus'd Mines to be laid, which were carried on with as much Secrecy as Diligence. The Artillery that was to serve to blow them up, and to finish the Ruin of the *Turks*, was placed on the Slope of Hills, between Hedges and Thickets. The Tents in the Camp were full of such Goods as were likely to take up the Soldiers Time in plundering.

Kouli-Kan divided the rest of his Troops into two Bodies. He caused the one to march a great Way about through Defiles, and sent it to take Post in a Wood, which lay on one Side of the Road, that the *Turks* were to take in order to attack them. He posted himself, with the other Body, upon an Eminence from whence he might hold a Communication with his two Wings, and order their Motions. He also made a Disposition to secure his Retreat, in case the Measures he had taken should miscarry.

The *Turks* Army being deceived by this artful Disposition of the *Persian* Forces, only considered it as a more certain Proof of the Folly of the *Persians*, and of the Ease with which they might be conquered. The 2d of *June* the whole *Turkish* Army marched with their Artillery, under the Command of the Bashaw *Abdallah*, to attack the *Persians*. *Kouli-Kan* sent 12,000 of his Horse, to take a View of the *Turks*; and *Abdallah* caused them to be vigorously attack'd with his Cavalry.

After some Skirmishes the *Persians* took Flight, *Kouli-Kan* himself retreated, abandoning the Eminence on which he was posted, with the rest of his Men. The Grand Signior's Army being thereby encouraged, pursued the *Persians* into the Passes and Vallies, into which *Kouli-Kan* had distributed the greatest Part of his Forces. The *Turks* forced the Intrenchments, which their Enemies abandoned, and fled that Way where the Mines were. The *Turks* took Possession of the Camp, and now thought of nothing but Triumph. Their Soldiers fell to plundering their Tents, when all on a sudden, the Body of *Persian* Troops, that were in the Wood, sally'd forth, and vigorously attacked the *Turks* in the Rear, while *Kouli-Kan* wheel'd round the Hill, and fell upon them in the Front. At the same Instant, a terrible Discharge of the Artillery, that was planted on the little Hills, set Fire to the Mines, which had such a speedy Effect, that above one Third of the *Ottoman* Infantry blew up into the Air. The rest of this Army, that fought against the Troops which *Thamas Kouli-Kan* had under his Command, and against those in the Wood, was entirely defeated.

This so compleat a Victory was followed with several very considerable Advantages. It put the *Turks* into a Consternation, and disposed them to agree to a Peace on the Terms that were offered to them. On the other hand, it entirely endeared *Kouli-Kan* to the *Persians*, who look'd upon him as the Retriever of their Losses, and the Restorer and Preserver of the whole Kingdom. He resolved to make an Advantage of the Situation of his Affairs, and thought he ought

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ought not to refuse a Throne which his good Fortune seemed to offer him. In particular, he secured to himself the Suffrage of every Grandee, and afterwards summoned a numerous Assembly of the *Persians*, in which were all those that he had gained over to his Interest. In this Assembly, he gave an Account of every Thing that he had done for the Glory of the *Persians*, called to Mind the Fatigues and Pains that he had suffered, the Dangers to which he had exposed himself; and concluded his Discourse, by declaring, that he was resolved to renounce the Post of Generalissimo, and his other Employments, and to spend the rest of his Days in Retirement.

The Grandees, whom *Kouli-Kan* had won over to his Interest, and who knew full well what Construction to put upon their General's Designs, rejected his Proposals, and, after having highly extoll'd his good Conduct, and thank'd him in the Name of all the *Persians*, for the Advantages he had procured to the Nation, they intreated him, that he would be pleased not only to keep his Post of Generalissimo, but to take upon him the Crown and Dignity of *Schah*, as a just Reward of his Labours.

Kouli-Kan was too artful to accept the Offer, that was made to him, immediately; he modestly refused the Crown, and protested that he would never take Possession of an Estate that did not belong to him. The Great Men made Answer to him, that *Persia* being obliged to him for its Preservation, might lawfully chuse him for its Sovereign. These Arguments did not determine *Kouli-Kan*, who wanted to be forced to accept of the Crown, and after all asserted, that he only received it out of Complaisance to such as desired him to ascend the Throne. He was afterwards proclaimed Sovereign, by the Style of *Sophi Nadir* [or *Nadir Schah*]. When he found himself Possessor of the Crown, he consider'd of the Methods to establish it on his Head for ever, and thought it would be for his Advantage to make Peace with the *Turks*. He soon did so, and by one of the principal Articles of the Treaty, the Grand Signior owned *Kouli-Kan* King and Sophi of *Persia*, and engaged to maintain him on the Throne against all that should dispute or disturb his Possession.

Till the very Moment that *Kouli-Kan* had made a Peace with the *Turks*, he had amused the *Muscovites*, and made them believe that he would join with them in the Attack of their common Enemy, his Design having been to make sure of an advantageous Alliance, if he did not succeed in making a Treaty with the *Porte* to his Advantage. As soon as he had accomplished his Design, he despis'd the *Europeans*, and left them engaged in a heavy War, so that he may be said to have acted upon this Occasion with exceeding good Policy.

For the same Reasons that *Kouli-Kan* made a Peace with the *Turks*, he declared War against the Mogul. He thought that War would be a better Prop to support him on the Throne than Peace, but then he was for such a War as was not very hazardous. The *Turks* were dangerous Adversaries; besides, they were by a solemn Treaty become the Guarantees and Bulwarks of his Authority; he therefore carried his victorious Arms against the Mogul, and in one single Battle conquered almost that whole Empire *.

Thou knowest what have been the Consequences of that extraordinary Man's Victories, and 'tis enough for me that I have shewn thee the Revolution of *Persia*, which advanced him to the Throne. As Fame often takes Pleasure in mixing Fable with the History of renowned Conquerors, so a thousand fabulous Stories have been told, not only in the West, but in the East, concerning *Kouli-Kan*'s Parentage and Country. Some will have him to be a *Scotsman*, others affirm that he is a *Burgundian*, and some a Native of *Albania*; but he was born at *Virsa*, a Town belonging to the Grand Signior, to whom by Consequence he was a natural Subject †. He left his Country when very young, and was a domestic Servant to Prince *Thamas*, but by his Genius and Bravery, he rose gradually from the most servile to the greatest Employments.

* *See an Account of the prodigious rich Plunder, and of the Multitudes slain in this Expedition, in our* Magazine *for* 1742, *p.* 81, 95.

† *Other Accounts say, he was born at* Calot, *in the Province of* Khorasan: *That his Father was Chief of the* Afshar *Tribe, and hereditary Governor of a small Fortress belonging to that Place: That* Kouli-Kan *was unjustly deprived of this Right by his Uncle, upon his Father's Death; whereupon he went to seek his Fortune, and got at last to command in an Expedition against the* Tartars, *wherein he was very successful; but instead of being rewarded according to his Merit, he was disgraced at Court, and a young Nobleman, who had never seen an Action, was made General in his Room: That being thus turned adrift, he associated to himself all the stout, desperate Fellows he could pick up, robb'd several Caravans, and by that Means increased his Gang to a considerable Number; and that this laid the Foundation of his Rise to the great Power he afterwards arrived at.*

It

It seems as if the Eastern was the only Country wherein Fortune produces Men so extraordinary as *Kouli-Kan*. There have been several as famous Personages in this Country, as he was, and who from the most obscure Condition have raised themselves to the highest Pitch of Glory, and conquered several great Emperors. *Tamerlane* was as surprising a Man as *Kouli-Kan*, A and perhaps a Person of greater Valour; for he owed his Greatness to nothing but his Bravery, whereas the *Sophi* has been partly indebted for his to Treachery. All the Intrigues which he made use of to depose his lawful Sovereign Prince *Thamas*, and his Son, cannot secure his Honour from a considerable Stain.

All the Difference I find between *Miriweys* and *Kouli-Kan* is, that the one was an odious Criminal, a very Monster of Cruelty, and the other is a popular Criminal, an artful Politician *. But, let Crime be disguised in what Shape it will, to a Philosopher, 'tis not less a Crime †. B

To the AUTHOR.

C

SIR, *Northampton, October* 20, 1747.

AS it is your peculiar Province and Profession both to delight and instruct the Publick, I suppose you will not omit any Opportunity of directing the World how it may be delighted and instructed. On this Supposition I make bold to trouble you with my Sentiments of a Book a few Days since D put into my Hands, and which I think answers both those Purposes in their fullest Latitude. It is so common a Thing for Publishers to take Methods of this Kind to engage the Attention of Readers, and get off their Rubbish, that I am almost afraid of that Censure, tho' I assure you I neither am acquainted with the excellent Author of the Tract in question, nor do I recollect the E Printer's Name. My only View is to promote as far as lieth in my Power the Cause of Religion, Virtue and good Manners, which in my humble Opinion are no where better defended, illustrated, exemplified and recommended than in the Life of Colonel *Gardiner* lately published. In that little Treatise the pious Man will be pleas'd to see the Object of his Devotion drawn in such amiable Colours; the virtuous Man will exult to see such excellent Precepts, strengthened by so bright an Example; the curious Man will meet a fund of Events as remarkable and extraordinary, as they are well attested; the Libertine may read with Pleasure as the Style may strike him, and possibly the Reason convert him; the Divine will enjoy a noble Assistance in the most elegant and valuable Observations, and the Soldier have a Pattern of the most exalted Heroism to copy after in every Branch of his Duty. In short I would recommend the perusal to every serious and intelligent Reader, and wish they may all meet with the same Satisfaction as it afforded

Your most humble Servant,

O. K.

Farther Maxims and Reflections of the Duke DE ROCHEFOUCAULT. (See p. 362.)

A Man often thinks he governs himself with Wisdom and Conduct, when at the same Time he has so blind a Sight as not to perceive he is governed by others; and while his Wisdom and Interest lead him to one Design, his Heart insensibly conducts him to another.

Force and Weakness of Wit, are mistaken Names, which are but in Effect the good or ill Disposition of the Organs of the Body.

The Caprice of our Humours are more inconstant than those of Fortune.

Fancy sets the Rate on Things, and we value all the Advantages Fortune brings, according to our Humours.

True Happiness is in the Gust of a Thing, not in the Thing itself; and to possess the Person my Love renders lovely, is to me the Height of Felicity, and not the Person another thinks charming.

One is never so happy or unhappy as one thinks.

They who believe themselves most meritorious esteem it a Glory to be unfortunate, to persuade both others and themselves that they are alone worthy to be the Mockery and Object of the Caprice of Fortune, and are proud and vain of Suffering.

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* *See an Account of his Person and Character in our* Magazine *for* 1732, *p.* 79.

† *However*, Kouli-Kan [*or* Kuli-Khan, *as it is most commonly spelt*) *grew more cruel afterwards. Some Years ago he put out the Eyes of his eldest Son; (some say Nephew, by Mistake) for attempting to get Possession of the Crown; and it is thought that this has been the Cause of exasperating the second to the cruel Murder of his Father, in order to revenge his Brother's Loss of Sight. However that be, this Man, who has reigned the Tyrant of one of the most powerful Empires on the Globe for* 20 *Years and upwards, was deprived of his Life by one, who was indebted to him for his Being. He was, when murdered, hardly* 60 *Years of Age, and of a Constitution, that most People thought he might arrive at* 80, *with less Decay of bodily Constitution than is commonly perceived at* 60 *in other Men.*

Nothing

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Nothing ought to leſſen our Satisfaction, and the Opinion we have of ourſelves ſo much as the Inconſtancy of our Tempers, and to find we love, and approve, at one Time, what we are cold to, and diſapprove at another. A

Whatſoever Difference may appear to be in Men's Fortunes, yet there is ſtill an Ill to allay the Good, and ſome Good to recompence the Ill, which renders all equal.

What Advantages ſoever Nature beſtows in Courage, Beauty, Wit and Virtue, 'tis not thoſe, but Fortune alone, that makes a Hero.

The Scorn and Contempt of Riches, B among the Philoſophers, was but a hidden Deſire to revenge themſelves on the Injuſtice of Fortune, by ſeeming to deſpiſe what that deprives them of; 'tis a Secret to cure themſelves of thoſe Reproaches and Contempts which Poverty brings, and the beſt Way to defend them from the Conſideration and Deſire of Riches.

To hate the Favourite is no other than C to be in Love with Favour; and they who do ſo, comfort and pleaſe themſelves with the Contempt of what they cannot enjoy; and denying thoſe their Reſpect whom they are not able to deprive of their Honour, they withdraw from the World, whilſt their Sullenneſs and ill-natur'd Pride paſſes for Virtue.

To be well eſtabliſhed in the World, one D ought to appear as if already well eſtabliſhed.

Tho' Men flatter themſelves with the Greatneſs and Bravery of their Actions, yet they are not ſo often the Effects of great Deſign, as they are of Chance or Hazard.

Our Actions ſeem to be influenced by the lucky or unlucky Aſpect of our Stars, E to which we owe a great Part of the Praiſe, or Diſpraiſe that is given to us, and not to Merit.

There is no Accident ſo unfortunate from which a Perſon of Wit and Induſtry will not draw an Advantage, nor none ſo lucky but imprudent People may turn to their Prejudice.

Fortune diſpoſes all Things to the Ad- F vantage of thoſe ſhe favours.

The Happineſs or Unhappineſs of Men depend more on their Honour than Fortune.

Sincerity is an Opening and Frankneſs of the Soul, which is rarely to be found; and that Friendſhip ſo in Faſhion is only diſſembled to draw a Confidence and Secret G from another.

The Averſion we ſeem to have for Lying, Deceit, Cunning, and Hypocriſy, is only to render what we ſay and do ourſelves the more conſiderable, and to procure for ourſelves that Reſpect we owe to the Juſt and Religious.

Truth itſelf does not ſo much Good, or appears ſo grateful to the World, as the Appearance of it only does Ill.

There is no Praiſe ſo great as what we give to Prudence; yet great as its Virtue is, it cannot aſſure us of a juſt Moderation and Evenneſs in our Tempers, becauſe it is applied to Man, who is the moſt inconſtant Thing in Nature.

A diſcreet Man ought to regulate his Deſigns, and to model them into good Order; for our greedy Deſires often perplex and make us undertake too many Things at once: And while we aim at that of the leaſt Importance, we neglect the moſt conſiderable.

The handſome Mein and genteel Carriage of the Body is as advantageous as the Underſtanding of the Mind.

Silence is the ſureſt Friend of him who ſtands in Diſtruſt of himſelf.

To reconcile ourſelves to our Enemy is only a politick Deſign to render our Condition better, after the Fatigues of War, or Fears of Chance.

Our own Miſtruſts and Jealouſies juſtify the Cheats of another.

Every Body complains of his Want of Memory; but few or none of their Want of Judgment.

There are of thoſe ſeemingly diligent and buſy Coxcombs, who are eternally preſſing and vexing even thoſe they know unfit for Buſineſs, only that without Scandal they may be lazy themſelves.

The Ambitious never ſhew greater Marks of Pride than when they have miſs'd of the End whereto they aſpired.

To undeceive a Man prepoſſeſſed of his own Merit, renders him as ill a Turn as he did the *Athenian* Fool, who fancied all the Ships in the Haven belonged to him.

The Aged love to give good Precepts, only to comfort themſelves for being not in an Eſtate to give ill Examples.

A great and glorious Title to a Coxcomb ſerves but to render him the more deſpicable.

The greateſt Mark of an extraordinary Merit, is to find even thoſe that envy it, praiſe it.

'Tis a great Miſtake to think Wit and Judgment two different Things. Judgment is only the great Light of the Mind; this Light penetrates into the Depth of Things, there it remarks all that one ought to obſerve, and diſcovers thoſe Things that ſeem not to be perceived; ſo that it is this Light of the Mind, which produces all theſe Effects attributed to Wit.

He that conſults his own Heart dares not applaud his own Wit.

Refined Wit conſiſts in thinking and ſpeaking Things ſmooth and excellent.

The

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The Excellence of Wit is to flatter after an agreeable Manner.

Thoſe Pieces that appear the moſt finiſhed and perfect to our Judgment, cannot be by the moſt Witty accompliſhed, without a great deal of Toil and Artifice.

Wit is the Folly of the Heart.

'Tis not all thoſe who know their Wit, A know their Heart.

Men and their Affairs muſt have different Perſpectives; there are thoſe who muſt ſee near at Hand to judge well, and others who can never judge ſo well as at a Diſtance.

He is not reaſonable who takes his Meaſures from Chance, but he who knows them, diſcerns them, and proves them. B

To underſtand Things well, one ought to underſtand Particulars; and as they are almoſt infinite, ſo our Knowledge is ſuperficial and imperfect.

'Tis a fooliſh Gaiety to take Notice of Things which put others to the Bluſh.

Wit cannot play long upon a good-natur'd Perſon.

Youth changes its Palate by its Heat of C Blood, and the Aged preſerve theirs by long Cuſtom.

One gives nothing ſo liberally as Counſel.

The Defects of Wit increaſe in growing old, as well as thoſe of the Face.

There are ſome good Marriages, but few happy or delightful.

We cannot endure to be abus'd by our Enemies, nor betray'd by our Friends; yet we are very well pleaſed when we cozen and cheat ourſelves.

'Tis a very eaſy Thing to cheat one's ſelf, and never take Notice of it; but hard to cheat another without being found out.

ANCIENT *and* MODERN *Aſtronomy compared.* E

WRITTEN *by the late incomparable Dr.* EDMUND HALLEY, *A. D.* 1705.

AS for the Aſtronomy of the Ancients, this is uſually reckoned for one of thoſe Sciences, wherein conſiſted the Learning of the *Egyptians*: and *Strabo* expreſsly declares, that there was in *Babylonia* ſeveral Univerſities wherein Aſtronomy was chiefly profeſſed; and *Pliny* tells us much the ſame Thing: So that it might well be expected, that where ſuch a Science was ſo much ſtudied, it ought to have been proportionably cultivated. Notwithſtanding all which it does appear, that there was G nothing done by the *Chaldeans*, older than about four hundred Years before *Alexander*'s Conqueſt, that could be ſerviceable either to *Hipparchus* or *Ptolemy*, in their Determinations of the Celeſtial Motions.

For had there been any Obſervations older than thoſe we have, it cannot be doubted but the victorious *Greeks* muſt have procured them, as well as thoſe they did, they being ſtill more valuable for their Antiquity. All we have of them, is only ſeven eclipſes of the Moon, preſerved in *Ptolemy*'s Syntaxis; and even thoſe but very coarſely ſet down, and the oldeſt not much above ſeven hundred Years before Chriſt; ſo that after all the Fame of theſe *Chaldeans*, we may be ſure that they had not gone far in this Science; and though *Calliſthenes* be ſaid by *Porphyry*, to have brought from *Babylon* to *Greece*, Obſervations, above 1900 Years older than *Alexander*, yet the proper Authors making no Mention or Uſe of any ſuch, renders it juſtly ſuſpected for a Fable.

What the *Egyptians* did in this Matter is leſs evident, no one Obſervation made by them being to be found in their Country-man, *Ptolemy*, excepting what was done by the *Greeks* of *Alexandria*, under 300 Years before Chriſt. So that whatever was the Learning of theſe two ancient Nations, as to the Motions of the Stars, it ſeems to have been chiefly theorical; and I will not deny, but ſome of them might very long ſince be apprized of the Sun's being the Centre of our Syſtem; for ſuch was the Doctrine of *Pythagoras* and *Philolaus*, and D ſome others, who were ſaid to have travelled into theſe Parts.

From hence it may appear, that the *Greeks* were the firſt practical Aſtronomers, who endeavoured in earneſt to make themſelves Maſters of the Science, and to whom we owe all the old Obſervations of the Planets, and of the Equinoxes and Tropicks: *Thales* was the firſt that could predict an Eclipſe in *Greece*, not 600 Years before Chriſt, and without doubt it was but a rude Account he had of the Motions of the heavenly Bodies. And it was *Hipparchus*, who made the firſt Catalogue of the fixed Stars, not above 150 Years before Chriſt, without which Catalogue there could be ſcarce ſuch a Science as Aſtronomy; and it is to the F Subtility and Diligence of that great Author, that the World was beholden for all its Aſtronomy for above 1500 Years.

All that *Ptolemy* did in his Syntaxis, was no more but a bare Tranſcription of the Theories of *Hipparchus*, with ſome little Emendations of the periodical Motions, after about 300 Years Interval; and this Book of *Ptolemy*'s was, without Diſpute, the utmoſt Perfection of the ancient Aſtronomy, nor was there any Thing in any Nation before it, comparable thereto; for which Reaſon, all the other Authors thereof were diſ-

regarded

regarded and loſt, and among them *Hipparchus* himſelf. Nor did Poſterity dare to alter the Theories delivered by *Ptolemy*, though ſucceſſively *Albitegnius* and the *Arabs*, and after them the *Spaniſh* Aſtronomers under *Alphonſus*, endeavoured to amend the Errors they obſerved in their Computations. But their Labours were fruitleſs, whilſt, from the Defects of their Principles, it was impoſſible to reconcile the Moon's Motion within a Degree, nor the Planets *Mars* and *Mercury* to a much greater Space.

Now in this Science, to compare the Ancients with the Moderns, and ſo make a Parallel as juſt as may be, I oppoſe the noble *Tycho Brahe*, or *Hevelius*, to *Hipparchus*, and *John Kepler* to *Claudius Ptolemy*; and I ſuppoſe no one acquainted with the Stars will doubt, that the Catalogue of the fixed Stars made by *Tycho Brache* about 100 Years ſince, does beyond Competition far excel that of *Hipparchus*, being commonly true to a Minute or two, when the other many Times fails half a Degree, both in Longitude and Latitude; and this is the fairlier carried, for that it was as eaſy for *Hipparchus* to obſerve the fixed Stars, as for *Tycho* or *Hevelius*, had he made uſe of the ſame Induſtry and Inſtruments; the Teleſcope wherewith we now obſerve to the utmoſt poſſible Nicety, being equally known to *Tycho* as to *Hipparchus*, and not uſed by *Hevelius*.

But what may juſtly be expected from Monſieur *Caſſini* and Mr. *Flamſteed* in this Matter, does yet further advance in Preciſeneſs, as not capable to err half a Minute, though made with Inſtruments of the Production of *Greſham*. As to the other Compariſon between *Kepler* and *Ptolemy*, I queſtion not but all that can judge, will be fully convinced, that the Hypotheſis of *Eccentricks* and *Epicycles*, introduced by the Ancients only to repreſent the Motions, and that but coarſely too, with the Opinion of *Ptolemy* himſelf thereon, that the natural Motions were otherwiſe performed, ought not to be valued againſt that elegant Theory of the Planetary Motions, firſt invented by the acute Diligence of *Kepler*, and now lately demonſtrated by that excellent Geometer Mr. *Newton*, viz. That all the Planets move in elliptick Orbs about the Sun, at whoſe Centre being placed in one Focus of the Elliſpe, they deſcribe equal Areas in equal Times. This, as it is the neceſſary Reſult of the Laws of Motion and Gravity, is alſo found rigorouſly to anſwer to all that is obſerved in the Motions; ſo that the Moderns may, with as much Reaſon as in any other Science whatſoever, value themſelves on their having improved, I had almoſt ſaid perfected, this of Aſtronomy.

A

A new favourite SONG.

1.

Come, all ye young lovers, who wan with deſpair,
Compoſe idle ſonnets, and ſigh for the fair,
Who puff up their pride by enhancing their charms,
And tell them 'tis heav'n to lie in their Arms;
Be wiſe by example, take pattern by me,
For let what will happen, by *Jove* I'll be free.
By *Jove* I'll be free. For let what will happen, by *Jove* I'll be free.

2.

Young *Daphne* I ſaw, in the net I was caught.
I ly'd, and I flatter'd, as cuſtom has taught,
I preſs'd her to bliſs, which ſhe granted full ſoon;
But the date of my paſſion expir'd with the moon:
She vow'd ſhe was ruin'd, I ſaid it might be,
I'm ſorry, my dear, but by *Jove* I'll be free.

3.

The next was young *Phillis*, as bright as the morn,
The love that I proffer'd ſhe treated with ſcorn;
I laugh'd at her folly and told her my mind,
That none can be handſome but ſuch as are kind:
Her pride and ill nature was loſt upon me,
For in ſpite of fair faces, by *Jove* I'll be free.

4.

Let others call marriage the harbour of joys,
Calm peace I delight in, and fly from all noiſe,
Some chuſe to be hamper'd, 'tis ſure a ſtrange rage,
And like birds they ſing beſt when they're put in a cage;
Confinement's the devil, 'twas ne'er made for me,
Let who will be bond-ſlaves, by *Jove* I'll be free.

5.

Then let the briſk bumper run over the glaſs,
In a toaſt to the young and beautiful laſs,
Who yielding and eaſy, preſcribes no dull rule,
Nor thinks it a wonder a lover ſhould cool;
Let us bill like the ſparrow, and rove like the bee,
For in ſpite of grave leſſons by *Jove* I'll be free.

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The CHILD-BIRTH.

In the Manner of Mr. GAY.

THE doleful Dumps I ſing, and tearful Woes,
Of *Marian* teeming with unlawful Throes:
The ſheeneſt Laſs in *Berkſhire* was ſhe known,
Of all that Butter ſell to *Reading* Town:
Not the ſev'n Siſters cou'd o'er her prevail,
The golden Farmer's Daughters of the Vale,
Tho' every *Oxford* Muſe their Charms has ſung,
And graveſt Doctors † join'd the tuneful Throng.
Ye Peers! who, careleſs of Ambition, chuſe
To court the Labours of the Paſt'ral Muſe;
And all ye wond'rous Bards, who try the Lay,
Where black *Cam* rolls, or *Iſis'* Eddies play,
Aſſiſt the Labours of an humble Swain,
Rude to the Pipe, and Novice on the Plain.
Nine Months ſucceſſive now had rolled round
Since *Marian* firſt the pleaſing Miſchief found;
In vain her Hands had cull'd th' abortive Weed,
Nor aught avail'd the 'Pothecary's Aid:
Her Womb began with fatal Size to ſwell,
And ſick'ning Qualms the bluſhful Secret tell:
Then all in ſad Deſpair ſhe made her Moan,
Lodona's Waters echo'd Groan for Groan.
'Ah! faithleſs *Colin Clout!* ah! luckleſs I'!
'And can'ſt thou, cruel! from thy *Marian* fly?
'How often haſt thou ſuck'd my panting Breath?
'How often ſwore to love me true till Death?
'But to the Juſtice I'll reveal my Plight,
'And with a Conſtable purſue thy Flight.
'——Ah! how unequal, as our Parſon preaches,
'Are this World's Goods? and ſure he rightly teaches;
'For what to Maidens brings eternal Stain,
'(Sad Management!) gives Honour to the Swain.
''Twas on the blitheſt Morn of all the Year,
'When new-born *May* bids ev'ry Shepherd chear;
'When artful Maids their rival Fancies ſhow,
'And well-wrought Garlands bloom on every Bough;
'When gaudy Fairs beſpangle ev'ry Street,
'And lowing Cows the novel Paſture greet;
'Freſh roſe I, *Marian* hight, from ruſtic Bed,
'The Morning Dream ſtill hov'ring o'er my Head;
'Gay Shews and Sweethearts had employ'd my Thought,
'The Kiſs imprinted, and the Fairing bought!
'From Lavender I drew the tucker'd Smock,
'And Hoſen boaſtful of a various Clock;
'The ſilver'd Knot well-ſcollop'd on my Head,
'And donn'd the *Sunday* Gown be berob'd with Red.
'Thus all bedight, and ready for the Fair,
'I ſat impatient, with a wiſtful Air,
'Expecting *Colin Clout*, my perjur'd Swain,
'Who always follow'd *Marian* on the Plain:
'With him the Moon light Walk I us'd to tread,
'With him I dane'd upon the ſportive Mead;
'That very Morn had taught the Snails to crawl,
'And print myſterious Letters on the Wall.
'At length he came, and I with joyous Meed
'Mounted behind him on the pillion'd Steed:
'Sweetly I ſung, he whiſtled to the Lay,
'Sweetly I *ſung the Song, and ſang the Day:*
'*What beauteous Scenes* began the tuneful Tale!
'And next I humm'd the *Sweets of Arm's Vale;*
'Then *Molly Mogg*, fair Damſel of the *Roſe*,
'And *lovely Peggy*, Taſte of *London* Beaux.
'And now in View gay *Reading* ſtrikes our Eyes,
'And all the Dainties of the Fair ariſe;
'Here ‖ *Bromigam* its boaſted Ware diſplays,
'There Leather-Breeches hight, and Bodice-Stays;
'Here poſied Garters flutter'd in the Way,
'There painted Hobby-Horſes ſeem to neigh;
'Here Belles in Gingerbread all-gilded over,
'And little gew-gaw *H—ys* act the Lover.
'Shepherds and Nymphs from every Part repair,
'All who from *Oxford* Hills direct the Share,
'Who fell the Foreſt, or who mow the Mead,
'Or drag in little Boats the finny Breed:
'Her wide-mouth'd Sons low-ſeated *Henley* ſends,
'And ſmoky *Ockingham* its Tribute lends.
'But far did *Marian* all the reſt outvie,
'No Cheek ſo ruddy, nor ſo black an Eye;
'Scarce *Dolly C—k*, the Daughter of the May'r,
'With all the flaxen Ringlets of her Hair,
'With all the ſnowy Fulneſs of her Breaſt,
'In bliſhſome Features might with me conteſt.
'All Youths ambitiouſly around me ſtrove,
'Each gave ſome choſen Emblem of his Love;
'One queintly brought the Garters for my Thighs,
'While ſimple Archneſs ſparkled in his Eyes.

† *The Rev. Dr.* Wilks *wrote a Poe upon this*

‖ A Town famous for working in Steel.

But

' But all their Fairings unſucceſsful prove,
' Still true to *Colin Clout* I held my Love.
' —— Ah! fly Deceiver! you inclaſp'd my Arm,
' And ſeem'd my Saviour, while you meant me Harm;
' Far too unequal was the high Reward,
' My Maidenhead muſt pay thee for thy Guard;
' Already warm'd with Joy, you win my Heart,
' And ſtamp a little *Colin* ere we part.
' — Yet now, when Nature fills my womb, to fly ——
' Nor yet one Tear to iſſue from thine eye—
' My ſlighted Love to quick Reſentment turns;
' Lo! my Blood riſes, and my Cheek all burns:
' O I cou'd tear thee as I'd tear this Glove—
' Go, horrid Monſter! I deſpiſe thy Love,
' Thy Oaths I quit, thy Fairings I reſign,
' Forget, renounce thee, hate whate'er was thine.
' * No Chriſtian Mother bound thy Infant Head,
' Some *Turk* begat thee, or ſome *Papiſt* bred;
' Or dropt on *Cambrian* Hills a ſqualliſh Brat,
' Some She-Goat ſuckled thee with ſavage Teat.
' † —— Go to thy Drab, whoe'er has won Heart,
' And may the Pox devouring make thee ſmart;
' ‡ My vengeful Ghoſt ſhall haunt thee o'er the Plain,
' Yes, thou ſhalt ſuffer, Villain, for my Pain.
' — But ah! my Rage relents, my Sorrow flows;
' Come *Colin!* faithleſs ſhepherd, eaſe my Woes.
' And muſt I in the Sheet opprobrious ſtand?
' Thy Plight is troth'd, ah! come and give thy Hand:
' My Conſcience ſtarts, whene'er I hear a Knell,
' And is a little Love deſerving Hell?
' Too hard a Penance for a Sin ſo ſlight!
' Ah! how my Heart miſgives me ev'ry Night?
' When Sleep has clo'd my Sorrow-ſtreaming Eyes,
' Then ghaſtly Dreams, and hateful Thoughts ariſe:
' * All unaccompany'd methinks I go
' O'er *Iriſh* Bogs, a Wilderneſs of Woe!
' Ah! my Wits turn! ſtrange Phantoms round me fly!
' Lo! I am chang'd into a Goosb'ry Pye!
' Forbear to eat me up, inhuman Rabble!
' Cocks crow, Ducks quake, Hens cackle, Turkies gabble.
Thus as ſhe rav'd, her Womb with rueful Throws
Did to the Light a luſty Babe diſcloſe:
Long while ſhe doubted of the ſmirking Boy,
Or on her Knee to dandle, or deſtroy;
Love prompted her to ſave, and *Pride* to drown,
At length Pride conquer'd, and ſhe dropt her Son.

* —— *Semperque relinqui*
Sola ſibi, ſemper longum incomitata *videtur*
Ire viam, & Tyrios deſertâ quærere terrâ.
Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus, &c.

* *Nec tibi Diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor*
Perfide, ſed duris genuit te cautibus horrens
Caucaſus, Hyrcanæque admorunt ubera Tigres. Æn. 4. 365.
† *I, ſequere Italiam ventis, &c.*
Spero equidem mediis, ſi quid pia numina, &c.
‡ *Omnibus umbra locis adero, dabis improbe pœnas.*

A new SONG.

COmmand, when *Boreas* roughly blows,
The Aſpin not to move,
And bid me then not vent my Woes,
When ſever'd from my Love.

From *Betſy* torn, where'er I fly,
Her Image ſtill is there;
Oft loſt in thought, I think her nigh,
Wou'd claſp her —— but 'tis air.

Capricious fancy! why ſo kind?
And why ſo quickly coy,
The dear deluſion on my Mind,
To trace, and then deſtroy?

Without my Fair, no chearful Green
In blooming Spring I ſee;
A joyleſs Gloom involves the Scene,
And Nature mourns like me.

Time! with new Wings thy Speed improve,
And bear me to her Arms,
Then ſtop: give me immortal Love,
And her immortal Charms.

The ACCIDENT; *a* PASTORAL ESSAY.

FROM roſy Fingers, *Morning* ſhook the dew;
From *Nature*'s charms the veil of *Night* ſhe drew;
Reviving *Colour* glow'd with broken light;
The varied landſcape dawn'd upon the ſight;

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The lark's firſt ſong melodious floats on air;
And *Damon* riſes, wak'd by love and care,
Unpens the fold, and o'er the glitt'ring mead,
With thoughtful ſteps, conducts his fleecy breed.
Near, in rude majeſty, a mountain ſtood,
Projecting far, and brow'd with pendant wood;
The foliage, trembling as the breezes blow,
Inverted, tremble in a brook below.
The mountain echo'd ev'ry plaintive ſtrain,
The ſighing breeze return'd his ſighs again.
The gliding brook remurmur'd to his grief,
As thus from ſong the ſhepherd ſought relief:
'When late in rural ſports I took my ſhare,
'Blithe as the blitheſt in the crowded fair,
'What tho' from ten, contending in the race,
I ſnatch'd the prize, with yet unrival'd pace?
'What tho' in wreſtling, arduous to excel,
'I ſtood the Victor, when each rebel fell?
'What tho', when *Colin*, oft in combat crown'd,
'The cudgel ſeiz'd, and aw'd the *circle* round,
'I boldly dar'd the champion of the green,
'And from his head the trickling blood was ſeen?
'What tho', in ſofter ſtrife, my rural ſong
'Won the loud plaudit of the liſt'ning throng?
'Tho' ev'ry prize, by ev'ry voice, was mine,
'And rival hands for me the chaplet twine,
'On *Robin*'s ſhoulders thro' the crowd convey'd
'Of maids that bluſh'd, and ſhepherds that huzza'd;
'Vain all my ſtrength, activity and ſpeed,
'Vain all my ſkill to tune the vocal reed,
'No joy the chaplet, or the prize cou'd give,
'For *Phillis* frown'd, the nymph for whom I live;
'*Phillis!* whoſe charms alone my wiſhes fir'd,
'Whoſe charms, ambition, not my own, inſpir'd;
'Who made my feet more ſwift, my arms more ſtrong,
'My heart more dauntleſs, and more ſweet my ſong,
'Love gave me conqueſt, but deny'd me bliſs,
'When from her lips ſhe wip'd the raviſh'd kiſs;
'Cruel and coy ſhe blaſted all my pride,
'And 'midſt the tranſports of my friends I ſigh'd;
'Deny'd her love, I'm poor with all the reſt,
'Indulg'd with that, of more than that poſſeſt.
'What giddy caprice rules a woman's mind,
'As fate relentleſs, and as fortune blind!
'On vanquiſh'd *Colin Phillis* ſheds her ſmiles,
'And all his ſorrows, and his pains beguiles;
'She, from the wound I gave, with lenient care
'Waſh'd the ſtiff gore, and clipp'd the clotted hair;
'The healing ſimples with ſoft touch apply'd,
'Own'd and careſs'd him ſpight of female pride,
'Mourn'd his diſgrace, and now from future harms,
'Perhaps, ſhe hides him in her circling arms,
'O! had kind heav'n to me tranſferr'd his blow,
'O! had I own'd him a ſuperior foe,
'Fled from the gen'ral hiſs, with ſhame depreſt,
'To hide my bluſhes in her downy breaſt!
'To him, with rapture, ev'ry prize I'd yield,
'And all the taſteleſs honours of the field,
'For each gay trifle with her love o'erpaid,
'Bleſt, tho' forgotten, in the ſecret ſhade:
'Vain wiſh! to *Colin* is that bliſs decreed —
'Diſtracting thoughts diſtracting thoughts ſucceed ——
'May ſwift deſtruction ſeize the hated pair,
'Or, worſe than ſwift deſtruction, my deſpair!
'No — may the fruitleſs curſe leave *Phillis* free,
'But doubled, *Colin!* be fulfill'd in thee.'
High on the neighb'ring mountain's airy head
His browzing goats as happy *Colin* fed,
Pronounc'd with haſty rage, he heard his name,
And near the brow with ſtill attention came;
Too near, the treach'rous brink gives way, and lo!
He ſhrieks, and plunges in the brook below;
The ſounding waters, whitening as they roſe,
Now with ſubſiding murmurs round him cloſe.
Damon, alarm'd, his falling rival knew;
And, ſwift as lightning, to his aid he flew;
Prevailing virtue triumph'd in his breaſt,
And pity love and enmity ſuppreſt;
He ſaw him gaſp emerging from the brook,
And reach'd, with gen'rous haſte, his ſaving crook,
Caught by the drowning wretch with both his hands,
And grateful, trembling, on the bank he ſtands.
Short recollection ſerv'd him, thus to ſhow
How much a friend he roſe, who fell a foe;
"Born to ſubdue me, and ſubdu'd to ſave,
"Thine from this moment is the life you gave;
"Here, by the gods who ſent thee to my aid,
"I ſwear, no more to ſee thy fav'rite maid,
"By partial favour, not by merit mine,
"To thee, more worthy, *Phillis* I reſign;
"Go,

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"Go, and my falſhood to thy miſtreſs plead,
"Go, and may heav'n and love thy ſuit ſucceed.
Thus ſoon with ardent looks, with honeſt pride,
And juſt diſdain the kindling Swain reply'd:
What *Damon*'s *faithful love* eſſay'd in vain,
'He ſcorns by *Colin*'s *broken vows* to gain;
'Be thine the maid, ſince fate ordains it ſo,
'And time and abſence ſhall allay my woe;
'Friends, from this hour, for ever let us live,
'My friendſhip's pledge, this ſpotleſs ewe I give;
'And I, yon kid than falling ſnow more white,
Glad *Colin* cry'd, and mutual faith they plight.
Thus buſied, *Phillis*, unperceiv'd, drew near,
Foredoom'd her love, now twice renounc'd, to hear;
"Take, *Damon*, thus the bluſhing maid begins,
The hand, the heart, thy gen'rous virtue wins;
Not *Colin*'s *broken vows*, but *Damon*'s *truth*,
Now blends my fate with thine, deſerving youth!
To try thee, O! forgive if try'd too far,
Was all I meant, whate'er my actions were.
Her hand, with ſudden rapture, *Damon* preſt,
The joyful pair conſenting *Colin* bleſt;
To *Damon*'s cot they take the flow'ry way,
With gulleleſs mirth to crown the happy day.

ÆNIGMA.

Intrabant Nemo Nullusque *in ſplendida tecta*;
Exibant Nemo Nullusque; *quis ergo manebat?*

T. S.

An EPITAPH.

HOW frail is man! how ſhort life's longeſt day!
Here lies the great, good *Potter* turn'd to *clay*;
Whoſe forming hand, and whoſe reforming care,
Have left us full of *flaws*, vile *earthen ware*.

The BEAU; *an* EPIGRAM.

Miratur non ſua.

AS *Ovid* ſings, * a beau of old admir'd
A ſhade, and for the empty form expir'd;
Love's god, relenting of his killing pow'r,
Gave him the life that animates a flow'r.
Hence future beaux, (ſo Love ordain'd) are made
Gay as a flow'r, but empty as a ſhade.

* *Narciſſus.*

The following is an Extract of a Letter wrote by a Commander of one of the Leeward *Iſland Ships, arrived at* Portſmouth.

WE ſail'd from St. *Kit*'s the 26th of *Auguſt*, under Convoy of the *Suffolk* and *Lyme* Men of War; on board the former were Commodore *Lee* and Sir *Thomas Robinſon*, as Paſſengers. The whole Convoy was 120 Sail for *Europe* and North *America*: Thoſe for *America* left us in a proper Latitude. On the 15th of *September* in the Morning it began to blow hard at S. S. E. ſo that in a little Time moſt of the Ships lay to. The laſt we ſaw of the *Lyme* was at 9 o' Clock, and of the *Suffolk* at 10; it then began to blow exceſſive hard, which continued till 7 the next Morning; I think it was the moſt ſevere I ever knew. We could ſcarce ſee any Veſſels, which was owing to the Heads or Tops of the Sea being blown about with ſuch Violence, that we could not ſee the Horizon for a great Way. We ſaw many Things floating by us, that came from on board the Ships in the Fleet; and alſo ſaw ſeveral Veſſels with only their Foremaſts, and one that had loſt her Mizen, which prov'd to be the *Rowland*, *Kiddal*. The whole was a moſt ſhocking Sight.

About 8 o' Clock on *Wedneſday* Morning we wore Ship, with the reſt in the Hold; about 30 Sail, out of 88, and among them three or four with Signals of Diſtreſs.

The following is the beſt Account I have had of the Veſſels loſt or diſtreſs'd.

Captain *Debuke* had only his Foremaſt ſtanding, and was ſo leaky that they were oblig'd to quit her.

Capt. *Wratten*, of the *Anne Pink*, had all Maſts gone, and run on board the *Wilmington*, in the Height of the Gale, but did her no Damage; but it was the Occaſion of his own Veſſel being loſt.

Capt. *Williams* of *Briſtol* had only a Foremaſt ſtanding.

Capt. *Manly* had only a Foremaſt ſtanding, and four Foot Water in the Hold; his Paſſengers quitted him when he cut his Maſts away.

Capt. *Leſley* was ſeen with only a Foremaſt, and in ſcudding broach'd to, and 'tis fear'd is gone down.

Capt. *Martin Long* was ſeen in the ſame Condition, and 'tis fear'd has ſhar'd the ſame Fate.

We were told that the *Suffolk* was ſeen about 12 o'clock with her Main-ſail ſplit, and had ſet her Foreſail, and ſcudded away about N N. E. I wiſh ſhe may be well, ſhe was very leaky.

The

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The *Lyme* Man of War ſuddenly overſet, and all periſh'd, except four, taken up by Capt. *Gladman*, who ſaw ſome others on the Wreck, but could not get up to them.

Capt. *Maynard* was ſeen after the Storm throwing Sugars overboard, to lighten him abaft, as he had ſome Sugars waſh'd out forward.

Capt. *Samuel Oliver* was ſeen after the Gale, with only a Mainmaſt.

A *Collier Cat*, that loaded at *Montſerrat*, founder'd, and all periſh'd; I thought her very old.

There were Paſſengers on board *Leſley*, but I do not know them; on board *Martin Long* was Mr. *Duncomb*, Mr. *Halliday*, and four or five others, chiefly Children.

On board Capt. *Rasberry* was Col. *Douglas* and Family; and there were Paſſengers on board all the miſſing Ships. One Capt. *Emerton*, of the *Greencaſtle*, was on board the *Suffolk*.

I have Reaſon to fear that what Ships did not join us after the Gale, are loſt; becauſe it came on ſo ſudden and violent, that there was not Time to take Births, in order to bring to regularly; for all were oblig'd to do it as faſt as they could, altho' we were all near each other when the Gale began; ſo that if any ſcudded it was their being in the moſt imminent Danger that obliged them to try the Experiment; for I am quite ſure it was impoſſible for any Canvas to bear the Violence of the Wind; and if I am miſtaken in this, then they muſt bury their Veſſels in the Sea, as by the ſhifting of the Wind they muſt be expos'd to it, by going in the Trough, made by the Severity of the Wind at S. S. E. when it firſt began, and increaſed until it came to the S. W.

We have the following farther Account of the *Weſt-India* Fleet, *viz.*

The *Unicorn*, *Armſtrong*; the *Scrope*, *Raſberry*; and a Pink-ſtern'd Snow, all from *St. Kit's* for *London*, founder'd; but the Crews were happily ſaved.

The *Polly*, *Glegg*, from *St. Kit's*, alſo foundered, and the Crew ſaved.

The *Homer*, *Gardner*, from *Barbadoes* for *Liverpool*, founder'd, and all the Crew periſhed.

A Ship for *Falmouth* founder'd, and only one of the People ſaved.

They write from *Liverpool*, that nine of their Ships, Part of the *Leeward* Iſland Fleet, were arriv'd there.

The Number of the Ships arrived are 35 from the *Leeward* Iſlands; the laſt give an Account of three more being loſt, and that the *French* had taken two of them.

Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, *October* 1.

AT a general Meeting of the Governors of the Foundling Hoſpital, held Yeſterday, it was reſolved to take in 20 more Children; *James Langſton*, Eſq; an eminent *London* Merchant, ſent 100 *l.* for the Charity, and 20 *l.* towards building the Chapel.

SATURDAY, 3.

A Proclamation was publiſhed for the Meeting of the Parliament, and fitting for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs, on *Tueſday* the 10th of *November* next.

The two new Biſhops, *viz.* Dr. *Osbaldiſton* of *Carliſle*, and Dr. *Thomas* of *Peterborough*, were this Day both confirmed together at *Bow*-Church. The next Day they were both conſecrated at *Lambeth*, and two Days after paid their Homage together to his Majeſty at *Kenſington*.

MONDAY, 5.

Came on at *Banbury* in *Oxfordſhire*, before the Worſhipful the Mayor and Recorder of that Borough, the Trial of *John Barr*, an *Iriſhman*, for the inhuman Murder of Mrs. *Wild*, a Widow Woman of that Place, on *Sunday* the 8th of *March* laſt, by giving her ſeveral Wounds on the Head, and cutting her Throat from Ear to Ear, in her own Kitchen, and afterwards riſling her Houſe; when after a long and impartial Examination he was found guilty of the Fact, and received Sentence of Death. He was ſoon after executed near the Place where this heinous Crime was committed, and his Body hung in Chains on an Eminence near the Town.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

Sixty Men or more, arm'd with Muſkets, Piſtols and Swords, with about 30 Horſes, between twelve and one o'Clock in the Morning, went to the Cuſtom-houſe at *Pool* in *Dorſetſhire*, and placing a Guard on the Watchmen, and all others they found in the Street, broke it open, with the Collector's Office, and the King's Warehouſe, ſaying they were come for *their Tea*, and accordingly took all the Tea lately ſeized by the *Swift* Privateer, being upwards of 4200 *lb.* Weight, and loaded their Horſes, obliging the Watchmen to attend them.

THURSDAY, 8.

The Money brought from *Jamaica* on board the *Wager* Man of War, amount-

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ing to about 300,000*l.* was lodged in the Bank.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

The *Hudſon's Bay* Company received Advice that the *Mary*, *Coats*; *Sea-horſe*, *Fowler*; *Hudſon's Bay*, *Fowler*; and *Pr. Rupert*, *Spurrel*, arrived at *Yarmouth*, having eſcaped the *French* Privateers that waited for them. —— Arrived alſo the *Dobbs* Galley, and the *California*, which were ſent to diſcover the North-weſt Paſſage.

THURSDAY, 15.

John Lamb the Sexton, and *William Bilby* the Grave-digger of St. *Andrew's*, *Holborn*, were, with *John Chandler*, and *Charles Hooper*, tried at the *Old-Baily*, for ſtealing Leaden Coffins out of the Vaults of that Church; *Lamb* and *Bilby* were found guilty, and are to be tranſported for ſeven Years. The other two were acquitted. (See p. 386.)

Capt. *Carr Scroop* was try'd at a Court-martial, for the Loſs of his Majeſty's Ship, the *Whitehaven*, and honourably acquitted.

FRIDAY 16.

Rear Admiral *Boſcawen* hoiſted his Flag on board the *Namur* at *Spithead*.

The Seſſions ended at the *Old-Baily*, when four Malefactors received Sentence of Death, *viz.* *John Wells*, for Sheep-ſtealing; *Thomas Fuller*, on the late Smuggling Act; *Heſea Youell*, for the Murder and Robbery of Capt. *Joſeph Johns*, (See p. 389.) and *George Lancaſter*, Captain's Clerk of a Man of War, for feloniouſly forging and counterfeiting an Aſſignment, and uttering and publiſhing the ſame, knowing it to be ſo.

The Duke of *Newcaſtle* waited on the Prince of *Wales* at *Leiceſter-houſe* with a Meſſage from his Majeſty, and ſtaid ſome Time with his Royal Highneſs.

MONDAY 19.

Was paid at *Spithead* the Prize-money due to the Officers and Company of the *Namur* and *Pembroke*, for their Share of the Bullion, taken in the *French* Fleet by Adm. *Anſon*; each foremaſt Man and Boy was paid 7*l.* 5*s.* 6*d*; petty Officers 38*l.* 4*s.* each; Officers 133*l.* each, and Lieutenants 293*l.*

TUESDAY 20.

The Officers and Soldiers concerned had 500*l.* paid them by the Receiver-general of the Cuſtoms, for taking *Rich. Aſhcraft*, lately executed for ſmuggling.

THURSDAY 22.

The Act of Parliament to prevent vexatious Suits, and Arreſts for ſmall Debts, expiring the 1ſt of *June* laſt, a noted Publican, on a Quarrel with a Cuſtomer, arreſted him for 3 Pints of Beer.

The Birth-Day of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Orange* was celebrated, when her Royal Highneſs entered into the 39th Year of her Age.

The Court met at St. *Margaret's-Hill*, *Southwark*, when the Trial of *Æneas Macdonald*, the Pretender's Banker at *Paris*, was expected to come on; but the Court adjourn'd to the 10th of *December*. (See p. 293.

FRIDAY, 23.

A Special Free Pardon paſſed the Great Seal to *Joſeph Marſhal*, and ſeven others, of all Treaſons, Miſpriſion of Treaſon, and all other Miſdemeanors whatſoever, by them committed, on or before the 4th of *September* laſt, 1747.

Came Advice, that four more of the *Weſt-India* Fleet that were in the late Storm were arriv'd at *Scilly*, viz. the *Archangel*, *Williams*; and *Eagle*, *Rhodes*, from *Barbadoes*; and the *Eſther*, *Gladman*, and *Williamſon*, *Woodward*, from *Montſerrat*.

The above Ships were chaſed into *Scilly*, by a large *French* Privateer; which being made known to the Lords of the Admiralty, their Lordſhips were pleaſed to ſend an Expreſs to Admiral *Chambers*, with Orders to grant them a Convoy as ſoon as poſſible, which is to ſee them as far as *Portſmouth*.

SATURDAY, 24.

This Day there was a very extraordinary Spring-Tide, when *Tooley-Street*, *Barnaby-Street*, and all that Neighbourhood, were ſo much overflowed, that the People were carried from one Place to another in Boats.

SUNDAY 25.

Were baptized at the Foundling Hoſpital 20 Children, one of them, a very fine Boy, and ſingled out for the Purpoſe, by the Name of *Charles Wager*, in Memory of Sir *Charles Wager*, Kt. one of the earlieſt Promoters and Benefactors of that Hoſpital.

TUESDAY 27.

From the London Gazette *Extraordinary.*

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 26, 1747. *The Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty having received Information, that a very large Fleet of Merchant Ships, bound from the Ports of* France *to the* Weſt-Indies, *were collecting together at the Iſle* d'Aix, *and that a ſtrong Squadron of Ships of War had ſailed from* Breſt *to eſcort them, they ſent to Sea Rear-Admiral* Hawke, *with a Squadron of his Majeſty's Ships, to endeavour to intercept them. The* French *Fleet put to Sea from the Iſle* d'Aix *on the 7th Inſt. O. S. and came to an Anchor that Day in* Rochelle Road, *and the next Day they ſailed from thence on their Voyage. On the 14th, at Seven in the Morning, Rear-Admiral* Hawke *fell in with them, and writes the following Account.*

AT 7 in the Morning, of *Oct.* 14, being in the Latitude of 47° 49′ North Longitude of *Cape Finiſterre* 1° 2′ Weſt, the

the *Edinburgh* made the Signal for 7 Sail in the South-East Quarter. I immediately made the Signal for all the Fleet to chase. About 8 we saw a great Number of Ships, but so crowded together, that we could not count them. At 10 made the Signal for the Line of Battle a-head. The *Louisa*, being the headmost and weathermost Ship, made the Signal for discovering 11 Sail of the Enemy's Line of Battle Ships. Half an Hour after, Capt. *Fox* in the *Kent* hailed us, and said, they counted 12 very large Ships. Soon after I perceived the Enemy's * Convoy to crowd away with all the Sail they could set, while their Ships of War were endeavouring to form in a Line a-stern of them, and haul'd near the Wind under their Topsails and Foresails, and some with Top-gallant Sails Set. Finding we lost Time in forming our Line, while the Enemy was standing away from us, at 11 made the Signal for the whole Squadron to chase †. Half an Hour after, observing our headmost Ships to be within a proper Distance, I made the Signal to engage, which was immediately obey'd. The *Lyon* and *Princess Louisa* began the Engagement, and were follow'd by the rest of the Squadron as they could come up, and went from Rear to Van. The Enemy having the Weather Gage of us, and a smart and constant Fire being kept on both Sides, the Smoke prevented my seeing the Number of the Enemy, or what happened on either Side for some Time. In passing on to the first Ship we could get near, we received many Fires at a Distance, till we came close to the *Severne* of 50 Guns, whom we soon silenced, and left to be taken up by the Frigates a-stern. Then perceiving the *Eagle* and *Edinburgh*, who had lost her Foretop-mast, engaged, we kept our Wind as close as possible, in order to assist them. This Attempt of ours was frustrated by the *Eagle*'s falling twice on board us, having had her Wheel shot to Pieces, and all the Men at it killed, and all her Bracings and Bowlings gone. This drove us to Leeward, and prevented our attacking *Le Monarque* of 74, and the *Tonnant* of 80 Guns, within any Distance to do Execution. However, we attempted both, especially the latter: While we were engaged with her, the Breechings of all our lower Deck Guns broke, and the Guns flew Fore and Aft, which obliged us to shoot a-head; for our upper and quarter Deck Guns could not reach her. Capt. *Harland*, in the *Tilbury*, observing that she fired single Guns at us, in order to dismast us, stood on the other Tack between her and the *Devonshire*, and gave her a very smart Fire. By the Time the new Breechings were all seized, I was got almost along Side the *Trident* of 64 Guns, whom I engaged as soon as possible, and silenced by as brisk a Fire as I could make. Just before I attack'd her, observing the *Kent*, which seem'd to have little or no Damage, at some Distance a-stern of the *Tonnant*, I flung out Capt. *Fox*'s Pennant to make Sail a-head to engage her, as I saw it was in her Power to get close up with her, she being somewhat disabled, having lost her Main-top-mast. Seeing some of our Ships at that Time not so closely engaged as I could have wished, and not being well able to distinguish who they were, I flung out the Signal for coming to a closer Engagement. Soon after I got along Side within Musquet-shot of the *Terrible*, of 74 Guns, and 700 Men. Near 7 at Night she called out for Quarters.

Thus far I have been particular with Regard to the Share the *Devonshire* bore in the Action of that Day. As to the other Ships, as far as fell within my Notice, their Commanders, Officers, and Companies, behaved with the greatest Spirit and Resolution, in every Respect like *Englishmen*. Only I am sorry to acquaint their Lordships, that I must except Capt. *Fox*, whose Conduct on that Day I beg they would give Directions for enquiring into at a Court Martial.

Having observed that 6 of the Enemy's Ships had struck, and it being very dark, and our own Ships dispersed, I thought it best to bring to for that Night, and seeing a great Firing along Way a-stern of me, I was in Hopes to have seen more of the Enemy's Ships taken in the Morning; but instead of that, I received the melancholy Accounts of Capt. *Saumarez*'s being killed, and that the *Tonnant* had escaped in the Night by the Assistance of the *Intrepide*, who by having the Wind of our Ships, had received no Damage that I could perceive. Immediately I called a Council of War.

As to the *French* Convoy's escaping, it was not possible for me to detach any Ships after them at first, or during the Action, except the Frigates; and that I thought would have been imprudent, as I observed several large Ships of War among them; and to confirm me in this Opinion, I have since learned that they had the Content of 64 Guns, and many Frigates from 36 Guns

* *This Word, it seems, is used for Merchant Ships* under Convoy, *as well as the Ships that guard them.*

† *This Admiral's Conduct, and also Admiral* Anson's, *seems to justify that of Mr.* Matthews, *in not staying for a Line of Battle.*

downwards;

downwards; however, I took a Step which seemed to me the moſt probable to intercept them, for as ſoon as I could mann and victual the *Weazle* Sloop, I detached her with an Expreſs to Commodore *Legge*.

As the Enemy's Ships were large, except the *Severne*, they took a great deal of Drubbing, and loſt all their Maſts, excepting two, who had their Foremaſts left; this has obliged me to lie by theſe two Days paſt, in order to put them in a Condition to be brought into Port, as well as our own, which have ſuffered greatly †.

I have ſent this Expreſs by Capt. *Moore* of the *Devonſhire*, in the *Hector*; and it would be doing great Injuſtice to Merit, not to ſay, that he ſignalized himſelf greatly in the Action. We have taken Le Monarque of 74 Guns, Le Terrible of 74, Neptune of 70, Le Trident of 64, Le Fougeux of 64, and Severne of 50 Guns.

Since writing the above, I have receiv'd certain Intelligence, that the *Terrible*, *Neptune*, *Fougeux* and *Severne*, were deſtined for *Martinico*, to bring Home a Fleet from thence.

A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships of the Line of Battle, under the Command of Rear-Admiral Hawke, *in the late Action.*

Rt.	Ships.	Commanders.	Men.	Guns.
3d	Devonſh.	Rear Admiral Hawke, Capt. Moore	550	66
	Kent,	Capt. Fox	480	64
	Edinburgh,	Capt. Cotes	480	70
	Yarmouth,	Capt. Saunders	500	64
	Monmouth,	Capt. Harriſon	480	70
4th	Pr. Louiſa,	Capt. Watſon	400	60
	Windſor,	Capt. Hanway	400	60
	Lyon,	Capt. Scot	400	60
	Tilbury,	Capt. Harland	400	60
	Nottingham,	Capt. Saumarez	400	60
	Defiance,	Capt. Bentley	400	60
	Eagle,	Capt. Rodney	400	60
	Glouceſter,	Capt. Durell	300	50
	Portland,	Capt. Stevens	300	50

A Liſt of the French *Squadron under the Command of M.* de L' Etendiere, Chef-d' Eſcadre.

	Men.	Guns.	
Le Tonnant	822	80	eſcaped.
L' Intrepide	686	74	eſcaped.
Le Terrible	686	74	taken.
Le Monarque	686	74	taken.
Le Neptune	686	70	taken.
Le Trident	650	64	taken.
Le Fougeux	650	64	taken.
Le Severne	550	50	taken.

† *The admiral having obſerved a* Dutch *ſhip off* Finiſterre, *ordered her to be followed, and after three days ſhe lead him (as he gueſſed) to the* French *fleet.*

October 1747.

WEDNESDAY 28.

The king and the royal family removed from *Kenſington* to *St. James's* for the winter.

THURSDAY 29.

Sir *Robert Ladbrook*, the new Lord Mayor, went with the uſual State to *Weſtminſter*, and having walked round the Hall, and ſolemnly ſaluted all the Courts, was ſworn at the Exchequer Bar, and having recorded Warrants of Attorney in the proper Courts, returned to a magnificent Entertainment at *Guildhall*, at which were preſent the Lord Chancellor, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, the Right Hon. *Henry Pelham*, Eſq; and other Officers of State.

FRIDAY 30.

His Majeſty's Birth-Day was celebrated, who then entered into the 65th Year of his Age.

The *Eaſt-India* Company have received Advice by an Expreſs over Land, with an Account that the *French* had been twice repulſed in their Siege of *Fort St. David*, in *February* laſt; and that, as they were preparing for a third Attack, Commodore *Griffin* appeared before the Place with 8 Men of War, and landed a Thouſand Men, which obliged the *French* to retire with the Loſs of their Cannon and Baggage; after which the Commodore, being joined by two Ships of War, had blocked up *Pondicherry*, and as the Nabob with his *Indians* had done the ſame by Land, it was thought the Place, which is the only Settlement of Importance that the *French* poſſeſs in the *Eaſt-Indies*, muſt ſoon ſurrender for Want of Proviſions. —— However, the following ſquadron that is going to the *Eaſt Indies* under Admiral *Boſcawen*, will undoubtedly give us the Superiority over the *French* in thoſe Parts:

In the Indies.	*Going thither.*	
60 G. York,	Namur, R.A. *Boſcawen* / Capt. *Marſhal.*	74
Priſs Mary,		
Exeter,	Vigilante, *Liſle*	64
Medway,	Deptford, *Leeke*	60
50 Eltham,	Pembroke, *Tincker*	60
Harwich,	Ruby, *Knight*	50
Preſton,	Cheſter, *Spry*	50
Wincheſt.	Deal-caſtle, *Lloyd*	20
40 The Pearl,	Swallow Sl. *Rauzier*,	14
Medway's Prize,	A Bomb Sh. *Preſton* / Apollo Hoſpital Ship	12
20 Ively,	A Bomb Tender.	

Adm. *Hawke* with his Six Prizes arrived at *Portſmouth*. —— Captain *F*— is to be ſpeedily try'd there. 'Tis ſaid he fired but two Broadſides.

Above Thirty Thousand Quarters of Wheat, besides Barley and other Grain, have been lately exported to *Lisbon*.

At *Weybill* fair there were vast Quantities of Hops, which sold from 4 *l.* 10 *s.* to 7 *l.* 10 *s.*

SCOTLAND.

Since the Act of Indemnity several Highland Chiefs have return'd to their Country, pretty full of Money, which has occasion'd the Report of some new Disturbances in those Parts.

H. Fraser, Lord *Lovat*'s Secretary, and a principal Evidence against him, was, on his Return to his Country, carried off by a numerous Body of the Clan, and has not been heard of since.

New-York, August 17. We had Advice from *Albany*, that several of our Men were lately killed and scalp'd at *Stokary*, and near the Fort at *Sarabtoga*, which is in a manner surrounded, and in Danger. —— The *French* forces from *Canada*, which had been so long in *Nova Scotia*, waiting for Forces from *France*, to undertake the Siege of *Annapolis*, having heard of the Defeat of their Fleet, and being in want of Provisions, quitted that Country *July* 9th, and returned to *Canada*.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR, London, Oct. 23, 1747.

SEEING in the *Daily Gazetteer* of *Thursday* last a most scandalous and untrue Account of the present State of the Colony of *Georgia*, particularly levelled at the Southern Part thereof (which is the Frontier against the *French* and *Spaniards*) being of the same Nature as many other forged Stories, raised by the Enemies to his Majesty's Government, to prevent the Supporting of the *English* Frontiers in *America*: In Justice therefore to the Publick, we, who have traded to and in the said Colony for some Years, and who left *Georgia* in *June* last, on Business which called us to *England*, do hereby certify, that instead of the false Representation, in the said *Gazetteer*, 'That 'only seven Houses were in the Town of 'Frederica,' the said Town has several Streets, in every one of which are many good Houses, some of Brick, some of Tappy (which is a Cement of Lime and Oyster-shells:) That the high Street is planted with Orange-Trees, and has good Houses on both Sides: That the Fort, besides other Buildings, has two large Magazines, three Stories high, and sixty Feet long: That there are Barracks in the Town, on the North Side, ninety Feet square, built of Tappy, cover'd with Cypress Shingles; and a handsome Tower over the Gateway, of Twenty Feet square: that there are two Bastion Towers, of two Stories each, in the Hollow of the Bastions, defended on the Outside with thick Earth Works, and capable of lodging great Numbers of Soldiers, the two long Sides being near fifty Feet, and the short Sides twenty-five: And that instead of the Inhabitants removing from thence, several Families were come, and more coming from *North Carolina*, to settle in *Georgia*, who will certainly establish themselves there, unless they are prevented by any Fears which may arise from the Reduction of the Rangers and Vessels, which have hitherto made that Frontier safe: that before the Barracks were finished, very good Clapboard Huts were built, sufficient for the Lodging of two Companies, who do Duty at *Frederica* (with their Wives and Families) which, by an Accident of Fire, were lately burnt down; since which others have been made for married Soldiers; and the Soldiers have the Privilege of cutting Timber and building Houses for their Families, which many have done, and thrive very well; and we know the Soldiers are regularly paid, and kindly treated. We also certify, that there are several Farms, which produce not only *Indian* Wheat and Potatoes, but *English* Wheat, Barley, and other Grain. In short, Provisions in general are plentiful, Venison, Beef, Pork, at Two-pence Half-penny *per* Pound, and sometimes under, Fish extremely cheap.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.
JOHN LAWRENCE, *jun.*

MARRIAGES.

OCT. 1. *George Griffiths* of *Kent*, Esq; marry'd to Miss *Anne Graham* of *Bromley*, with 12000 *l.*

Mr. *Thomas Crookenden*, of St. *George's Middlesex*, sailmaker, — to Widow *Hallum* of *Walthamstow*, *Essex*, 10,000 *l.*

3. *Cornelius Singleton*, Esq; of *Bedfordshire*, to the Daughter and Heiress of the late *Richard Bampfield*, of the same County, Esq; 20,000 *l.*

5. *Robert Allen*, Esq; near *Leigh*, *Kent*, — to Miss *Bradley* of *Cumberland*, 14,000 *l.*

10. *Theophilus Bramston* of *Essex*, Esq; —— to Miss *Frier*, Heiress of *Edward Frier* of *Lincolnshire*, Esq; 30,000 *l.*

15. Rev. *Erasmus Dryden*, Rector of *East Hempsted*, *Berks*, —— to Miss *Blagrave* of *Southcot*, *Reading*.

John Thorpe of *Weldham*, *Kent*, Esq (son of Dr. *Thorpe* of *Rochester*) — to Miss *Holker*, Daughter of Dr. *Holker*, late of *Gravesend*.

20. *Edw. Mayo*, Esq; Collector of the Customs, —to Miss *Frances Gibson*, Niece to the Bishop of *London*, 19,000 *l.*

Sir

Sir *Philip Hargrave*, of *Brampton* in *Suſſex*, to Miſs *Shewell*, of *Camberwell*.—*Philip Booth*, Eſq; a near Relation to the Earl of *Warrington*, to Miſs *Hannah Ferguſon*.—*Edward Leigh Reynolds*, Eſq; of *Cotton-Heathfield* in *Kent*, to Miſs *Hume*, of *Fenchurch-Street*.—*Robert Booth*, Eſq; of *Peckham*, to Mrs. *Quelch*.—*Hugh Barker*, Eſq; to Miſs *Moor*, of *Weſtminſter*.—*William Meek*, of *Beverly*, in *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; to Mrs. *Thompſon*.—Mr. *Joſeph Tuckwell*, an eminent Ironmonger at *Wallingford*, *Berks*, to Miſs *Molly Blandy*, of *Cappice-Leys*, near *Wantage*.—*Edward Tyſon*, Eſq; to Miſs *Sheppard*, a 20,000*l*. Fortune.—*John Clayton*, Eſq; of *Weſtram* in *Kent*, to Miſs *Lutwich*, of *Peckham*.—Sir *Simeon Stewart*, of *Haddington-Hall*, *Lancaſhire*, to Miſs *Shuttleworth*.—*Peter Watſon*, of *Kent*, Eſq; to Miſs *Maria Oliver*.—*Charles Dyſon*, of *Derbyſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Charlotte Forbes*, of Upper *Thame-Street*.

5. Dutcheſs of *Leeds*, deliver'd of a Son and Heir, ſtiled Marquiſs of *Caermarthen*.

6. Viſcounteſs *Dillon*, —— of a Daughter.

22. The Wife of *James Edwards*, a Labourer of *Button Baſſet*, *Hampſhire*, —— of 3 Boys, healthful, chriſten'd *George*, *Frederick* and *William*; the Names given by three neighbouring Ladies.

Right Hon. Lady *Conway*, deliver'd of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

Sept. 26. THomas *Alexander Smyth*, Eſq; at *Smyth's Hall*, *Eſſex*, very rich.

28. *Bryan Pybus*, Eſq; Agent to his Majeſty's Packet-boats at *Dover*.

29. Brig. Gen. *Grabme*, Col. of a Foot Regiment.

Tho. Adamſon, Eſq; Counſellor at Law.

John Bartholomew of *Chiſleburſt*, *Kent*, Eſq;

30. *Philip Parker* of *Suſſex*, Eſq;

Luke Kenn, Eſq; 30 Years a Sollicitor in parliamentary Buſineſs, and Taker of Speeches in ſhort Hand.

Oct. John Andrews, L L. D. Chancellor of *London*; he left after the Death of ſome of his Relations above 20,000*l*. for endowing Fellowſhips for the Study of Civil and Canon Law in *Cambridge*.

6. *Wm. Pomeroy*, Eſq; ſeveral Years a Director of the *Eaſt-India* Company.

8. *Tho. Tryon*, Eſq; *W. India* Merchant, a Director of the *Royal Exchange* Aſſ. Company.

Dr. *James Macdonald*, Phyſician and Man Midwife.

10. Dr. *John Potter*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Primate of all *England*. Metropolitan, and Privy Counſellor, at *Lambeth*, of an apoplectic Fit, aged about 75. He was made Biſhop of *Oxford* in 1715, in Room of Dr. *Talbot*, being then *Hebrew* Profeſſor, and in 1737 tranſlated to the See of *Canterbury*. He was buried at *Croydon*, and left 90,000*l*. moſtly to his eldeſt Son *Thomas Potter*, choſen Member of Parliament for *St. Germains*.

14. Lieut. Gen. *Guest*, Governor of *Edinburgh* Caſtle in the late Rebellion.

John Byfield, Eſq; of *Southwark*, a rich ſcarlet Dyer.

16. *Edw. Short*, Eſq; head Clerk of the Office of Ordinance.

18. *Laroche Wimble* of *Cheſhire*, Eſq; near 100 Years old, formerly an *African* Trader.

21. Mr. *Shipton*, a Bargeman at *Lambeth*, in great Agonies, by the Bite of a mad Dog ſix Weeks before.

24. *William Royſton*, Eſq; *Turkey* Merchant.

Edw. Shepherd, Eſq; an Architect, Owner of *Shepherdſmarket*, and many other Buildings about *May Fair*.

25. *John Lockley*, Eſq; of *London*, Merchant.

28. *Thomas Bentley*, Eſq; of *Eſſex*, aged 86.

Edward Conway, Eſq; High Sheriff of *Nottinghamſhire* in 1738.—— Lord *John Drummond*, at *Paris*, who ſince the Death of his eldeſt Brother, ſtiled himſelf Duke of *Perth*.—Mr. *Chriſtopher Hanbury*, Steward to *Henry Newcomb*, Eſq; at *Walter-Stowe* in *Wiltſhire*. His Death was occaſioned by the Bite of a mad Dog in *February* laſt. He remain'd in perfect Health till a few Weeks before, when the Symptoms of that frightful Diſeaſe appear'd in all its Terrors, which obliged his Friends to tie him in his Bed, in which Condition he continued in the greateſt Agonies till he expir'd.—Mrs. *Channing*, Widow of Mr. *Channing*, an eminent Lighterman, aged 101. She retained her Sight and Memory to the laſt.—Revd. Mr. *Kinſman*, late Maſter of *Bury* School, after eating a very hearty Dinner.—Revd. Mr. *Thomas Buris*, Miniſter of the Diſſenting Congregation in *Silver-Street*.—*John Hand*, Eſq; of *Auſtin Fryers*, an eminent Attorney at Law.—*Litchfield Stamford*, Eſq; poſſeſs'd of a very plentiful Eſtate near *Tunbridge* in *Kent*,—*Henry Steward*, in St. *Peter*'s Hoſpital at *Briſtol*, aged 109.—— Right Hon. *David* Lord *Cardroſs*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Buchan*, in the 7th Year of his Age.—*Edward Perkins*, of *Piſtone* in *Monmouthſhire*, Eſq; a Gentlemen of a very good Character, who, as he was driving his Lady and two Children from Church, in a Landau and Four, on the Horſes taking a Fright, was thrown from the Box, and being catch'd in one of the fore Wheels, was drag'd near a Mile, and

torn

torn to Pieces in a moſt ſhocking Manner: His Leg, which catch'd in the Wheel, was torn off, and all his Clothes ſave the Collar of his Shirt, and nothing eſcap'd mangling but his Face. At length the Landau overturn'd, and his Lady and the two Children eſcap'd unhurt.—*James Simeon Stuart*, Eſq; youngeſt Son of Sir *Simeon Stuart*, Bart.—Hon. *George Lee Egerton*, at *Cumbermeer* in *Cheſhire*, a near Relation to the late Duke of *Bridgwater*.—Rev. Mr. *Triſtram*, Vicar of *Weedon*, near *Daventry*, in *Northamptonſhire*, much lamented by all his Pariſhioners, with whom he conſtantly reſided.—Mr. *Salvadore*, an eminent *Jew* Merchant of this City.—Sir *George Dunbar*, of *Mocbrum*, Bart. in *Scotland*.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

REV. *John Fountayne*, one of the Canons of *Windſor*, appointed Dean of *York*.

Dr. *Herring*, Archbiſhop of *York*,—to be Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Rev. Mr. *John Cole*, Fellow of *Wadham* College, *Oxford*, preſented to the Living of *Wenton*, *Shorebam*, *Suſſex*, 200*l*. *per Annum*.

The *Monthly Chronologer* for IRELAND.

October 6.

THE Seſſion of Parliament was opened by the Lord Lieutenant, with a moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

(11) The Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Coronation was celebrated with all imaginable Joy throughout the Kingdom, but particularly in *Dublin*, a City diſtinguiſhed for its eminent and untainted Loyalty to his Majeſty, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion in his illuſtrious Houſe.

A Tennis-court, built by Subſcription, on the Model of *that* at *Whitehall*, was opened on *Lazer's-Hill*, (the firſt of the Kind in *Ireland*) and is allowed to be as compleat a one as any in *Europe*.

A Lecture Sermon is eſtabliſhed in St. *Werburgh's* Church, every ſecond *Wedneſday*, at 5 o'Clock in the Evening for ever, purſuant to the Will of Mr. *James Southwell*, and a Benefaction in Augmentation of his Bequeſt. The firſt Lecture was preached the 28th.

(30) The Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Birth (who entered into the 65th Year of his Age) was obſerved with all poſſible Demonſtrations of Joy.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

(4) Mr. *James Roche* of *Waterford*, Merchant, to *Iſabella*, Daughter of *John Oſborne Odell*, Eſq;—The Wife of *Hercules Langford Rowley*, Eſq; delivered of a Daughter.—(9) *Edward Taylor*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Aſkeyton*, to *Anne*, Daughter of *Richard Maunſell*, Eſq; M. of P. for the City of *Limerick*.—In *London*, *Richard Leland* of *Dublin*, Eſq; to Miſs *Philips* of *Sherrard-ſtreet*.—(17) *Thomas Taylor*, Eſq; late Sheriff of the City of *Dublin*, to Miſs *Anne Beresford*.—(22) *Geo. Slaughter*, Eſq; to *Lettice*, Siſter of *Warneford Armſtrong* of *Claragh* in the *King's County*, Eſq; —The Wife of *Chaworth-Brabazon Ponſonby*, Eſq; delivered of a Son.

DEATHS.

(4) *Michael Smyth* of *Ballynaſtea* in *Weſtmeath*, Eſq;——(23) *Thomas Caulfield* of *Donamon* in the County of *Roſcommon*, Eſq; M. of P. for the Borough of *Tulſke*.——Mr. *Robert Owen* of *Skinner-Row*, an eminent Bookſeller.——(29) Hon. *Nicholas St. Laurence*, Eſq; Brother to the Rt. Hon. the Lord *Howth*.——*John Darcy* of *Gorteen* in the County of *Galway*, Eſq.

PROMOTIONS.

(5) *Benjamin Hunt*, Eſq; elected Maſter, and Meſſrs. *Edmond Hubaud*, and *John Tew*, Wardens, of the Guild of Merchants.——Revd. *Henry Maxwell* ſucceeded Revd. Dean *Richardſon* in the Living of *Belturbet*, Dioceſe of *Kilmore*.—*Stratford Eyre*, Eſq; made Vice-Admiral of the Province of *Conaught*.

MEMBERS *elected this Month*.

George Evans, Eſq; for the *Queen's County*. *Richard Chapel Whaley*, Eſq; for the County of *Wicklow*. Captain *Patrick Wemys* for the County of *Kilkenny*. Hon. *Hugh Skeffington*, Eſq; for the County of *Antrim*. *Henry Mitchell*, Eſq; for the Borough of *Caſtlebarr*. *James Agar*, Eſq; for *Gowran*. Hon. *Thomas George Southwell*, Eſq; for *Enniſcorthy*. *John Uſher*, Eſq; for *Dungarvan*. Hon. *Richard Ponſonby*, Eſq; for *Knocktopher*. *Henry Loftus*, Eſq; for *Bannow*. *William Macartney*, Eſq; for *Belfaſt*. *Chicheſter Forteſcue*, Eſq; for *Trim*. *Baptiſt Johnſton* and *James Blair*, Eſqrs; for *Monaghan*. *Robert Blakeney*, Eſq; for *Athenry*. *Arthur Hyde*, Eſq; for the County of *Cork*. *Henry Hamilton*, Eſq; for the City of *Londonderry*. *John Minchin-Walcot*, Eſq; for *Aſkeyton*. *John Gore*, Eſq; for *James-Town*.

Remainder of Eccleſiaſtical Preferments, Promotions *Civil and Military*, *Monthly* Bill *of* Mortality, Foreign Affairs *and* Monthly Catalogue *in our next*.

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The LONDON MAGAZINE:

Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer*.

For NOVEMBER, 1747.

To be Continued. (Price a *Britiſh* Six-Pence each Month.)

I. ANSWER of the States-General to the *French* Memorials and Declarations.
II. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, *&c.* continued: Containing the Subſtance of the ſeveral SPEECHES, in favour of the Bill for aboliſhing the Heretable Juriſdictions, *&c.* in *Scotland*.
III. Of the Air-Pump, Barometer, and Thermometer, and their Uſes.
IV. Account of a remarkable SLEEPER.
V. Of Inoculation, extracted from Dr. *Mead*'s *Latin* Treatiſe on the *Small Pox* and *Meaſles*.
VI. KING's Speech and the two Addreſſes.
VII. Reſolutions of the States, about the Succeſſion to the Stadtholderſhip, *&c.*
VIII. Rare Inſtance of *Turkiſh* Juſtice.
IX. Farther Maxims and Reflections of the Duke DE ROCHEFOUCAULT.
X. Reflections of the late Duke of *Buckingham*, in the Manner of ROCHEFOUCAULT.
XI. The CZAR's Speech to K. WILLIAM.
XII. A particular Account of the taking of the *Glorioſa*, a *Spaniſh* Man of War.
XIII. A Geometrical Queſtion.
XIV. Liſt of Men of War deſtroy'd, or taken from the *French*.
XV. An exact Liſt of the *French* King's Naval Force.
XVI. Lamentations of LEWIS the Beloved of his People for the Loſs of his Ships.
XVII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Opening of the new Parliament; Malefactors executed, *&c. &c. &c.*
XVIII. POETRY. Superſtition, an Ode. Three firſt Stanza's of the 24th Canto of *Dante*'s *Inferna*. An Ode on Hope. A Supportable Misfortune. The Dormouſe. Lady's Farewel to *London*. Shepherd's Wedding.
XIX. Promotions, Marriages and Births, Deaths.
XX. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
XXI. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
XXII. Monthly Chronologer for *Ireland*.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

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CONTENTS.

ANSWER of the States General to the *French* Memorials and Declarations 443
Their Declaration thereupon 448
The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued 449—455
Substance of the several SPEECHES in favour of the Bill for abolishing Heretable Jurisdictions, &c. in *Scotland* ibid.
Of the *Returns* made by the Lords of Session, concerning the Heretable Jurisdictions and Heretable Sheriffships, 449, &c.
Their Proposals for Circuit Courts in *Scotland* 451
Difference between those called Barons in *Scotland*, and those called Barons in *England* 453
The Articles of Union consider'd so far as relates to this Subject 453, 454
Of several Unions of States, and the People's suffering from their not being compleat 454
Reasons for the Bill 454, 455
Of the Air-Pump, and Experiment shewn by it 455
Of the Barometer and Thermometer 456
Account of a remarkable Sleeper, with Observations thereupon 458
How Grief acts 459
Of the Marmotte ibid.
A remarkable *Dutch* Sleeper ibid.
Farther Maxims and Reflections of the Duke *de Rochefoucault* 459
Occasional Reflections and Remarks in the Manner of the Duke *de Rochefoucault*, by the late Duke of *Buckinghamshire* 460
Of Inoculation extracted from Dr. *Mead*'s *Latin* Treatise of the *Small Pox* and *Measles* 461
A remarkable Instance of *Turkish* Justice 463
List of Men of War destroy'd, or taken from the *French* 464
An exact List of all the *French* King's *Naval Force* ibid.
The Lamentations of *Lewis* the Beloved of his People, for the Loss of his Ships *ibid.*
The KING's Speech 465
The LORD's Address 466
The KING's Answer 467
Copy of a Letter, giving a particular Account of the Taking of the *Glorioſa*, a *Spaniſh* Man of War ibid.
Resolutions of the States concerning the Disposal of Civil Employments, and the Succession to the Stadtholdership 468
A Geometrical Question 469
The COMMONS Address ibid.
The KING's Answer 470
The Czar's Speech to King *William* ibid.
POETRY. The Shepherd's Wedding ibid.
Birth-Day Ode, by *Cibber* 471
The Torrent and the River ibid.
The Parson's Answer to a Lady 472
On a Lady's Picture ibid.
The golden Plot ibid.
A supportable Misfortune ibid.
To *Flavia* singing ibid.
An Ode to Hope ibid.
Lady's Farewel to *London* 473
Birth-day Ode by the Rev. Mr. Burroughs 474
In Glirem Mortuum 475
The Dormouse ibid.
Two Characters 476
On a Reflection on the new-born Daughter of the Earl of *Cromartie* ibid
Verses under the Print of the Shepherd and Shepherdess ibid.
Inscription to the Memory of Capt. *Grenville* 477
Superstition, an Ode ibid.
Three first Stanza's of the 24th Canto of *Dante*'s *Inferna* ibid.
Ships arrived from the *Leeward Islands* 478
List of *Legge*'s Squadron in the *West-Indies* ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 478
Provost *Stuart* acquitted ibid.
Some Particulars relating to the gallant Admiral *Hawke* ibid.
Account of frivolous and vexatious Arrests ibid.
Ships taken from the *French* by Capt. *Denis* and others ibid.
List of *Boscawen*'s Squadron, and of that under *Griffin*, already in the *East-Indies* ibid.
Total of his Majesty's Ships in Commission 479
Supplies voted ibid.
Account of the Lottery ibid.
Opening of the New Parliament ibid.
Duke of *Cumberland* arrives ibid.
Malefactors executed at *Tyburn* ibid.
——— petrified Back-Bone of a Fish 480
Privateers taken ibid.
Marriages and Birth 480, 481
Deaths 481
Ecclesiastical Preferments ibid.
Promotions Civil and Military 482, 483
Monthly Bill of Mortality 483
Foreign Affairs in *October* 484
——— ——— in *November* 485
The Monthly Chronologer for *Ireland* 486

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1747.

The following is the Declaration of the States General mention'd in his MAJESTY's *Speech, (see p. 465) being an Answer to a Memorial of the* Abbe de la Ville, *and a Declaration of the* French *King thereto annexed, presented to their High Mightinesses in* April *last, (see p. 179, 180,) and to another Memorial and Declaration presented to them in* September *last, of the same Tenor with the former, threatening to continue the Hostilities against the Territories of the Republick.*

Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1747, N. S.

REPORT was made by M. *Pieck van Zoelen*, and the other Deputies of their High Mightinesses for foreign Affairs, who, by Virtue of, and in Obedience to the Commission given them by Resolution of the 17th of *April* last, have examin'd a Memorial presented to their H. M. the same Day, by M. *de la Ville*, Minister to his Majesty the King of *France*, by which that Minister communicated his said Majesty's Declaration, importing, 'That his Majesty had resolv'd 'to have no farther Regard for the Territory of the Republick, and that he had 'allowed the General of his Troops to 'take, without Distinction, all the Measures which his Ability and Experience in 'the Art of War should suggest to him:' And the same Deputies, having likewise, in Consequence of, and Obedience to, a farther Commission given them by Resolution of the 27th of *Sept.* last, examin'd the Memorial of the said M. *de la Ville*, which was read in the Assembly the same Day, and to which was annex'd a farther Declaration of his said Majesty, containing his Intentions, both with regard to Peace, and to the Continuation of his Military Operations against the Republick:

After deliberating upon the Premises, the Assembly has found good, and resolved to give M. *de la Ville*, in Answer to the said Memorials, and the Declarations annexed to them:

—That their H. M. have not hitherto answered the first Memorial, and its annex'd Declaration, because that a Piece, whose chief and only Tendency is to lay before them so unfriendly a Denunciation as, 'That his Majesty the King of *France* 'would no longer regard the Territory of 'the Republick, and that their H. M. were 'to expect Hostilities from his Majesty 'upon their Territory, when and where-'soever Circumstances should render them 'necessary, or the Security of his Majesty's 'Conquests against the Designs of his Ene-'mies, who might attempt to disturb him 'in them, should require,' did not seem to require any other Answer, but the actual Exertion of those Means which the Laws of God and Nature prescribe;—and because their H. M. do not see what Good could be expected from any other Answer, seeing his Majesty had thought fit to put the projected Hostilities, with which he threaten'd the Republick, actually in Execution, that very Day on which the said first Memorial, and its annexed Declaration, were delivered to their H. M. and thus gave them Warning, if a Proverbial Expression may be used, with a Word and a Blow.

But what has since happen'd, differing widely from the Tenor of the said Declaration, has more fully discover'd his Majesty's true Design; and shews plainly, that amidst so many Protestations of Esteem and Friendship for the Republick, and under Colour of desiring to promote a general Peace, his Majesty's sole and real Inten-

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tion is, to make himself absolute Master of this State, to crush it with the Weight of his Arms, and to reduce it to his Obedience. The Thing is already effected in part; and its being so, has the more indispensably obliged their H. M. to oppose it in a more effectual Manner, and to express, by all the most adequate Ways and Methods, their Resentment of the Injustice done in so flagrant a Manner to them and their Subjects. They would not however proceed to such a Resolution, without first laying open to his Majesty, and at the same Time to the whole impartial World, the lawful Reasons that move them to it, the Injustice of the Proceedings which force them thereto, and the Candour and Sincerity which have been at all Times, and upon all Occasions, the Rule of their Conduct.

All the World knows, that their H. M. confining their Desires to the Preservation of the Republick, and of their lawful Possessions, without any Ambition of enlarging them, at the Expence of their Neighbours, have ever placed their Safety in defensive Alliances with those Powers, who are the fittest to protect them, and whose Interests coincide the most with theirs.

In this View, their H. M. have had, many Years before the present Troubles were fomented, defensive Alliances with the House of *Austria*, and with the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, in whose Safety and Preservation they were, even abstractedly from these Alliances, as nearly and essentially concerned, as in their own; and, by these Alliances they were obliged to furnish, not only a limited Succour, but also their whole Force, in case of Necessity; and even to declare War against the Aggressor.

When, after the Death of the late Emperor *Charles* VI. his Most Christian Majesty, under Colour of supporting the Pretensions of the House of *Bavaria*, tho' at the same Time under as strong Obligations as their H. M. to maintain the Pragmatick Sanction, was pleased to form and execute by an actual Attack, the Design of annihilating the House of *Austria*, or at least of reducing it so low, as never to be of any farther Weight in the Affairs of *Europe*, nor able to maintain, with any Vigour, the Possessions that should be left to it; her present Imperial Majesty, Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, call'd upon their H. M. in the most earnest and serious Manner, to fulfill the Engagements they had contracted by the above-mention'd defensive Alliances.

A Thing so just and equitable in itself, and so warrantable and void of Reproach among civiliz'd Nations, as the fulfilling of Engagements equally agreeable to the good Faith, upon which they were contracted, and to the Interests of the Republick, was nevertheless found to be so disagreeable to his Most Christian Majesty, that when the Republick was observed to have any Dispositions thereto, all imaginable Engines were put in Motion, as well within the Republick as without, in order to hinder the Accomplishment of them, and, on the contrary, to keep the Republick not only in a total Inaction, but even to engage her in a Neutrality, and thus to separate her entirely from her Allies.

To this End it was, that not only all Sorts of under-hand Insinuations, and other Methods were made use of; but also that in the Year 1741, when his *Majesty* began to attack the House of *Austria* with open Force, he sent a formidable Army to the very Frontiers of the Republick, which for a long Time kept her almost surrounded and block'd up, in order to intimidate their H. M. and to put it out of their Power to stir.

It was with no other View, but to hinder or divert their H. M. from performing their Engagements, that his Majesty made to one of the Republick's Ministers in 1742, some Discovery of his Thoughts about a Peace: ——For these Thoughts were so full of Difficulties, that it was judged they could neither be made use of, nor any Good be expected from them. Besides, his Majesty's Ministers *cannot* but have known, that their H. M. never receiv'd, either directly or formally, any Overture about these Thoughts; in as much as it had been agreed, that, if no Use could be made of the said Overtures, they should be buried in Oblivion, as if they had never been made at all:—And yet his Majesty's said Ministers have since spoken of them several Times, publickly, and with the greatest Affectation, as a Canal whereby his Majesty's pacifick Dispositions had been made manifest to their High Mightinesses.

With this same View of preventing their H. M. from the Execution of their solemn Engagements, did his Most Christian Majesty, in the said Year 1742, offer to give up the Town of *Dunkirk* to be garrison'd by their H. M. Troops; with respect to which Town his *Britannick* Majesty, who was their H. M. Confederate in supporting the House of *Austria*, was then complaining, that his Most Christian Majesty acted contrary to the Faith of Treaties;——his Most Christian Majesty being well assur'd, that if their H. M. listened to such an Offer, they would have expos'd themselves to be led

d imperceptibly into that Inaction, where- it had been his chief endeavour to keep em.

All this however could not influence heir H. M. Conſtancy and good Faith in ulfilling their Engagements, which they ave ever conſider'd as ſacred; and they t laſt determin'd in 1743, to furniſh, for he firſt Time, a Succour of Troops to her mperial Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*; and at a Time, when the Houſe of *Auſtria*, which had been reduced by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's violent and hoſtile Attacks to the very Brink of Ruin, was miraculouſly deliver'd by the viſible Hand of Providence, and juſt beginning to take breath again. This gave ſuch Offence to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, that in the following Year 1744, their H. M. had the Mortification to ſee the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, which according to Treaties were to ſerve for their Barrier and the Fortreſſes of thoſe Countries, which were allotted them for that Purpoſe, and garriſon'd with their own Troops, attack'd in the ſame hoſtile Manner by the Arms of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, notwithſtanding that this very Barrier was comprehended in the Rights and Poſſeſſions, which he had guarantied to them by a ſolemn Treaty in 1717: Inſomuch, that from thenceforth open Violence was employ'd, inſtead of all the other Ways and Methods which had till then been made uſe of towards the Republick.

Their H. M. did not fail to make the moſt ſerious Remonſtrances againſt this Treatment, and to declare that they look'd upon the *Auſtrian Netherlands* as a Part of their own Frontier, as they in Reality are; and that thus by attacking them the Republick herſelf was attack'd in her Barrier. Moreover, they ſent expreſly an Extraordinary Deputation to his Majeſty, as well with a View to diſſuade him from that Enterprize, as to promote the ſalutary Work of Peace, before Matters ſhould come to greater Extremities, and to beg that his Majeſty would make to them ſome confidential Overtures of the Conditions which he might think proper towards attaining it: But notwithſtanding all foregoing Proteſtations of his Majeſty's Inclination to Peace, their Endeavours were fruitleſs; and they, on the contrary, were ſoon reduced to ſee not only the whole *Auſtrian Netherlands*, and conſequently the Bulwark of the Republick, ſubdued by the Superiority of his Majeſty's Arms, but alſo many of the principal and beſt Fortreſſes and ſtrong-Holds of that Country, which were ſet apart for the Security of their H. M. Barrier, and in which they had the Right of Gariſon, razed and diſmantled; whereby they are abſolutely and irreparably ſtript and for ever depriv'd of a Barrier, which coſt ſo much Blood and Treaſure in the preceding War, and was guarantied and ſecur'd to them by the moſt ſolemn Treaties; and all this without having the leaſt Regard to the numberleſs and preſſing Repreſentations, Inſtances, and Complaints, made from Time to Time by their H. M. upon that Subject: —— A too manifeſt Proof of his Majeſty's true Deſigns againſt this Republick!

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty did not ſtop here; but undertook to ſupport and foment a Rebellion in the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, begun and carried on under the Direction of the Pretender's eldeſt Son; which, had it been attended with Succeſs, would have brought about a total Subverſion of the Religious and Civil Eſtabliſhment in that Kingdom, and thus have thrown the Religion and Liberty of the Republick into the moſt imminent Danger. —— And when their H. M. ſent thither a Body of their Troops, conformably to the Treaties ſubſiſting between his *Britannick* Majeſty and the Republick, (Treaties which oblige to no more than what their common Intereſts call'd upon them to do in a Caſe of that Importance,) his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty reſented it afreſh to ſuch a Degree, that, under the Pretence of theſe Troops having been ſent contrary to the Tenor of the Capitulations, by which they were bound (tho' the contrary of this has been clearly demonſtrated) he took Occaſion from thence to repeal, and conſequently to break the Treaty of Commerce concluded in the moſt ſolemn Manner between his Majeſty and the Republick in 1739; and likewiſe to refuſe to exchange or ranſom the Republick's Troops that were Priſoners of War, notwithſtanding that the ſame is regulated by a formal Cartel; and his Majeſty has been pleaſed to perſiſt to this Day in the ſaid Refuſal, altho' their H. M. have long ſince remov'd the Pretext that was alledged for that Purpoſe.

Whilſt all this was doing, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in order ſtill to preſerve ſome Appearance of being really diſpoſed to the Re-eſtabliſhment of Peace, did indeed propoſe to their H. M. by a publick Memorial in 1745, the holding of a General Congreſs. But Experience has ſufficiently ſhewn, that ſuch Aſſemblies ſeldom or never produce any Effect, but tend rather to embroil Matters than to clear them up, unleſs ſome Preliminaries be concerted before-hand by the Powers at War. For this Reaſon their H. M. always prompted by the ſame ardent and ſincere Deſire of bring-

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ing about a Pacification, which had been the Principle of their Conduct from the Beginning of the Troubles, endeavour'd to open another Way, which they flatter'd themselves would lead more directly to that great end; and, setting about it with the most hearty Zeal they sent successively two Extraordinary Ministers to his Most Christian Majesty, not with the secret Intention of gaining Time, as the abovemention'd Declaration does them the Injustice to suspect, but with the most sincere Desire of Peace, and with the greatest Uprightness in the World:——This they solemnly protest; and think they have given more than sufficient Proofs of it.——But, by Reason of the hard and inacceptable Conditions, which his Majesty wanted to prescribe to their H. M. and their Allies, the Thing did not succeed; and the Negotiation having been transferr'd to the Conferences at *Breda*, it soon appear'd there, that his Majesty had no serious Intention that Way. For at that very same Time, and even before the Conferences were begun, Endeavours had been used on his Part at the Court of *Portugal*, without the Privity either of his *Britannick* Majesty, or of their H. M. towards the Opening of another Congress under the Mediation of his *Portuguese* Majesty; with the Pretext, that their H. M. were not neutral, but ought to be consider'd as a Power actually at War. And when a Difference arose about admitting to the Conferences the Ministers of the Courts of *Vienna* and *Turin*, whose Interests were chiefly to be discussed there, their Admission was contested on the Part of his Majesty; altho' his own Ally, the King of *Spain*, afterwards found it so reasonable, that he most earnestly insisted upon it, as well for those Courts, as for himself; and soon after that this Difficulty was remov'd, his Majesty was pleased abruptly to break off the Conferences.

This being the true State of Things to the very Moment of the Republick's being hostilely attack'd in her own Territory, their H. M. could not but be astonish'd to see that they could think proper to assert with so much Affectation, in the Declaration above-mention'd, his Majesty's particular Regard for their H. M. his Moderation towards them, the sincere Desire he has always expressed of a Reconciliation, in so far, that his Majesty could not possibly give them stronger Proofs than he did, of his Affection and Confidence, nor go greater Lengths in his Regards for them; whilst with all this it is certain, that whoever will compare the said Allegations with what has pass'd, and judge impartially of both, must be struck with Surprize, and conclude on the contrary, that no free and independent State can be worse treated, than their H. M. have been by his Most Christian Majesty; and that without any other Reason whatsoever, but because they would not renounce their Engagements, would not separate from their Allies, and in a Word would not submit themselves to his Will and Desires, to their own Prejudice.

But, as if all this had not been enough, the hostile Invasion has been continu'd against the Republick's own immediate Territory and ancient Possession, which, as well as their Barrier, were guarantied to their H. M. on the Part of his Most Christian Majesty by the Treaty of 1717: This, therefore, can't be consider'd in any other Light, but as a Breach of Faith, the said Treaty being still in Force, since their H. M. are not at a declar'd War with his Majesty.

In order to give a Colour to this Invasion, two principal Reasons have been alledged in the said Declaration; but Reasons, which can as little stand the Test of Justice, as they are irreconcileable with the Thing itself, and with the Hostilities that have enfued.

As to the first, namely, That the Rules of War, and the Security of the King's Conquests against the Designs of his Enemies, render'd this Invasion necessary:—— What does it mean, but this, That it is lawful to invade and possess one's self of a Neighbour's Country, whenever it is agreeable to one's Interest so to do; and that in order to cover one's own Possessions, he may lawfully make himself Master of those of his Neighbour?—— A Maxim hitherto unknown in the Law of Nations, and in all Countries in the World; and which, if it were to take Place, would put an End to all publick Safety. Ambition knows no Bounds:—— No sooner shall an Invader have got Footing in his Neighbour's Country, but he may, with the same Right, or rather with equal Injustice attack his next Neighbour.—— These are the true Steps to Universal Monarchy; and this is a Lesson for all the Powers of the Earth, who are essentially concerned in oppoing so pernicious an Enterprize, founded upon so pernicious a Maxim. Besides, if this Reason could ever have any Force, in order to make it applicable to the present Case, that Necessity of covering the King's Conquests against the Designs of his Enemies, ought actually to have existed; and yet *Duteh Flanders* was attack'd and reduced by his Majesty's Arms, when there was not a single Man of his Enemies in that Country; and consequently, without any imaginable Necessity of attacking it.

The second Reason alledg'd is, That their

their H. M. allow'd his Majesty's Enemies a Retreat upon their Territory, and that they furnished them with abundant Succours of all Kinds. — It is certain, that, when their H. M. furnished Succours to their Allies, by Virtue of defensive Alliances which subsisted long before those Allies were become his Majesty's Enemies, they did nothing but what is authorised by the Law of Nations, and what Justice itself required of them; neither does such their Conduct furnish a lawful Reason for attacking them in a hostile Manner upon that Account: — It is no less certain, that, when their H. M. doubled this Succour, upon the Occasion of their own Barrier's being attack'd, this measure was the more incontestably lawful, as it was taken, merely in the defence of their own Rights and Possessions; and so much the less can it be alledged as a Reason for treating the Republick like an Enemy. — And lastly, tho' their H. M. after the Barrier was utterly lost, did receive the Troops of their Allies into their Territory, partly for their own Defence, and partly with a View to recover, with united Force, what had been taken from the Allies in common; even this could not furnish a lawful Reason for committing Hostilities against the Republick herself; unless People will suppose, that their H. M. are not allowed to make use of the Forces of their Allies to cover the Republick's Dominions and Territory against an Invasion; or that it was not lawful for them to put themselves in a Condition, and take Measures with their Allies, in order to recover what had been taken from them; but that they ought to have dismiss'd their Allies Troops, and left themselves to the Discretion of those, who had already deprived them of their Barrier; which is a glaring Absurdity. Moreover, what has been said above, may be apply'd here, namely, That the Invasion was made in a Place, where not one of his Majesty's Enemies had retreated: All which the more strongly evinces the Groundlessness of the Reason abovementioned.

As to the rest, the State of the Case cannot be alter'd by what is inserted in the Declaration; namely, 'That his Most 'Christian Majesty has given express Orders to the Commanders of his Army, 'to take Care that the *French* Troops, 'which shall enter the Territory of the 'United Provinces, observe the most rigorous Discipline; that his Majesty was far 'from desiring to disturb the Religion, the 'Government, or the Commerce of the 'Republick, but would on the contrary, 'grant her Subjects all manner of Protection; and that his Majesty would consider the Towns which he should take, 'only as Pledges, which he promised to 'restore.' ——— The Point in Question here, is, the hostile Invasion, which his Majesty has undertaken against the Territory of the Republick, and the violent Reduction, (which is still continuing) of so many of the Republick's Places; with respect to which, they may do whatever they please, when once they are in Possession of them; for neither their H. M. nor their Subjects, can by any Means trust to the fair Promises, with which their Hostilities are accompany'd, and which have no other Tendency, but to palliate, if possible, the Injustice of the Proceeding. The Republick's Subjects want no other Protection but that of their lawful Sovereign; and their H. M. themselves can place no Confidence in those who seize their Possessions, and protest at the same Time, that it is not these Possessions, but their Confidence, which they are desirous of acquiring.

Besides, their H. M. Subjects have already experienced to their Sorrow how little such Promises are to be depended upon, by the numberless Oppressions and Exactions which they suffer from his Majesty's Troops: ——— And the Promises of restoring the Towns and Countries that have been invaded, is as little to be rely'd on as the rest; since, according to his Majesty's own Declaration, it is restrain'd to this express Period and Condition, 'That the 'said Restitution shall only be made as 'soon as the United Provinces shall have 'given clear Proofs of their no longer furnishing Succours of all Kinds to the Enemies of his Majesty's Crown;' and consequently, this Restitution is not to be expected, unless their H. M. renounce the Engagements which they have contracted with their Allies; which would be Injustice itself, and is the very Thing to which it has been their principal Study to bring the Republick from the Beginning. Insomuch that they end in the very same Manner as they began, only with this Difference, That in case their H. M. do not submit themselves in this to his Majesty's Will, a Resolution is now taken to subdue the Republick.

Their H. M. had thus far prepar'd their Answer to M. *de la Ville*'s said Memorial and its annex'd Declaration, when they very unexpectedly receiv'd that Minister's second Memorial, with a farther Declaration of his Most Christian Majesty. But they have found nothing in it, that requires any new Answer; this second Declaration being entirely of a Piece with the first, and tending only, on the one Hand, to inculcate afresh his Majesty's Inclination to a General Pacification, whilst, on the other, it again lays before their H. M. a Denun-

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ciation no leſs diſagreeable than the firſt, *viz.* 'That they deſign to go on with Hoſtilities and Violences againſt the Republick's 'Territory, upon the ſame Footing as before.'

Their H. M. deſire nothing more ardently, than to receive Proofs of the Sincerity of his Majeſty's Intentions in favour of a General Peace, and to be convinced by Effects, that his Majeſty is, in good Earneſt, more affected with the publick Calamities, under which ſo many Nations groan, than intent upon his own Aggrandizement. —— Their H. M. are perſuaded, that their Allies have the ſame Sentiments; and that they are very far from being inflexible on this Head, as it is advanced in the laſt Declaration. But it is not enough to make Proteſtations in general Terms. Nothing but Actions and Effects, conducted by a juſt Moderation, can enable one to form a Judgment of inward Sincerity; and of theſe their H. M. and their Allies have hitherto had but little Experience. Neither is ſo ſalutary an End to be attain'd by preſcribing the Ingredients of a General Pacification according to private Deſire and Caprice, much leſs by Methods of Violence; eſpecially when they are employ'd againſt an innocent Republick, who, from the Beginning of the Troubles to this Day, has deſired nothing but a juſt and reaſonable Peace, and who has not given ſo much as the Shadow of a lawful Reaſon for being treated in ſuch a Manner. ——Violence can naturally produce nothing but Violence; and Enmity muſt certainly raiſe Enmity; ſo that as long as their H. M. are treated as they have been hitherto, they muſt of Neceſſity follow theſe Rules.

At ſuch a Juncture, then, their High Mightineſſes, forced by Neceſſity on the one Side, and on the other by the indiſpenſable Duty of employing thoſe Means which God and Nature have put in their Hands, in Defence of their Subjects, and for the Preſervation of their Liberty, and Religion, and every thing elſe that is dear to them; and putting their Truſt in the Juſtice of their Cauſe, and in the Aſſiſtance of Almighty God, who has ſo often and ſometimes miraculouſly deliver'd them out of the Hands of their Enemies, are firmly reſolv'd to venture their Fortunes, their Lives, and every Thing without Exception to the very laſt Extremity, in their lawful Defence; and to make uſe of the Right which his Majeſty's own Conduct gives them, of acting by way of Reprisal, as he acts towards them, and conſequently of cutting off, diſſipating, and obſtructing, wherever it ſhall be in their Power, all the Reſources which may furniſh his Majeſty the Means of continuing his Invaſion of the Republick, with ſuperior Forces.——As to the reſt, their H. M. declare, that in acting thus, it is no more their Intention to break with his Majeſty, than it is his Majeſty's Intention to break with them; but that what they do, is merely in order to oppoſe the Injuſtice which is done to them and their Subjects in ſo flagrant and affecting a Manner.——Their H. M. ſhall however always be ready and willing to contribute to the Re-eſtabliſhment of the publick Tranquillity, and of a general Peace, as what they have at all Times ſincerely wiſh'd for upon juſt and reaſonable Conditions.

And it is farther reſolv'd, that a Copy of this Anſwer ſhall be ſent to all the Miniſters of the Republick at foreign Courts, with Orders to communicate the ſame to thoſe Courts where they reſpectively reſide; begging the ſame Courts to take into Conſideration the dangerous Situation into which the Republick is now brought, and the pernicious Maxims, in conſequence of which ſhe is threaten'd by the King of *France* with Slavery and total Ruin; and of what unhappy Conſequence it would be to all the Powers in *Europe*, if they ſhould ſuffer ſuch Maxims to be eſtabliſh'd:—— Conjuring them by the Intereſt they have in their own Liberty and Preſervation, and in that of all *Europe*, to conſider this their H. M. Anſwer, and the Declaration it contains, as extorted from them by the extreme Neceſſity to which they are reduced for their own Defence, and that of their Subjects; and entreating them to join and aſſiſt their H. M. in oppoſing the Calamities with which the Republick is ſo unjuſtly threaten'd, and the Conſequences which all other Powers muſt apprehend therefrom.

And a Copy of this Anſwer ſhall likewiſe be ſent to the Council of State, to the reſpective Colleges of Admiralty, to the Directors of the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-India* Companies, and where elſe it ſhall be neceſſary; ſignifying to them at the ſame Time, that their H. M. have reſolv'd, upon the Grounds contained in the ſaid Anſwer, and conformably to their Intention therein declared, to make Reprisals upon the King of *France* and his Subjects, and to do them all ſorts of Damage wherever it ſhall be in their Power; and that the ſaid Colleges ſhall therefore take their Meaſures accordingly.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 410.

Our Club having got a Copy of the Returns made by the Judges, or Lords of Session, in Scotland, *relating to Heretable Jurisdictions, and Heretable Sheriffships, in that Part of the United Kingdom; and also a Copy of the Bill passed last Session, for abolishing those Jurisdictions, &c. it occasion'd several Debates in our Club, the Substance of which I shall give you as follows:*

The Arguments, or Speeches, made in Favour of the Bill were to this Effect:

Mr. President,

SIR,

AS I moved for the Order of this Day, it will, I know, be expected, that I should say something upon the Subject; and I shall begin with acquainting you, that I have drawn my Thoughts up into the Form of a Bill, which I shall take the Liberty to lay before you, after having explained the several Clauses thereof, and given you my Reasons why such a Bill is now, in my Opinion, become necessary.

Sir, the Subject being vastly copious, I am afraid I shall incroach upon your Patience; but when Gentlemen consider the Necessity, I hope I shall be favoured with their Indulgence; for I shall be as short as possible, and shall for that Purpose give you my Thoughts in the most distinct Method I am capable of. I shall first take into Consideration the *Two Returns* from the Lords of Session, which according to our Order is the proper Business of the Day; and I shall explain wherein I agree with, and wherein I differ from them. As I am acquainted with the great Abilities of some of them, and as they appear to have been at great Pains in endeavouring to give you all possible Satisfaction, with regard to the Matters referred to them, it is with great Caution that I differ from them in any one Point, and indeed it is but in a very few. Whether my Reasons are sufficient, I shall leave to the Determination of this House. I shall next, Sir, consider the *Articles of Union*, and humbly offer my Opinion, how far, I think, we are bound up by them, and how far we are at Liberty, with respect to the Matters now under our Consideration. And, lastly, I shall explain the Bill I am to lay before you, and give you my Reasons for each respective Clause.

From hence, Sir, you must see, that I cannot avoid taking up a great deal of your Time, therefore I must again bespeak Gentlemen's Patience, and the Importance of the Subject will, I hope, obtain their close Attention. As to the *Returns* from the Lords of Session, their Lordships have very properly made *Two* distinct *Returns*, because there were two distinct Orders sent to them; one requiring them *to prepare the Draught of a Bill for remedying the Inconveniences arising from the several Kinds of Heretable Jurisdictions in that Part of* Great Britain *called* Scotland; *and for making more effectual Provision for the regular Administration of Justice throughout that Part of the United Kingdom, by the King's Courts and Judges there:* and the other requiring them *to enquire and consider what Regalities and Heretable Sheriffships are subsisting within that Part of* Great Britain *called* Scotland, *what Persons are now in Possession thereof, and which of such Regalities were granted before the Act of the 11th Parliament of King* James *the Second of* Scotland, *intituled,* That all Regalities being in the King's Hands be annexed to the Royalty; *and which of them since; and as to such as have been granted since, which of them were granted with Deliverance in Parliament, and which without.*

To this last Order, Sir, the Lords of Session have in their *Return* given us very sufficient Reasons, why they could not furnish us with any satisfactory Lights upon that Head; and as to the first Order, they have in their *Return* told us, very truly, that it is impossible to make effectual Provision for the regular Administration of Justice, confining the same to the King's Courts and Judges, in that Part of the United Kingdom, without taking away several Kinds of Heretable Jurisdictions, which by the Articles of the Union were secured to the Proprietors, *as Rights of Property*; and therefore could not, without due Satisfaction, be taken from them; from whence they thought it improper for them to make the Draught of a Bill, that should set out with extinguishing those Rights of Property, or should proceed on a Supposition, that no such Rights subsisted, when they verily believed many did. As the Order did not impower them to provide for any Satisfaction to the Proprietors of these Heretable Jurisdictions, this likewise must be allowed to be a good Reason for their not furnishing us, in the Terms of the Order, with the Draught of a Bill; but they have done as much as was in their Power: They have given us the Reason why those Heretable Jurisdictions were at

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first established, with their Opinion how they may be abolished; and tho' they have not sent us a Bill in due Form, they have presented us with such Heads as have been of great Use to me in forming the Draught I have made.

They begin with telling us, that the Reason of old for lodging such high Jurisdictions in powerful Families, was because of the Difficulty the Government was then under, of bringing Offenders to Justice, and executing the Laws; that in the *Highlands of Scotland* this Difficulty still remains! and that before any Hopes can be entertained of seeing a regular Administration of Justice, by the King's Courts and Judges there, due Care must be taken to bring that Part of the Country under Subjection to the Law, and to secure the Execution of all Kinds of Process therein. For this Purpose, Sir, they propose, 1st, That Circuit-Courts be held twice in every Year at *Glasgow*, *Stirling*, *Perth*, *Aberdeen*, and *Inverness*; and here they insinuate, that it may be proper to provide Accommodation for the Judges at some Places in the *Highlands*, in order to hold Circuit-Courts in the Heart of the Country. In both these I agree with their Lordships; for nothing can contribute more to a settled Peace in any Country, than a strict and speedy Administration of Justice; and if our Circuit-Courts were to pass through the *Highlands*, it would tend towards civilizing the People, and giving them an awful Respect for the Government of their Country.

They have proposed, 2dly, Sir, That the Tryal of all Crimes, inferring the Loss of Life or Member, should be confined to the High Court of Justiciary at *Edinburgh*, or to the Judges in their Circuits, because one of the greatest Inconveniences resulting from private Jurisdictions, is the Dependance upon the Lord of the Jurisdiction, arising from the Power he has of inflicting capital or other severe corporal Punishments; but still reserving to the Lords of the Jurisdictions, the Escheats arising from the several Convictions within their respective Jurisdictions, to which they have Right by their Charters; but then their Lordships propose, that the Tryal of Offenders, even for Crimes that infer the Loss of Life or Member, should still be left under some Restrictions, to Sheriffs, Stewards, and other Judges of inferior Jurisdictions; and that without Distinction, whether those Judges be appointed by the Hereditary Lords of the Jurisdiction, or by the Crown.

Now, Sir, with regard to this Article, I must differ in every Part of it from their Lordships. Most Men have as great a Regard for their Property as for their Lives; therefore, to leave the Determination of Property in those Lords of Hereditary Jurisdictions, would create such a Dependance upon them, as I think inconsistent with a well regulated Government; and Escheats of all Kinds ought, I think, to be vested in the Crown, for defraying, as far as they will go, the Expence of our Civil Government, or for being granted to the Heirs of the convicted Person, when by their past or future Conduct they appear to have deserved well of the Publick. Then with regard to Sheriffships, and other inferior Jurisdictions, such of them as are Hereditary, will hereafter, as they have done heretofore, create too great a Dependance upon the Lord, especially if you leave to them the Tryal of any capital Offence.

For these Reasons, Sir, I am against our doing Things by Halves: I am for abolishing all these Hereditary Jurisdictions at once, and allowing to each respective Lord Proprietor such a Price or Compensation, as shall by the Judges in *Scotland* be deemed just and reasonable; and if you do this, no bad Consequence can, I think, ensue from your leaving to the Sheriff's Court, and other inferior Courts, the same Jurisdiction and Power they are now intitled to by the Laws and Customs of *Scotland*.

The 3d Article mentioned by the Lords of Session, in their *Report*, relates, Sir, to the Tryal of Causes, and therein they have told us, that the Law of that Part of the United Kingdom has retained Tryals by Juries, in all capital and other Crimes that are atrocious, but has departed from the Use of Juries in almost all Causes of a civil Nature, and has lodged the Power of determining on the Import of the Evidence in such Causes in the Judges, with great Advantage to the Suitors, and to the general Satisfaction of the Subjects; that it has also denied Credit to parole Evidence, for the Establishment of Debts and Contracts of divers Kinds, and relies on written Documents in such Cases, for the Recovery of which, when necessary in Judgment, different Processes are contrived; from all which it is apparent, that Causes of a civil Nature in that Country require a Form of Proceeding inconsistent with the Shortness of the Abode Judges can make on their Circuits, in any one Station; and that therefore, tho' criminal Causes are, and may by them be tried, to the great Advantage of the Subject, and Peace of the Kingdom, civil Causes cannot.

Upon this Head, Sir, tho' I think the Tryal of all Facts, where there may be a Contrariety of Evidence, ought, in civil as well as criminal Causes, to be left to a Jury of Neighbours, who are certainly the best Judges of the Character of the Witnesses; tho', I think, it is trusting too much

much to the Judge, to make him Judge of the Fact as well as the Law, yet as the People in that Country are ſatisfied with it, I am for leaving the Law, in this Reſpect, as it ſtands at preſent; but as in Civil Cauſes the Judge has in that Country ſo great a Power, it furniſhes us with a very ſtrong Argument for aboliſhing all Hereditary Juriſdictions in that Country, even as to the Tryal of civil Cauſes; for as the Judge has by this Means a greater Power over the Property of every Man within his Juriſdiction, than is lodged in any Judge in *England*, it cannot fail of procuring him almoſt a blind Submiſſion from every Man whoſe Property lies thus in a great Meaſure at his Mercy.

Their Lordſhips, in the 4th Place, inform us, that by the Law of that Part of the United Kingdom, all parole Evidence given in criminal Cauſes, muſt be reduced into Writing, and made a Part of the Record, which occaſions great and unneceſſary Loſs of Time to the Court, and raiſes the Expence of the Extract or Copy of the Record; and they give us their Opinion, that though in criminal Proceedings before an inferior Magiſtrate, whoſe Sentences are liable to Review, it may be neceſſary to continue the Practice as it now is, yet it would tend much to the Diſpatch of Buſineſs, and to the Eaſe of the Subject, to give over this Practice; but that leſt any unforeſeen Inconvenience ſhould hereafter ariſe, the new Regulation for this Purpoſe ſhould be made Temporary. In all which, Sir, I perfectly agree with their Lordſhips.

In the 5th Article of their *Report* they have told us that no civil Action where the Demand is under 200 Marks *Scottiſh*, or 11 *l.* 2 *s.* 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ *d. Sterling*, can, by their Law, be tried in the firſt Inſtance before the Court of Seſſion, but muſt commence before the inferior Magiſtrate within the County, where Juſtice may be had at Home, and without great Expence; and that the immediate Tryal and Puniſhment of petty Offences have been at all Times left to Sheriffs, Stewards, and Magiſtrates of Boroughs; both which have been found of great Benefit; eſpecially conſidering, that if any Iniquity be committed, in the Courſe of their Proceedings, it may be ſummarily ſet to Rights by the Proceſs of *Suſpenſion*, which is a Proceſs in the Nature of an Appeal to the higher Court, and which has always been found of conſiderable Utility to the Subject; therefore, they ſay, tho' Expediency may require confining the Tryal of all Crimes inferring capital or any Kind of corporal Puniſhment, to the High Court of Juſticiary, and the Judges thereof in their Circuits; yet it may be conſidered, whether the Juriſdiction of the Sheriffs and other inferior Magiſtrates, with reſpect to leſſer Offences and civil Cauſes, as now eſtabliſhed, ought not to be confirmed, *and thoſe inferior Magiſtrates encouraged to do their Duty.*

Upon theſe laſt Words, Sir, they, in the 6th Place, obſerve, that the Sheriffs and Stewards have at preſent no other legal Reward for doing their Duty, than Sentence Money, which is a Sort of Poundage out of the Sums decreed for; and their Lordſhips ſay, that if this Sentence Money were diſcharged, and in lieu thereof a reaſonable Salary were allowed to the Judge in Proportion to the valued or aſſeſſed Rent of each Shire or Stewarty; and if the Judge were to hold his Office *quam diu ſe bene geſſerit*, Men would ſoon be found willing to qualify themſelves for the Diſcharge of ſuch Offices, and deſirous to continue in them, by the faithful Diſcharge of their Truſt; ſo that it would then become a Matter of leſs Moment, by whom ſuch Judge was appointed.

Now, Sir, with regard to theſe two Heads, I differ but little from their Lordſhips. I can foreſee no Inconvenience in leaving to inferior Magiſtrates the Determination of civil Cauſes of ſmall Value, or the Tryal and Puniſhment of Petty Offences, provided ſuch Magiſtrates in Counties and Stewarties be appointed by the Crown; but if ſuch Magiſtrates were to be appointed by Lords of Hereditary Juriſdictions, I can eaſily foreſee, that notwithſtanding their being allowed a Salary from the Publick, notwithſtanding their being appointed to hold their Office *quam diu ſe bene geſſerint*, they would ſtill have a great Dependance upon the Hereditary Lords of the Juriſdiction, becauſe theſe Lords would take Care to appoint none but ſuch as on Account of their Tenures, or for ſome other Reaſon, would find themſelves obliged to follow their Directions; and by the Means of theſe inferior Magiſtrates, the Hereditary Lords of the Juriſdiction would ſtill preſerve that dangerous Influence which they now have over all thoſe within their Juriſdiction. But if we aboliſh all Hereditary Juriſdictions, and veſt in the Crown the Appointment of Sheriffs and Stewards, I ſhall be for giving them a more extenſive Juriſdiction than is propoſed by the Lords of the Seſſion; for I ſhall be for veſting in them a Power to try and puniſh all Crimes that do not infer Loſs of Life or Member; and I ſhall be for raiſing the Value of thoſe civil Cauſes which are hereafter to be brought in the firſt Inſtance before them, which the Increaſe of Property, and the Decreaſe of the Value of Gold and Silver, with-

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in this last Century, renders, in my Opinion, highly reasonable. At the same Time I most readily agree with their Lordships, that what is called Sentence Money should be abolished, because it makes the Interest of the Judge to decree always for the Plaintiff, and to impose exorbitant Fines upon petty Offences, or to commute for great Offences by imposing a heavy Fine instead of some corporal Punishment. And for this Reason I join with them in thinking, that a reasonable Salary ought to be allowed to these inferior Magistrates, and that they ought to hold their Office *quam diu se bene gesserint*.

The last Head mentioned by the Lords of Session, Sir, relates to the Jurisdiction of Barons within their Baronies, and as there is a Difference between those called Barons in *Scotland*, and those called Barons here in *England*, I shall first observe, that in *Scotland* every Gentleman who holds Lands of the Crown, and has those Lands erected by the King's Charter into a Barony, is called Baron, tho' he is not thereby made a Peer or Lord of Parliament; so that a Barony in *Scotland* is what we call here a Manor, and a Baron in *Scotland* much the same with what the Lord of the Manor is here. There are several Differences, but the only one I think necessary to take notice of is, that in a Court-Baron in *Scotland*, the Baron's Bailiff is the sole Judge; whereas in a Court-Baron here in *England*, the Freeholders are the Judges, and the Lord's Steward is only Clerk or Register. These Barons in *Scotland* have different Powers, according to their Charter, but all have a Power to determine civil Causes of small Value, and to try and punish petty Offences within their Barony; and those who have in their Charter a Grant of *Pit and Gallows*, or *Furca et Fossa*, as it is called in our old Law Books, have a Power to try, and some punish capital Crimes, when the Crime is committed within their Barony.

Now, Sir, the Lords of Session upon this Head observe, that tho' the High Jurisdiction, which by the Grant of *Pit and Gallows* is in Barons, may be restrained, yet they think it expedient, not only that the Baron's Jurisdiction with respect to the Recovery of his Rents, but also his Authority with respect to the Correction of lesser Offences and Trespasses, and the Recovery of small Debts due by one Tenant to another, should be left entire, as the Preservation of the Peace, and of good Neighbourhood, without engaging the lower Class of Mankind in expensive Law-Suits, seems to be of great Consequence.

I shall readily agree with their Lordships, that it is of great Consequence to preserve Peace and good Neighbourhood in a Country, without engaging the lower Class of Mankind in troublesome or expensive Law-Suits; but this, I think, may be done by the Sheriff-Courts and the Justices of the Peace, without leaving any Jurisdiction in the Barons or other Proprietors of Lands, except as to what relates to the recovering from their Tenants, the Rents and Profits reserved upon their respective Leases; for if you should leave in the Barons a Power to try and punish lesser Offences and Trespasses, and to hear and determine civil Causes between Tenant and Tenant, with the consequential Power of carrying their Decrees into Execution, you would do nothing towards abolishing that absolute Power which Barons now have over the People within their respective Baronies: The People would be as much Slaves to their despotick Barons as they were heretofore, and to free them from this Slavery, was, I hope, the Design of your taking this Affair into your Consideration.

From the Account I have given you, Sir, of the two Reports made by the Lords of Session, you will see that their Lordships have very maturely considered the Matters referred to them, and have complied with the Orders as far as was in their Power. Upon every Article I have shewn you wherein I differ from them, and have given as briefly as possible my Reasons for so doing, which, I hope, will be satisfactory: therefore I shall now proceed to consider the Articles of *Union*, in order to see how far we are ty'd up, or how far left at Liberty, by those Articles, with regard to the Hereditary Jurisdictions in *Scotland*; for as no Man has a greater Regard than I have for the Union, as I shall always look upon it as the Compact which has united the two Nations together for the mutual Benefit of both, I should be sorry to propose any Thing that might, with any Shadow of Reason, be thought an Infringement of those Articles. If I did, I could expect no Countenance from this House, for, I am sure, you will never agree to any Thing that has the least Appearance of an Incroachment upon that Compact, which has united the whole Island of *Great Britain*, and thereby rendered every Part of it inaccessible to a foreign Enemy, as long as we preserve our Superiority at Sea. But still, Sir, it must be allowed that the Articles of Union are in all Cases to be explained by the supreme Legislature of the Kingdom, so as to be consistent with Government, and with the Good of the Whole. The supreme legislative Power of a Country ought to be left as absolute as possible. In the Nature of Things it can admit of very little Restraint; because many of the remote Con-

sequences

ſequences of Things are not within the Reach of human Foreſight, and conſequently cannot beforehand be provided for by any human Regulations? Therefore when different People, or different Provinces of the ſame Country, are to be by Compact united into one, as few Reſtraints as poſſible ought to be put upon the future ſupreme legiſlative Power of the Country, and all ſuch Reſtraints as are put, ought not to be ſtrictly interpreted; for if every Article were to be litterally and ſtrictly adhered to, there could be no ſuch Thing as an incorporating Union.

In Hiſtory, Sir, we read of many Unions between different States; but we ſhall much oftener read of the People's having ſuffered by their Union's not being compleat, than of the Whole or any Part's ſuffering, or being oppreſſed, by their having made their Union too compleat, or the future ſupreme legiſlative Power too abſolute. Of this the Union between the Kingdom of *Poland* and Great Dutchy of *Lithuania* is a flagrant Inſtance; for though they have been united near 200 Years, by a Sort of Union or Compact, yet the Terms of that Compact were ſo ſtrict, that they are ſtill two States, ſo diſtinct that neither has ever drawn much Benefit from their Union, nor can they ever co-operate vigorouſly even in their own Defence. The late and preſent diſtracted State of *Germany* is likewiſe an Inſtance of a Country's ſuffering, by not having a thorough and compleat Union amongſt it's ſeveral Members; for if the ſeveral Members that compoſe the *Germanick* Body were thoroughly united under one abſolute ſupreme Power of any Kind, we ſhould not have much to fear from the Power of *France*, nor would the Queen of *Hungary* have been attacked upon the Death of her Father, by any Potentate in *Europe*; and, were it neceſſary, I could mention ſeveral other united States, that have ſuffered, or do now ſuffer, by the Terms of their Union being too abſolute, and too ſtrictly adhered to.

Therefore, Sir, in all Caſes when any Article of the Union is brought under our Conſideration, we ought to conſider the Spirit and Intention more than the Words of the Article; and if the Words can any way bear it, we ought to put that Conſtruction upon it which we think moſt conducive to the publick Good of both Nations. But in the preſent Caſe we can be under no Difficulty, becauſe there is no Article of the Union that can ſtand in the Way of any Regulation we may think neceſſary, with reſpect to the Hereditary Juriſdictions in *Scotland*. The only Articles that can be any way ſuppoſed to relate to what we are now about, are the 18th, 19th, and 20th. As to the 18th Article, it was, amongſt other Things, agreed, 'That the Laws which concern public and civil Government might be made the ſame throughout the United Kingdom, but that no Alteration ſhould be made as to Laws concerning private Right, except for evident Utility of the Subjects within *Scotland*.' Can any thing be ſuppoſed to relate more directly to publick and civil Government, than the Adminiſtration of Juſtice? By this Article therefore we have expreſly a Right to make what Laws we pleaſe with regard to the Adminiſtration of Juſtice in *Scotland*. But ſuppoſe, that theſe Hereditary Juriſdictions are to be conſidered as private Property, even in ſuch a Caſe we have by this Article expreſly a Right to alter or aboliſh them, if we think it for the Utility of the Subjects within *Scotland*; for, ſurely it muſt be allowed, that the Parliament of *Great-Britain* are the only proper Judges of this Utility.

By the 19th Article, indeed, our Power is limited with regard to the Courts, both ſuperior and inferior; and firſt, as to the Court of Seſſion, it is to remain the ſame, but ſubject nevertheleſs to ſuch Regulations for the better Adminiſtration of Juſtice, as ſhall be made by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*. That is to ſay, there is always to be a Court of Seſſion or ſupreme Court in *Scotland*, for the Determination of civil Cauſes; and the ſame Thing is ſtipulated as to the Juſticiary Court, and with ſome little Variation as to the Admiralty Court; to which it is added, that the Heretable Rights of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty in *Scotland* are reſerved as Rights of Property. Hitherto it is evident, Sir, that there is nothing in this Article any way inconſiſtent with the Aboliſhing of Heretable Juriſdictions, except as to what may appear relating to Heretable Rights of Admiralty, which I ſhall conſider when I come to the next Article.

But, Sir, by the firſt Words of the next following Clauſe in this Article, it is ſtipulated 'That all other Courts then in Being within the Kingdom of *Scotland*, ſhall remain; but ſubject to Alterations by the Parliament of *Great Britain*.' Now as the Courts of thoſe Hereditary Juriſdictions were then in Being, it may be argued from theſe Words, that ſuch Courts muſt for ever remain, that the Parliament of *Great Britain* may make Laws for regulating their Proceedings, but that even the Parliament itſelf cannot aboliſh them entirely, without being guilty of a breach of this Article. This, Sir, might appear to be a ſtrong Argument, if it were not for the next following Article, by which Hereditary Juriſdictions are particularly provided for, which is a Demonſtration that the

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the Courts of such Jurisdictions were not intended to be comprehended in the general Words of this Article; and therefore it must be supposed, that the general Words of this Article relate only to Commissary-Courts, Sheriff-Courts, and such other Courts as were established by the general Laws or Customs of that Kingdom.

Then as to the 20th Article, which is the Article that will, I suppose, be chiefly insisted on, the Words are these, 'That all Heretable Offices, Superiorities, *Heretable Jurisdictions*, Offices for Life, and Jurisdictions for Life, be reserved to the Owners thereof, *as Rights of Property*, in the same manner as they are now enjoyed by the Laws of *Scotland*, notwithstanding this Treaty.' Is there any Thing more plain, Sir, than that the Proprietors of these Heretable Jurisdictions can, from the Words of this Article, claim no Right to them more indefeasible than the Right they have to any other Property they possess? And is there any Thing more clear, than that the Parliament of *Great Britain* may oblige any Subjects either of *England* or *Scotland*, to part with his Property for an equitable Price, when it becomes necessary for the publick Good? Might not the Parliament of *Scotland* before the Union have compelled any Subject of that Kingdom to sell his Heretable Jurisdiction, or any other Property he was possessed of, to the Publick, for such a Price as should be thought reasonable, when the publick Good made it necessary for them to do so? And is there any Thing in the Articles of Union can make us think, that the Parliament of *Great Britain* has now less Power in this respect than the Parliament of *Scotland* formerly had? Sir, it is an established Maxim in all Countries, that the legislative Power has a Right to compel any private Man to part with his Property in Lands and Houses for a valuable Consideration, when it becomes necessary for making Highways, rendering Rivers navigable, raising Fortifications, building Bridges, inclosing Commons, and the like publick Works; and every Gentleman knows, that this Right or Power is almost annually exercised by this House. To which I shall add, that no People have less Reason to controvert this Maxim than the People of *Scotland*, for I find in their Statute-Book a general standing Law for the Encouragement of Planting and Inclosing, by which any Gentleman intending to make an Inclosure, may, by the Authority of the Sheriff compel his Neighbours to sell him, for a reasonable Price, such Parcels of their Ground as shall appear to be necessary for compleating his Inclosure; and to put this Question out of all Doubt, the Lords of Session themselves, in their *Report*, seem to acknowledge the Power of Parliament in this Respect, when they say, that these Heretable Jurisdictions, *as Rights of Property*, cannot be taken from the Proprietors, *without due Satisfaction*.

Therefore, Sir, the only Question is, Whether it be necessary for the publick Good, to compel the Proprietors of these Heretable Jurisdictions to sell them for a reasonable Price to the Crown, which, in my Opinion, is a Question that can admit of no Dispute, if we consider the Safety of the Publick, the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, or the Safety and Liberty of the Subject. With regard to the Safety of the Publick, it is certain, that in any Country where a few of the Great Men have it in their Power to raise a Rebellion, with some Hopes of Success, the Peace of the Country, and the Safety of the Government, will always be precarious, let the Measures pursued by the Government be never so wise, or never so well calculated for the Good of the Whole. Nay, the Wisdom and Justice of the Government's Measures may be the Cause of such Men's rebelling against it, because they are refused Offices which they have not a Capacity to execute, or Favours which they have no way merited, or perhaps, because they are restrained from plundering and oppressing their Neighbours. It is therefore a Maxim in all well-regulated Governments, to prevent any Subject's having an absolute Power over the People of any Part of the Country. By the old *Saxon* Laws and Customs this was so cautiously guarded against, that even the Lord of a Manor had no Power over the Freeholders of the Manor, without their Consent, every Manor being a Sort of limited Monarchy, where nothing could be done or resolved on, without the Consent of the Freeholders in their Court-Baron. But to vest in the Lord of a Manor, hereditarily, a sole Power of trying and punishing all Crimes, and hearing and determining all civil Causes within his Manor, is really vesting in him an absolute Power over the whole People of his Manor; and when this Power is extended over a whole County, or any large District, it is of the most dangerous Consequence to the Peace of the Country, as well as the Security of the Government.

Such a Power or Jurisdiction is really establishing an *Imperium in Imperio*: It takes off from the People of that District all Dependance upon the Crown: Such of them as do not travel never hear of the King: From their Lord only they expect Rewards, they expect Punishments; therefore we cannot wonder at seeing them take Arms, at the Command of their Lord, against their Country and their Sovereign; and

and in this Island such Jurisdictions are the most dangerous, because, I hope, we shall never fall into the Method of keeping a very numerous standing Army within the Island, either in Time of War or Peace.

Then, Sir, with regard to the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, surely its jurisdictive Power, or the Power of appointing Judges, is one of the principal Supports both of its Honour and Dignity; therefore, to vest this Power hereditarily in the Family of any Subject, must be look'd on as a granting away one of the principal Flowers of the Crown: It is, in Effect, giving away a Part of the Crown, and transferring to a Subject a Part of its Honour and Dignity, which by Experience has been found to make him a very bad Subject. To vest in the People of a very large District a Power to chuse their own Judges, has always been found to be attended with Faction, Riot, and Sedition; what pernicious Consequences may we not then expect from having this Power vested in the Family of any one single Subject? So far as such a Power extends, the Crown can have no Influence; and where it has no Influence it can neither have Honour nor Dignity.

Lastly, Sir, as to the Safety and Liberty of the Subject, can a Subject be said to be free, who is under the sole and absolute Power of a Fellow Subject? Can a Subject be said to be safe, when his Life, Liberty, and Property, depends upon the sole and arbitrary Will of the Lord of his Manor or County? It may be said, I know, that if he is injured by the Sentence or Decree of his Lord, he may have Relief by Appeal to our superior Courts of Justice, or to Parliament; but how shall a poor Man in a far distant Province come at this Relief? It is impossible. He must submit to his Fate; and therefore, in such a Province, every Man must be a Slave to that Power upon which his Fate depends. Besides, in capital Cases how can a Man appeal? I know of no Appeal, no Relief he can have against the unjust Sentence of his Lord, but by applying to the King in Council for a Pardon or Reprieve; and considering the Distance, and the Methods that may be taken in the North, and *Highlands* of *Scotland*, to intercept his Messengers or Letters, he may, notwithstanding the Act of the 11th of his late Majesty, be hanged, before he can have any Pardon or Reprieve returned; and after a Man is hang'd, his Death may be revenged, but, I am sure, he cannot be relieved.

Even in Civil Cases, Sir, it has always been found, that the higher the Fountain of Jurisdiction is, the more impartial is the Judge; for the Lord of an hereditary Jurisdiction, or the Judge appointed by him, may have many Motives for Partiality, which cannot take Place upon, or cannot have any Weight with a Judge appointed by the Crown; and as to the Reason suggested by the Lords of Sessions, for first granting those heretable Jurisdictions, if it had been then a good one, it cannot now have any Weight; for, I am convinced, we can meet with no Difficulty in bringing Offenders to Justice, and executing the Laws, in any Part of *Scotland*, but what the Government of *Great-Britain* may easily surmount. But this was, I believe, at first only a Pretence made use of by some of the great Men in *Scotland*, for getting oppressive Powers lodged in their own Families; for if ever the Government of *Scotland* found itself under any Difficulty in bringing Offenders to Justice, I am persuaded, it proceeded from these hereditary Jurisdictions. These Lords having got the Power into their Hands, they, of old, protected desperate Criminals within their respective Jurisdictions, for the Sake of having privately a Share in the Spoil, for the Sake of Oppressing, or Revenging themselves on some of their Neighbours; and these Abuses grew at last to such a Height, that the *Privy-Council* of *Scotland* thought fit to assume, and the Parliament of that Kingdom found it necessary to connive at their assuming some very extraordinary Powers.

[*The rest of these Speeches, and this* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

Of the AIR-PUMP.

THE Air-Pump is a Machine for shewing the Elasticity of Air, and for acquainting us with the Relation this Element has with every Thing, which either breathes or vegetates, or, to speak more properly, with every Part of Physicks. Is there any Thing on Earth into which the Air does not enter, and act upon? Is there any Element with which it does not mix? This wonderful Instrument, sometimes called the *Pneumatick Engine*, was invented in *Germany*, about the Middle of the 17th Century, by *Otho Guerik*, Consul of *Magdeburgh*, afterwards employed in *England* by the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, Esq.

This Instrument consists of two Brass Cylinders, 12 Inches high, and two their internal Diameter; the *Emboli* are raised and depressed by turning the Winch backward and forward. This Winch is fastened to a Springle passing thro' a Lanthorn, whose Pins serve for Cogs, laying hold of the Teeth of the Rack; so that one is depressed and the other elevated reciprocally

eaſily: By this Means the Valves, made of Limber Bladder, and fixed on the upper Part of each *Embolus*, and at the Bottom of the Cylinders, mutually exhauſt and diſcharge the ſame Air from the Receiver, which becoming nearly empty, the Preſſure of the external Air on the deſcending *Embolus* is ſo great, that the Power required to raiſe the other, need but little ſurmount the Friction of the moving Parts, whence this Pump becomes preferable to all others. The Bottoms of the Barrels lie in a Braſs Diſh, its Sides two Inches high, containing Water to keep the Leather Collars, on which the Cylinders ſtand, moiſt; whereby the Air is precluded. The Cylinders are ſcrewed hereon by the Nuts, which force the Frontiſpiece down upon them; thro' which paſs the two Pillars. Each Pillar has an Iron belonging to it, paſſing from them in the Form of a Swan's Neck; theſe Irons being faſtened to the hinder Part of the Frame, to prevent their ſhaking. Between the two Barrels riſes a hollow Braſs Wire, communicating with each of them, by Means of a perforated Piece of Braſs, lying horizontally from one to the other.

The Upper-end of this Wire is faſtened to another Piece of perforated Braſs, ſcrewed on below the Plate, which is ten Inches over, having a Braſs Rim ſoldered on it, that it may contain Water. Between the Middle and the Side of this Plate, riſes a ſmall Pipe about an Inch and an Half high; thro' which, into the hollow Wire, paſſes all the Air into the Barrels from the Receiver. Upon the Plate of the Pump, is always laid a wet Leather, for the Receiver to ſtand on. The Leather prevents the Air's getting into the Glaſſes, whoſe Edges are ground true, and ſerves for this Purpoſe vaſtly beyond any Cement whatever. Another Excellence in this Pump, is the Gage, a Glaſs Tube about 34 Inches long, ſo placed, that it cannot eaſily be damaged, or prove inconvenient. Its lower Orifice is immerſed in a Glaſs of Quickſilver, on the Surface whereof is a perforated Piece of Cork for the Tube to paſs thro'; on this Cork is placed a Board of Box-Wood, about an Inch in Breadth, and grooved in the Middle, to receive the Tube, which is looped on thereto, that it may riſe and fall as the Mercury aſcends or deſcends in the Gage. To the Upper-part of this Tube is cemented a Braſs Head, that fits into the perforated Braſs-Piece, ſcrewed on under the Plate, and communicating both with the Receiver, and the hollow Braſs Wire. The Box-board is graduated into Inches and Quarters, from the Surface of the Quickſilver, to 28 Inches high; and thence it is divided into Tenths: By this Means, the Degrees of Rarification, may, at all Times, be nicely obſerved in an Experiment.

A Receiver ſtands on the Plate of the Pump, on whoſe upper Part, thro' a Box of Leather Collars, paſſes a Slip of Wire to take up, let fall, or ſuſpend any Thing in the Receiver without admitting the Air.

If you place under the Receiver, either dried Fruits, or a Bladder well cloſed and loaded with ſeveral Pounds Weight, when the Air is exhauſted by the Pump, the Fruit will expand and appear plump and fair, and the Bladder will ſwell and raiſe the Weights. A Bird, or any other Animal, will immediately fall into Convulſions. A Fiſh will feel a very violent Diſtenſion, its Eyes will ſwell and its Bladder of Air will burſt, the interior Air expanding in their Bodies, as there is *none* without to compreſs them; it is like a violent Emetick, and they would die without a Re-admiſſion of Air.

By theſe, and a hundred other Experiments, it has been proved, that the dilated Air takes up ſeveral thouſand Times more Room than when it is compreſſed. We already begin to be ſenſible of the Power of the Air in the different Nouriſhment of Animals and Plants. But of all the Advantages which we may reap by this Invention, and they are certainly numberleſs, there is none greater than that of deſcrying the Skill by which the Almighty cauſes us to live in a Liquid we are not ſenſible of, by giving to the Air within us a Power to dilate itſelf, equal to that the exterior Air has of cruſhing us by a Preſſure ſufficient to break all the Bones of our Bodies.

Theſe Truths, the Baſis of ſound Philoſophy, will produce a Light from the new Diſcoveries, which have been made by the Aſſiſtance of the Microſcope.

Of the Barometer *and* Thermometer.

SOME Vertuoſi who had let ſtand a Glaſs Tube, fill'd with Mercury, to make Experiments on the Weight of Bodies, ſoon perceived that the Mercury, which was kept ſuſpended, was not always at the ſame Height; that it roſe in dry Weather, fell againſt Rain, and had ſudden Agitations at the Approach of Storms. They reduced all theſe Obſervations to a Rule. They placed a graduated Paper, or a Scale of different Marks towards the Upper-end of the Liquid, to compare its Progreſſions, and to acquire ſome Prognoſtications upon the Change of the Air. They thought by this Method that they were pretty near the Truth, in diſcovering the Difference of the Air for a Day. Inſtead of a ſmall Veſſel, which was ſeparate from the Tube, they fixed it to a Glaſs

filled

filled with Mercury, open at the Upper-end to receive the Preſſure of Air. This Glaſs being 60 or 80 Times of greater Diameter than the Tube, the Preſſure of the Air muſt conſequently drive the Mercury 60 or 80 Times higher in the Tube, than it would riſe in the Glaſs; wherefore the Alterations in the Tube were very perceptible. In ſhort, they found or made the Barometer. A

The Reaſon has been long ſought why the Air, which one would imagine ought to weigh more againſt Rain, ſuffers the Mercury to fall in the Tube, inſtead of making it riſe, by its Preſſure on the open Glaſs.

To the current Conjectures, I will add B one, which ſhall at leaſt have the Merit of being ſhort. Between the Tube and the Mercury which is poured into it, there are always ſeveral Bubbles of Air remaining, many of which poſſeſs themſelves of the upper Part of the Tube, after the Mercury is deſcended. Theſe Bubbles are always the ſame in Quantity; but the Quantity of Heat, which either inſinuates itſelf, or ſlips C out, may vary; wherefore they may contract or expand themſelves againſt Rain. The ſmall Particles of rarified Water, every where diffuſed, are crowded and ſtopped by the Sides of the Tube. The Heat which goes off, can eaſily inſinuate itſelf, where the Water cannot enter, and it expands the Bubbles of Air, which it meets with in the Void of the Tube, to a Degree to preſs a D little upon the Surface of the Mercury, which gives way and falls: The ſame Effect would follow, if you held a burning Coal near the upper Part of the Barometer. If the Mercury does not fall in hot Weather, the Reaſon is, that the Heat acts as much upon the Air which crowds the Mercury in E the Glaſs-Well, as on the Bubbles in the Void of the Tube. It is then credible, that the Falling of the Mercury againſt Rain, is owing to the accidental Heat, which inſinuates itſelf into the Bubbles of Air in the Tube, quitting the Bubbles of Water which condenſe on the Outſide of the Glaſs. This Suppoſition ſeems to be ſupported by the little Flaſhes which the Heat or Fire F ſhews, when the Barometer is ſhaken in the Dark.

A *Dutch* Peaſant, named *Drebbel*, is ſaid to have the firſt Idea, in the Beginning of the 17th Century, of another Inſtrument, which commonly accompanies the Barometer, and is called the Thermometer; becauſe, as that meaſures the Degrees of the Weight, or the Elaſticity of Air, this meaſures the Degrees of Heat. G

The Thermometer is a Glaſs-Ball, with a long Neck, whoſe Diameter is about thirty-times, or as many as are thought fit, leſs than the Diameter of its Ball. After the Bottle is filled, and Part of the Neck or Tube, with coloured Spirits of Wine, the Neck is hermetically ſealed. The incloſed Liquor, in expanding and riſing in the Ball, muſt neceſſarily be thirty-times the Height in the Tube. Spirits of Wine are better than any other Liquid for this Uſe as they never freeze. The Fire or Heat contained in the exterior Air cannot be there encreaſed, but it will inſinuate itſelf into every Thing it meets, and conſequently into the Liquid in the Glaſs Ball of the Thermometer. It cannot enter the Body of the Ball, but it muſt dilate the Spirit of Wine; and how little ſoever it ſwells it, the Thread of Liquor in the Neck or Tube will viſibly riſe. On the contrary, if the Heat decreaſes its Quality or Activity in the Maſs of Air, it diminiſhes proportionably in the Maſs of Spirits of Wine. This latter is a little condenſed; and if the Contents of the Ball are to thoſe of the Tube, as One to Twenty, the Liquid in the Ball cannot be condenſed a Quarter of a Line, but the Thread of Spirits in the Tube will fall Twenty-quarters of a Line. A graduated Scale, glued on the Board which ſuſtains the Tube, ſhews the Expanſion or Contraction of the Liquid: But the Will of the Workman being the only Rule for giving the Proportion between the Ball and Tube, which ſettles the Point from whence we are to count, and chuſes the Fluid more or leſs ſuſceptible of Dilatation, in a Word, which aſſigns the Degree of Meaſure; the natural Conſequence of this Variety is, that we hardly know what we ſay, when we mention ſuch or ſuch an Elevation in the Thermometer. It is very evident that the Thermometers in two different Towns or Houſes, will differ in their Language, and cannot be compared together.

M. de Reaumur, in bringing the Conſtruction of the Thermometers to certain Rules, which make them uniform and ſteady, has enabled us to compare the Intelligence of the Thermometer at *Paris* with that which the ſame Inſtrument gives, at the ſame Hour, at *Rome*, *London*, or *Conſtantinople*.

The Uſe of the Thermometer is not an Amuſement of mere Curioſity; it ſerves to determine the Degree of Heat, which we would give to the Air in a Room, to Water in hot Baths, to hot Beds, either to forward common Plants, or to preſerve Exoticks. This Inſtrument is a Guide to a great Number of Experiments, which require an exact Knowledge of the Degree of Heat in Fermentations, or of Cold in artificial Congealments. It is, in a Word, eſpecially by the Compariſon of Thermome-

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tes of an uniform Conſtruction, fixed up in different Countries, that we may draw Concluſions to improve our Knowledge of the Air.

To make a true Judgment of the Variations of Heat, we muſt place the Thermometer in an open North Air, in ſome Place where neither the Sun, great Reflections of Light, or the Warmth of Chimnies can affect it. The North is alſo the beſt Point for the Barometer.

The following is tranſlated from a French *Book of great Authority, tho' the Tranſlator confeſſes he is not altogether ſatisfied with the Arguments advanced in it.*

SLEEP is the moſt melancholy and humbling State of Man in Health; it has bounds that Nature has the Art of prolonging often by Habit or Conſtitution. Among Animals, the Dormouſe and Marmotte ſleep ſix Months in the Year, without awaking. A Sleeper of this Sort is a rare Example, the Hiſtory of which has ſeemed to me to be worthy of the Enquiry of a Philoſopher that is a curious Obſerver.

A Man of about 45 Years of Age, of a dry and robuſt Conſtitution, whoſe Name was *Tully*, who drove the *Rouen* Coach, and was a Carpenter by Trade, fell into the Diſorder I am ſpeaking of, by the following Accident. He had quarrelled with a Carpenter for whom he had work'd, they were parted juſt as they were going to fight, and each went his own Way. A little while after, our ſick Perſon heard that his Adverſary had fallen from a Building, and was kill'd. This fatal News ſeized him with ſuch Force, that he threw himſelf with his Face upon the Ground, and his Spirits and Senſes failing, he grew drowſy inſenſibly.

The 26th of *April* 1713, he was carried to *la Charité*, where he remained till the 27th of *Auguſt* of the ſame Year, that is four Months. The firſt two Months he gave no Sign of voluntary Motion or Senſation, his Eyes were ſhut Day and Night, he often moved his Eye-lids, his Reſpiration was always free and eaſy, his Pulſe was ſmall and low, but equal; if you put one of his Arms in any Situation, it remained there, (a Diſeaſe that is called a *Cataleſy*), but it was not the ſame with the reſt of his Body; they made him ſwallow ſome Spoonfuls of Wine to ſupport him, and this was his only Nouriſhment during this Time; he therefore became lean, dry, and emaciated; a very different State from that he was in before.

M. *Buretta*, under whoſe Hands he was at firſt, made uſe of the moſt powerful Aſſiſtance of Art, Bleeding in the Arm, the Foot, the Neck, Emeticks, Purgatives, Bliſters, Leaches, and Volatiles; and this without being able to procure any other Relief to him, than that of talking very ſenſibly to his Family and the Clergy for an entire Day, after which he fell again into his Sleeping. The two laſt Months of his Stay at *la Charité* he by Intervals gave ſome Marks of Senſation, ſometimes preſſing his Wife's Hand, and at other Times by melancholy Complainings; but this would happen when they had been ſeveral Days without purging him. From this Time he ceaſed to do all under him, being careful to turn himſelf to the Edge of the Bed, where a waxed Cloth was put on Purpoſe, and not to do any Thing till he found himſelf there, and then he did his Occaſions, and returned to his Place; he began alſo to take Broths, Pottage, and other Suſtenance, keeping ſtill his firſt Inclinations, a great Thirſt for Wine.

He never made any Signs that he wanted any Thing. At the Times appointed for his Meals, they touch'd his Lips with their Fingers: at this Signal he opened his Mouth without opening his Eyes, and ſwallowed what was given him; he then lay ſtill, expecting patiently a ſecond Notice. They ſhaved him regularly, but he was all the Time like a Corps ſet upright. If he was taken up after Dinner, they found him in his Chair with his Eyes ſhut in the ſame Poſture they had left him. A Week before he went out of *la Charité*, they threw him naked into cold Water to ſurprize him. This Remedy ſurpriz'd him effectually, he opened his Eyes, look'd ſtedfaſtly, but did not ſpeak at all. In this Condition his Wife carried him Home, where he is at preſent; they give him no Medicine, he ſpeaks ſenſibly enough, and mends every Day.

Here is a Stumbling block for a philoſophical Reaſoner; being always impatient to get the Maſtery of Nature in her moſt hidden Deſigns, he ſees, admires, and ſearches, and yet diſcovers nothing. I ſhall venture however to propoſe, as Conjectures, ſome Reflections that I have made upon ſo ſingular a Hiſtory. That I may repreſent them in Order, I ſhall firſt examine how Grief may produce this Kind of Sleep; in the ſecond Place, I explain the different Alterations which have happened to it; in the laſt Place, I ſeek for Examples that may have ſome Relation to it.

In the firſt Propoſition two Things are to be conſidered, upon what Sleep depends, and the Manner in which Grief acts. There are many Cauſes that produce Sleep in general;

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general; in the Brain, Obſtruction in the Glands, Compreſſion, or Relaxation; from hence commonly proceed Apoplexies and Lethargies: In the Blood, impoveriſhing of the ſpirits, and from hence proceeds the indiſpenſable Neceſſity for Men to ſleep, to repair their Spirits too much incumbered by the groſs Parts; and hence proceeds the Diſpoſition always near to the ſleeping Diſeaſes. Such was the State of our Patient before he fell. A Carpenter by Profeſſion; and a Sot by Inclination; Qualities which commonly furniſh thick Blood, the active Principles of which are hard to be diſengaged; Reaſon proves it, and Experience confirms it every Day.

This being ſuppoſed, it remains to examine the Manner in which Grief acts. Grief is a Diſeaſe of the Mind, one of the moſt terrible and moſt fatal; Rage, Deſpair, Fear, Revenge, and Melancholy, are its uſual Effects. What Diſorders do not Paſſions of this Nature produce in the Machine! Some precipitate the Motions of the Spirits without Order, whence Phrenſies ariſe, and an infinite Number of acute Diſeaſes; others retard the Courſe of it, and therefore produce hypochondriacal Affections, and the greateſt Part of chronical Diſeaſes. The Grief of our Sleeper is of the laſt Sort; at the News of his Enemy being killed, he is ſeized with Terror, and fills himſelf with melancholy Ideas; Fear and Sadneſs retain his Spirits in the Brain; his Blood naturally thick, and deprived, if I may uſe the Expreſſion, of the Primum Mobile, thickens more and more; its Parts draw cloſer, hang together, and entangle the Spirits; Hours of Reſt are no longer ſufficient, but whole Months are requiſite to ſeparate a Quantity of it neceſſary for waking. In this Reſpect I am not afraid of comparing him to the Marmotte; being thus aſleep, he is its true Image.

This Animal, heavy by its natural Conſtitution, and dull, abounds with Fat; during the Time of its ſleeping, it takes no Nouriſhment in its ſix Months Sleep; the Spirits diſengage themſelves inſenſibly, by the Motion alone of the Circulation of the Blood, and the Reſpiration which it preſerves: At the End of this Time it awakes without any Help: the ſix Months that it is awake, it eats moderately, exhauſts but little, its Blood becomes of the ſame Sort, and it ſleeps again. Perhaps from the ſame Principles and the ſame Reaſoning we might explain in a more probable Manner, the Changes which happened to our Patient during the ſleeping; the two firſt Months his Sleep was profound, his Blood in all Appearance had acquired the Quality of the Blood of the Marmotte; the other two Months without opening his Eyes or ſpeaking, he however by Intervals gave ſome Signs of Senſe. By the exact Diet that he obſerved, the Spirits diſengaged themſelves, and a greater Quantity of them were ſeparated; the Marmotte required ſix Months, Nature has ſo ordered in forming it; here it is an Accident, and may be repaired in leſs Time.

We have a Proof of it, and our Patient grows better every Day; it now remains to ſeek for the Examples which may have Relation to it. Neither the ancient nor modern Authors furniſh us with any. Mr. *Homberg* read to the Company, in the Year 1707, the Extract of a *Dutch* Letter printed at *Gonde*, containing the Hiſtory of an extraordinary Lethargy; it deſerves to be ſet down here as a Parallel; Grief was the Occaſion of it, the ſleeping was preceded by a melancholy Affection of three Months. For the Length of Time, the *Dutch* Sleeper exceeds the *French* one; he ſlept ſix Months ſucceſſively without Interruption, and during this Time gave no Signs of voluntary Motion, nor of Senſe; at the End of ſix Months he awaked and diſcourſed with every Body, and 24 Hours after he returned to Sleep again; perhaps he may be aſleep ſtill, for we have not the reſt of this Hiſtory. The Carpenter in Queſtion, in four Months Sickneſs, had only two of real Sleep; but the Cataleptick Accident, the Signs which he preſerved of a Man aſleep, thoſe which he gave of a Man awake, the Effects that followed the Bath of Cold-Water, are ſo many rare Particularities, which render the Fact worthy of the Attention of the moſt learned Philoſophers and Phyſicians.

Farther Maxims and Reflections of the Duke of ROCHEFOUCAULT. *See* p. [426.]

THERE is nothing leſs ſincere than thoſe that take and give Counſel; he that aſks it, ſeems to ſubmit himſelf with Reſpect to the Advice of his Friend; when at the ſame Time his Deſign and Vanity is to have his Friend approve and admire his Conduct; and he that counſels, gives it in all Appearance with an unintereſted Zeal, when indeed 'tis only a Pride to ſhew his Power, or ſome Advantage and Glory he ſeeks.

The moſt artful of all Subtilty is to feign being taken in the Snare that's laid for you;

you; for a Man is never so easily deceived, as when he thinks to deceive others.

An Intention never to deceive, renders us the more liable and easy to be deceiv'd.

We are so accustomed to dissemble, that we often impose on ourselves.

We are not so often treacherous through Weakness and Folly, as thro' Wickedness or Design. A

We oftener do Good to have the better Pretence to cover our ill, than for Charity, or Virtue.

He loses much Satisfaction, who does not both flatter himself, and is not flatter'd by others.

The wisest Men are ever condemning the Subtilty and Cunning of others, that they may the better serve themselves upon all great Designs and Interests. B

He that makes a Trade of Cunning, deals in very little Wit; 'tis a Poorness of Spirit, and is still discovered in one Place, tho' it be successful in another.

Treason and Cunning are both the Effects of Want and Judgment. C

The true Way to be deceived is to fancy you have more Cunning than another.

Too great Subtilty is a false Discretion; but true Wisdom is a solid and moderate Subtilty.

'Tis very expedient sometimes to appear dull, to avoid being deceived by a Person of Wit.

Folly is the only Fault incorrigible. D

'Tis easier to be wiser for others than for ourselves.

The only good Copy is that which shews the Ridicule and Faults of an ill Original.

We are never so ridiculous by the Qualities we have by Nature, as we are by those we affect to have.

We are oftentimes farther from knowing ourselves, than we are from knowing others. E

One seldom speaks, but for the Vanity of speaking.

Rather than not be speaking, one will speak ill of one's self.

That which makes so few appear witty in Conversation is, that there is scarce one who thinks before he speaks, which is the Reason he seldom answers to the Purpose to what is said: The wisest, and most complaisant are content to be attentive; yet at the same Time, even in those, you may observe in their Eyes and their Minds, as it were, a Kind of Eagerness of speaking, as if they were impatient to be shewing their Wit and Parts; and to hear with Patience, and answer aptly, is the greatest Perfection of Conversation. F G

Occasional Reflections and Remarks, in the Manner of the Duke DE ROCHEFOUCAULT.

By the late Duke of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

PROFANENESS in Conversation passes for Sprightliness and Wit, whereas 'tis only a Sign of wanting both Judgment and Manners.

Being complimental and cringing on all Occasions passes with many for good Breeding, whereas 'tis just the contrary; for good Breeding is judging well when to be formal, and when to be familiar: Too much of the first is as ridiculous on the one Hand, as a Quaker's scrupling to put off his Hat on the other, and in my Opinion the more troublesome Extreme of the two.

Silent Sort of Men are esteemed generally the more judicious and thinking, but it is commonly only Dulness and Want of Thought; for Imagination will hardly let the Tongue lie still: Tho' if a quick Sort of Man can overcome his Eagerness of speaking so much, he will shine the more for his not appearing to aim at it.

Physicians are commonly believed to be of a Profession both honest and skilful, yet their art is little better than that of a Juggler or Astrologer, which is no Art at all but couzening the Ignorant. Their whole Design (generally speaking) is to delay the Cure, as well as the Death of their Patients: So that in Truth, the last of these is no less an Injury than the other, for what is Life worth under the Uneasiness of a languishing Condition? I expect particular Friendships, which will sometimes influence them, (and indeed even ill People) but I think a Salary for Life a better Method than Fees, and would more prevail upon these Gentlemen to do their best, (tho', alas! how little does their best signify?) This is only the Case in general, for I doubt not but some Physicians are abler and honester than the rest, and I have myself had the Experience of one, whose Skill, Honesty, and Friendship has recovered the most valuable Part of my Family, out of Dangers in which we have almost despaired of Success, and restored her to her Health.

Surgeons are something less respected than Physicians, which is wrong, their being a real Art, and one of the most useful ones, if practised faithfully (which, I doubt, is very seldom.)

Apothecaries are undervalued; but yet, when Men of Judgment and Practice, are

as

uſeful as Phyſicians, who either have not time, or will not give it, to attend their patients, as they ſhould do.

Divines are generally thought to be, and often are, Men of the beſt Lives, becauſe indeed, for Shame, they dare hardly be otherwiſe; but if their Morals are well obſerved, I doubt they will, moſt of them, appear like other men. A

Great Gravity paſſes with moſt for Wiſdom, but is often Dulneſs, ſometimes Affectation, at the beſt diſagreeable.

Telling Stories well, paſſed for the beſt ſort of Wit in the laſt Age, and is ſometimes approved of even in this; but 'tis more a Talent of Diverſion than Value. B

A Man's Temper is more judged by his Mien and Outſide, tho' very fallacious, than by his very Behaviour itſelf. I have known a Man thought haughty, only becauſe he was ſhort-ſighted, and could not know People as he met them: But the ſame Man, by Miſtake, would often bow to his own Servants, who knew his Defect, and therefore had as little Reaſon to think him humble, as others had to think him proud. C

The World is always inclined to think thoſe Perſons vain (tho' never ſo far from it) who have either ſuch Talents, or ſuch good Fortune, as would make a great many others ſo. For this Reaſon, the firſt Thing Women ſay of a new Beauty is, that ſhe is proud and conceited, even before they have ſeen her, becauſe they would be ſo in her Condition. D

Women are thought generally by Nature to be much inferior to Men in Underſtanding; but I believe the Difference lies chiefly in Education, by which they give us very great Odds; and yet I know ſome that can hold up the Game pretty well againſt us. E

Women are believed extremely timorous too, indeed they are ſo of Swords and Guns, becauſe ſo little uſed to them; but in other Matters not leſs dangerous, we find them ſufficiently hazardous. Certainly their Readineſs in finding Excuſes on the ſudden, is no ſmall Proof of their Reſolution; with which Sort of Confidence Nature has armed them for their neceſſary Defence on all Occaſions, eſpecially againſt thoſe Dangers to which ſhe moſt inclines them. F

Memory is accounted a Talent oppoſite to Wit and Underſtanding, whereas indeed 'tis juſt the contrary. I believe the Miſtake ariſes from this: A Man of Senſe will never tell a long Story, tho' he ſhould remember it never ſo well; nor will ſuch a Man think many Things worth his remembring, which a Fool, perhaps, ſets a Value upon. G

They are thought to have read much, who ſpeak of it often, which is only a Sign of not digeſting what they read; juſt as a Man's bringing up his Supper, gives a Proof of his eating but a very diſagreeable one.

When ambitious Men are much diſappointed, ſome of the ableſt of them have been apt out of Peeviſhneſs to give over the World: But often a little Patience is enough to bring Things about again.

Some People are troubling both themſelves and others with making great Feaſts, which they think is living nobly, and Princes themſelves are unable to eſcape them; whereas a conſtant Way of living politely, is much more eſtimable as well as pleaſant.

Scarce one fat Perſon in twenty, but makes himſelf appear a great deal fatter by fine Cloaths; and ugly Women do the ſame by their Finery.

'Tis the Faſhion to carve at one's own Table, a terrible Trouble! which divided among the Company, would be none at all to any one of them.

Of Inoculation, *extracted from Dr.* Mead's *Latin Treatiſe of the* Small Pox *and* Measles.

THE communicating of the ſmall pox by inoculation, having met with various reception among phyſicians, ſome approving, others condemning the practice; the learned doctor ventures to declare his opinion on this critical queſtion.

Since nature, ſays he, teaches us to uſe the beſt means to leſſen the evils of a diſeaſe which ſcarce one in a thouſand eſcapes, we ſhould take the moſt eaſy favourable ſeaſon for undergoing it.

The *Circaſſians*, a nation almoſt quite ignorant in medicine, were the inventers of inoculation. It is a cuſtom among them, eſpecially the poorer ſort, to make merchandiſe of their young girls, which are ſaid to excel in beauty. Now as they had obſerv'd the ſmall pox to be leſs deſtructive to a tender ſkin, as well as leſs dangerous to life, in the youngeſt ſort, they took the hint of conveying the diſeaſe to their female children, that they might fetch a better price. Nor was the help of a ſurgeon much wanted; a woman made a ſmall wound in any part of the body, and put therein a little matter extracted from the ripe puſtules. Thus our artiſts make a very ſmall inciſion in each arm, and intrude in it a tent or pledget of lint or cotton, moiſten'd with the morbific matter, which ſeldom fails to communicate the diſtemper. Not many years ago it began to be practis'd at *Smyrna* and *Conſtantinople*; not indeed by the *Turks* who believe an inevitable fate, and

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and hold it unlawful to reſiſt, but by the *Greeks* and *Armenians* in thoſe cities, from whom we learnt it.

We are informed by the learned *Maitland*) * that this method of *Semination* of the ſmall pox has been in uſe above 100 years among the *Chineſe*, who keep ſome of the ſcales of the dry puſtules in a ſmall *China* veſſel cloſely ſtopp'd with wax, and when they intend to communicate the ſmall pox, they put three or four of theſe little ſcales incloſed in lint with a grain of muſk, up the noſtrils, and the event anſwers expectation.

But this method is far more dangerous than the other; for the morbid particles attracted by the breath through the noſtrils are very offenſive to the brain; beſides the contagion is not derived thro' the blood but by the liquor which irrigates the nerves, as appears from experiment, for in 1721, the doctor having received the king's orders to try the ſucceſs of inoculation on 7 condemned criminals, he performed the operation in the *Chineſe* method on a girl of about 18, and tho' ſhe as well as the reſt went thro' the ſtages of the diſtemper, and recover'd yet all her ſymptoms were worſe, and immediately from receiving the venom by a pledget moiſten'd with pus from ripe puſtules and put up her noſtrils, ſhe was tormented with a moſt acute pain of the head, attended with a continual fever, till the eruption of the puſtules.

From that time inoculation has been in uſe, as being found to produce a leſs fatal ſort of the ſmall pox, than unaſſiſted nature. †

A remarkable proof of the ſafety of inoculation the doctor had from a merchant of *St. Kitts*, who employed a great number of ſlaves in making ſugars. The ſmall pox being then very riſe in that and the neighbouring iſlands, this gentleman with his own hands inoculated 300 of his ſlaves from 5 years old to 30, and ſaved them all, tho' the greateſt part were negroes. And it has been obſerved that the *Americans* ſuffer much under this diſtemper, but the *Africans* ſtill more.

The ſafety of this practice being eſtabliſhed on facts, the objections againſt it are to be examined; firſt, ſome pretend that the exanthematous eruptions promoted by inoculation, are not the true ſmall pox, and conſequently none can be thus ſecured from its future attacks. And they have taken great pains to collect inſtances of ſuch as have had the real ſmall pox after inoculation. But to me, ſays the doctor, it appears unaccountable that the very ſeeds of the ſmall pox ſhould procreate a diſeaſe different from itſelf. Nor could I ever find one well atteſted inſtance of a natural ſmall pox after inoculation had ſucceeded. A ſtory of a child I know has been induſtriouſly propagated by a late author, which deſerves no credit, ſome of the family having affirmed that no ſmall pox appeared after the inoculation, but that the parents (as we readily believe what we wiſh) deceived themſelves, and the attendants were loth to remove ſo pleaſing a miſtake. But, if ſuch a thing once happened, why but once? And of what value is a ſingle inſtance, tho' indubitably atteſted, when we have innumerable experiments of the contrary?

But they urge, that ſome other contagious diſtemper with which the blood and humours are infected, may probably, together with the ſmall pox, be transferred into a ſound body. And indeed, ſome diſeaſes not cutaneous may be intromitted thro' the ſkin; ſuch perhaps as the king's evil and *French* diſeaſe; tho' I can ſcarce believe that the ſeminal matter of one diſeaſe can intermix and be convey'd with that of another of a different nature. But however this may be, certainly no phyſician would take the morbific pus for inoculation from all bodies indifferently. Thoſe of infants, or children, who are otherwiſe ſound, and born, as far as we know, of ſound parents, are the fitteſt for this purpoſe. Beſides, in my opinion, a phyſician ought more to regard the body into which the venom is to be infus'd, than that from whence it is taken. And this I think a proper caution, becauſe I have more than once obſerved unwary ſurgeons perform the operation on bodies of an ill habit and conſtitution, where the event has been fatal. Laſtly, no new contagion muſt be transferred into an infected body; nature being oppreſſed may ſink under two diſeaſes, when perhaps ſhe might have prevail'd over either of them ſingle.

My reaſons why this diſeaſe is more ſafely contracted by inoculation, than in the natural way, are: Firſt, the venom is tranſferr'd into the patient while young, or at leaſt in a firm and robuſt habit. Secondly, bleeding when neceſſary, and a gentle purgation of the humors, guard againſt the violence of the enſuing fever. And, laſtly, during all the time in which the contagion acts, the patient is enjoined reſt, moderation in diet, &c. for when the blood has been over heated by wine or immoderate exerciſe, a fever has ſuddenly followed, and all the ſymptoms been exaſperated. Some have thought that the efflux of humor

* Account of inoculating, &c.

† See Dr. *Jurin*'s letter, containing a compariſon between the mortality of the natural ſmall pox and that by inoculation.

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mor from the incision has contributed to a recovery; but the quantity is so very small, that it can be of little service. Much more may be hoped from two blistering plaisters on either arm and leg, care being taken to promote a digestion of the purulent matter in the ulcer, during the whole time of the disease.

I cannot but observe that this distemper, when procured by inoculation, is generally so favourable as hardly to require the assistance of a physician. But otherwise, the same treatment is necessary as has been prescribed in the several sorts of small pox.

To conclude, with an observation by no means to be omitted, boils and tumors under the ears, and in the armpits are more frequent in this artificial than in the natural small pox, and, I imagine, in the former case the venom being expelled outwardly with less force, nature has thus supplied the defect. And therefore we are to use all means that these tumors, of whatever kind they are, may come to maturity, and open of themselves; if not, they are to be lanced. And when all the pus has been drawn out, the body is to be cleansed by some proper cathartics, which are more frequently to be repeated than in the natural small pox.

Some late Accounts from a neighbouring Kingdom, full of Commendations on the indefatigable Care and Application of a worthy Magistrate, in detecting and punishing the execrable Abuse of false Weights and Measures, occasion the inserting the following remarkable Instance of Turkish *Justice in a Case of this Nature. The Fact is well attested, and wants nothing but the Pen of a* Livy *or a* Plutarch *to equal it to the brightest Examples of Virtue in the most heroical Ages of* Greece *or* Rome.

A GROCER of the City of *Smyrna* had a Son, who with the Help of the little Learning the Country could afford, rose to the Post of Naib, or Deputy to the Cadi, or Mayor of that City, and as such visited the Markets, and inspected the Weights and Measures of all retail Dealers. One Day as this Officer was going his Rounds, the Neighbours, who knew enough of his Father's Character to suspect that he might stand in need of the Caution, advised him to shift his Weights for Fear of the worst: But the old Cheat depending on his Relation to the Inspector, and sure, as he thought, that his Son would never expose him to a publick Affront, laugh'd at their Advice, and stood very calmly at his Shop Door waiting for his Coming. The Naib, however, was well assured of the Dishonesty and unfair Dealing of his Father, and resolved to detect his Villany, and make an Example of him. Accordingly he stopt at his Door, and said coolly to him, 'Good Man, fetch out your Weights, that we may examine them.' Instead of obeying, the Grocer would fain have put it off with a Laugh, but was soon convinced his Son was serious, by hearing him order the Officers to search his Shop, and seeing them produce the Instruments of his Frauds, which after an impartial Examination were openly condemned and broken to Pieces. His Shame and Confusion, however, he hoped, would plead with a Son to remit him all further Punishment of his Crime; but even this, tho' entirely arbitrary, the Naib made as severe as for the most indifferent Offender; for he sentenced him to a Fine of fifty Piastres, and to receive a Bastinadoe of as many Blows on the Soles of his Feet. All this was executed upon the Spot; after which the Naib, leaping from his Horse, threw himself at his Feet, and watering them with his Tears, addressed him thus; "Father, I have discharg'd my Duty to my God, my Sovereign, my Country, and my Station; permit me now, by my Respect and Submission, to acquit the Debt I owe a Parent. Justice is blind; it is the Power of God on Earth; it has no Regard to Father or Son. God and our Neighbour's Rights are above the Ties of Nature. You had offended against the Laws of Justice; you deserved this Punishment; you would in the End have received it from some other: I am sorry it was your Fate to receive it from me. My Conscience would not suffer me to act otherwise. Behave better for the future, and, instead of blaming, pity my being reduced to so cruel a Necessity." This done, he mounted his Horse again and continued his Journey, amidst the Acclamations and Praises of the whole City for so extraordinary a Piece of Justice; Report of which being made to the Sublime Porte, the Sultan advanced him to the Post of Cadi, from whence by Degrees he rose to the Dignity of Mufti, who is the Head both of the Religion and the Law among the *Turks*.

LIST *of Men of War destroyed, or taken from the* FRENCH.

	Guns.	Men	By whom taken.
L'Invincible	74	700	By Ad. *Anson* and *Warren*'s Squad.
Le Terrible	74	686	By Adm. *Hawke*'s Squadron.
Le Monarque	74	686	
Le Neptune	70	686	
Le Trident	64	650	
Le Fouguex	64	650	
Le Mars	64	500	By the *Nottingh.* Capt. *Saumarez.*
Le Vigilant	64	500	By Ad. *Warren* at *Cape-Breton.*
L' Ardent	64		Burnt on the Coast of *France.*
Le Serieux	66	556	By Ad. *Anson* and *Warren*'s Squad.
Le Diamant	56	450	
Le Jason	52	355	
Le Rubis	52	328	
Auguste	50	470	By Capt. *Stevens.*
Severn	50	550	By Ad. *Hawke*'s Sq
L'Etoile	46	400	Burnt by Admiral *Warren*'s Squad.
Le Gloire	44	330	By Ad. *Anson* and *Warren*'s Squad.
Ambuscade	40	365	By the *Salisbury.*
Le Renomeé	32	300	By the *Dover.*
Mercury Hospital Ship formerly a Man of War of 64 Guns.			
Medea	26	240	By the *Dreadnot.*
Subtile	26		By Capt. *Stevens.*
Le Panthere	26	240	By the *Monmouth.*
Solebay	22	230	By the *Alex.* Priv. Capt. *Phillips.*

An Exact LIST *of all the* FRENCH *King's* NAVAL FORCE.

Of the Line.								FRIGATES.	G
Tonant *guns*	80	Superbe	74	Leopold	64	Tigre	56	Argonaut	46
Margravine	80	Jeuft	74	†Content	64	Arc-en-Ceil	56	Anglesey *Eng.*	44
Intrepide	74	Dauphine	74	Toulouse	60	*Neptune	54	Zephire	30
Esperance	74	*Achilles	74	St. Louis	60	Carillon	54	Atalante	30
Due d'Orleans	74	*Centaur	74	Conftante	60	*Brillant	50	Votage	26
St. Esprit	74	Northumberl.	70	*Bourbon	56	*Lacrime	50	Venus	26
Ferme	74	Lifs	70	*Mars	56	Trito	50	Flore	20
		Solide	64	Heureux	56	Aquillon	50		

Note, *Those mark'd* * *are in the E. Indies.* *Thus* † *was an E. India Company Ship.*

‡*‡ Of these, seven are old and worn out; so that we can match the *French* with their own Ships.

The LAMENTATIONS of LEWIS *the Beloved of his People, for the Loss of his Ships.*

By a young GENTLEMAN *of the* NAVY.

MARS, O God of War, why haft thou turned thy Back upon us, and why fight'ft thou for our Enemies!

How is my *Glory* fallen! my *Diamonds* and my *Rubies* are no more!

Inftead of my being *Auguft*, how am I ereft-fallen!

Where is now my *Invincible?*

Thou, *Panther*, haft been worried by the *Britifh* Maftiffs!

Thou, O *Ambufcade*, haft been taken in a Snare.

The *Serieux* is now ferious enough, but 'tis otherwife * with my Enemies.

The *Subtile* is fubtil in vain!

And the *Vigilant*, fhall be watchful againft me!

What can I do without thee, O *Mercury!* my fore runneth, and is incurable!

O *Jafon! Britain* has thy golden Fleece!

L'Etoile, my *Morning Star* is vaniſhed in a Blaze! [burnt]

Medea the *Sorcereſs* has forſaken me, the *Solebay* is returned to her own home, for which my Heart mourns in ſecret, and *L'Ardent* fires me with Rage.

The SECOND PART.

In a Complaint *to Monſieur* Maurepas.

O My Renown! [*Le Renomme*] *Maurepas*, is fled, and Fear is come upon me.

O *Terrible!* my Governor *Conflans* is in the Hands of mine Enemies!

The *Severn* is returned to its antient Courſe.

Neptune is gone over to the Hereticks!

George has Poſſeſſion of the *Trident*, and commands the Ocean!

The Raſcals pay no more Reſpect to

* *The Name is changed by the Lords of the Admiralty.*

the

he grand *Monarque*, than they did to the boy *Charles*, whom they ſent † packing out *Scotland*.

‖ *Le Caſtor* has a malevolent influence upon my maritime affairs, and *I am ſtung to the heart by the* Hornet. §

His MAJESTY's *moſt Gracious* SPEECH *to both Houſes of Parliament, on* Thurſday, Nov. 12, 1747.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AS one of my principal Views, in calling this Parliament, was, that I might receive the moſt clear and certain Information of the Senſe of my People, on the preſent Poſture of Affairs; I was deſirous to meet you as early as your own Convenience, as well as that of the Publick, would admit.

By the Advice of my Parliament, I entered into the War againſt *Spain*, in order to vindicate and ſecure the Trade and Commerce of my Subjects. By their Advice alſo, and in Conformity to my Engagements, I undertook the Support of the Empreſs Queen of *Hungary*, and of the juſt Rights of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. In Reſentment for this Conduct, ſo neceſſary for the Intereſts of my own Kingdoms, and of the ancient Allies of my Crown, *France* not only declared War againſt me, but fomented and ſupported an unnatural Rebellion within this Kingdom. In carrying on this juſt and neceſſary War, I have found the moſt chearful and vigorous Support from my Parliament: And though the Succeſs has not been anſwerable to our Wiſhes, and juſt Expectations, in the *Low Countries*; yet it muſt be allowed, to the Honour of this Nation, that no Part of the Misfortunes can be imputed to us.

The ſignal Succeſſes, which it has pleaſed God to grant us at Sea, have made the Enemy feel the Weight of our Naval Strength, to the great Loſs and the real and ſolid Advantage of this Nation. This has appeared moſt remarkably in the Operations of my Fleet this laſt Year; which have tended no leſs to the Honour of the *Britiſh* Flag, than to the Reduction of the Maritime Force and Commerce of *France*. The Government of the United Provinces has, once more, reſumed that Conſiſtency, which will give great Strength to the Common Cauſe; cement more firmly the Friendſhip between this Kingdom and that Republick; and be a laſting Security to our inſeparable Intereſts. One great Effect of this happy Alteration in *Holland* has already appeared, in the vigorous Declaration lately made by the States General to the Court of *France*; and the Orders given by them, for committing Hoſtilities every where againſt the *French* King and his Subjects.

Some Overtures for a general Pacification have lately been made to me, on the Part of *France*; and though ſome of the Terms propoſed were ſuch as could not be approved, yet as I have had no other Aim, but to bring about a ſafe and honourable Peace, I have ſhewn the utmoſt Inclination to facilitate it, in Conjunction with my Allies; and a Congreſs is actually agreed to be held at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, whither the ſeveral Miniſters will ſoon repair. I hope all the Powers concerned will bring with them the ſame Diſpoſitions to effectuate this great Work, on juſt and reaſonable Conditions, which I ſincerely have.

In this Situation, I am confident you will agree in Opinion with me, that it is neceſſary to be vigilant and attentive to every Event; and that there can be no Reaſon to expect a good Peace, but by being timely prepared to carry on a vigorous and effectual War. I therefore rely on your hearty and powerful Support, to enable me to proſecute the War, in caſe the Obſtinacy of our Enemies, in not agreeing to juſt and reaſonable Terms of Accommodation, ſhould render it unavoidable. For this Purpoſe, I am now actually concerting the neceſſary Meaſures with my Allies, whoſe Intereſts I am determined to adhere to and ſupport. Let us be in Readineſs, in caſe the Negotiations ſhould fail of the deſired Effect, to convince our Enemies, how much they are miſtaken, if they vainly imagine that *Great Britain*, and her Allies, will ſubmit to receive the Law from any Power whatſoever; and demonſtrate to the World, that we will decline no Difficulty or Hazard for the Preſervation of the Common Liberty, and our own Independency, and eſſential Intereſts.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The Neceſſity of adequate Supplies appears from what has been already mentioned. The proper Eſtimates for the Services of the enſuing Year ſhall be laid before you; and I deſire you to grant me ſuch Supplies, as your own Security and laſting Welfare, and the preſent critical and important Situation of Affairs require. You may depend on their being applied only to the Purpoſes for which they ſhall be given; and if, by the falling out of Events, any Saving can be made, it ſhall be duly accounted for.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

If any farther Proviſions ſhall be found expedient,

† *Le Fougeux.* ‖ The name of a ſhip. § Retaken.

expedient, to render more effectual the good Laws lately made for the Security of the preſent Eſtabliſhment, extinguiſhing the Spirit of Rebellion, and for the better civilizing, improving, and reducing into Order, any Part of the United Kingdom, I depend on your known Affection to me and to your Country, ſeriouſly and early to ſet about ſo good a Work. I will only add, that there never was a Conjuncture, in which Unanimity, Firmneſs, and Diſpatch, were more neceſſary for the Safety, Honour, and true Intereſt of *Great Britain*.

The Humble ADDRESS *of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled: Preſented on the 13th Inſtant.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return your Majeſty our humble Thanks for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

The generous and publick-ſpirited Views, with which your Majeſty entered into this juſt and neceſſary War, are evident to the whole World; and your People have been the more ſtrongly animated to ſupport it, by the Part your Enemies have taken, not only to overturn the Liberties of *Europe* in general, but to diſturb your Majeſty's Government, the ſolid Foundation of our Happineſs. The Events of War are always uncertain; but at the ſame Time that we ſee, with the greateſt Concern, the Misfortunes which have happened in the *Low Countries*, we gratefully acknowledge your Majeſty's Goodneſs and Juſtice, in vindicating the Honour of this Nation, from any imputation ariſing from thence.

With unfeigned Joy we congratulate your Majeſty on the ſignal Succeſſes, with which it has pleaſed God to bleſs your Arms by Sea. No Loſs can be more ſenſibly felt by your Enemies, and no Advantage tend more to the Glory and real Benefit of your Kingdoms, whoſe Commerce and Naval Strength muſt be increaſed in Proportion, as that of *France* is diminiſhed.

We cannot approach your Royal Perſon on this Occaſion, without expreſſing our higheſt Satisfaction in thoſe Events, which have happened in *Holland*, in Favour of a Prince allied to your Majeſty by the neareſt Ties; deſcended from an Illuſtrious Houſe, in which the Defence of publick Liberty has been Hereditary, and which has produced Deliverers of this Country, as well as of that Proteſtant Republick. From this happy Alteration, we cannot but promiſe ourſelves the ſtricteſt Union of Councils between your Majeſty and the States General, and an additional Strength in purſuing ſuch Meaſures, as ſhall be moſt conducive to the Common Good of both Nations; of which we conſider the ſeaſonable Declaration lately made by the States to the Court of *France*, and the Orders given thereupon, as a ſtrong Indication.

Your Majeſty's Paternal Concern for your People appears in nothing more, than in your ſincere Deſire to bring about, in Conjunction with your Allies, an honourable Peace, on juſt and reaſonable Terms. At the ſame Time that we offer our humble Thanks to your Majeſty, for this gracious Diſpoſition to procure Eaſe and Repoſe to your Subjects, by effectuating this great Work, permit us to aſſure you, that we are convinced by paſt Experience, as well as by your Majeſty's prudent Declaration, that the only Way to procure a good Peace, is to be prepared to carry on a vigorous and effectual War. For this Reaſon, we cannot but gratefully acknowledge your Majeſty's Vigilance and Care to enter into a timely Concert with your Allies, in order to be in Readineſs for that Event.

We beg Leave, from the Bottom of our Hearts, to give your Majeſty the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of our inviolable Fidelity and Affection to your Sacred Perſon, Family, and Government; and that we will heartily and chearfully concur to enable your Majeſty to proſecute the War with Vigour, in caſe the Obſtinacy of your Enemies ſhould render it neceſſary; no Difficulty or Hazard being capable of leſſening our Zeal and Steadineſs for the Maintenance of the Honour of your Crown, the Independency and eſſential Intereſts of your Kingdoms, and for the Defence of your Allies.

We will not fail to take into our ſerious Conſideration, what further Proviſions may be expedient for better ſecuring the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, extinguiſhing the Spirit of Rebellion, and for reforming and reducing into Order ſuch Parts of the United Kingdom, where the Want of Improvement, Knowledge and due Obedience to the Laws, has remarkably furniſhed Opportunities to ſeduce the People from their Loyalty. The Stability of your Majeſty's Throne, the Glory and Tranquillity of your Reign, and the Proſperity of our Fellow Subjects, we have entirely at Heart; and our utmoſt Firmneſs, Reſolution, and Diſpatch, ſhall be exerted to attain thoſe deſirable Ends which your Majeſty has ſo wiſely and graciouſly recommended to us.

His

His MAJESTY's *most Gracious* ANSWER.

My Lords,

Nothing could give me greater Satisfaction than this dutiful and affectionate Addreſs. I heartily thank you for it; and do not doubt, but the becoming Zeal you have unanimouſly expreſſed, and your ready Concurrence in my Sentiments, will have a very good Effect, both with our Friends and Enemies; and ſtrengthen my Hands to purſue ſuch Meaſures, either of Peace or War, as ſhall be moſt conducive to the Intereſts of my Kingdoms, and the Support of my Allies.

Copy of a LETTER *wrote by Capt.* Edward Dottin, *Commander of the* Prince Frederic *Private Ship of War; dated* Oct. 13, 1747, *off* Lisbon *Bar.*

ON *Oct.* 4, we ſaw 3 Settees under the Land, a little to the Weſtward of *Lagos*, Commodore *Walker* mann'd his Barge and Yawl, and we mann'd ours likewiſe, and ſent them to ſee what Veſſels they were, and the *Princeſs Amelia* was ſent to cover the Boats; and according to our Expectation, they proved to be *Spaniards*; and after a very ſtrong Reſiſtance, our Boats took two of them, and drove the others on Shore; their Cargoes conſiſt of Raiſins, &c.

On the 5th, we weighed with the Commodore and *Tartar*, and ſtood to Sea, and left the *Princeſs Amelia* to take in Water; we lay off and on all Night, and about 2 or 3 Leagues off *Lagos*, and at 5 in the Morning on the 7th Inſt. we ſaw a Sail under our Lee Quarter, after which we bore away, and gave Chace; as did the *Duke* and *Prince George*, who were then at ſome Diſtance from us; as Day-light came on we ſaw the Commodore under the Land with the two Settees, and the *Princeſs Amelia* at an Anchor in *Lagos-Bay*.

At 8 in the Morning the Chace haul'd up her Courſes, took in all her ſmall Sails, and made Preparation for Battle; I obſerving that, made the Signal for the Commodore to Windward to bear down, which he obſerved immediately and gave Chace; the Ship to Leeward which was our Chace wore directly, and made all the Sail he could, and ſtood to the Weſtward.

We imagin'd his intent was to have got in under *Cape St. Vincent*, but ſince am convinc'd to the contrary. We continued our Chace, and found we came up with him; at 2 in the Afternoon the Chace took in all her ſmall ſails, we kept out all ours until we came within Gun-ſhot, and then perceiving her to run out her lower Tier Fore and Aft very plain, we found her to be a 74 Gun Ship; at the ſame Time they hoiſted *Spaniſh* Colours, but ſir'd not one Gun; then we ſhortened Sail and bore down to the Commodore, to aſk his Opinion; at 5 the Chace bore away to the Southward, as did the Commodore and I, none of our Fleet being then in Sight. We both kept in a Line abreaſt of him, and ſailed very peaceably till 7 in the Evening; when we being cloſe under *Cape St. Vincent*, began to engage with great Smartneſs, which was returned as ſmartly by the *Spaniard*, and the Engagement continued until half after 10, when the *Spaniard* haul'd to the N. W. and the Commodore receiving the moſt ſevere Part of the Battle, was prodigiouſly ſhatter'd in his Maſts, Hull and Rigging. I know not the Number kill'd and wounded on board the Commodore; but we had 3 wounded, one of which died in 8 Hours after.

We ſtood to the Eaſtward with the little Wind we had, to join the reſt of our Squadron, and made ourſelves perfectly ſure of the *Spaniard* in the Morning, as we were making Preparations for the ſame, after the Damage we had received from her before; we kept Sight of him all Night. At 5 in the Morning on the 8th Inſtant, the *Prince George* joined us, who had rowed all Night, by the Report of our Guns, as did the *Duke*: At 6 we ſaw the *Duke* and *Princeſs Amelia*, and at the ſame Time I went on board the *King George*, and received my Orders from the Commodore, to make all the Sail we could with the reſt of the Squadron, as I did immediately. The *Spaniard* ſeeing ſo many Ships after him bore away directly before the Wind with all the Sails he could croud. We all continued our Chace, and then ſaw a very large Ship to the Eaſtward, with all the Sail ſhe could ſet.

At half paſt 7 in the Morning we perceived the large Ship to the Eaſtward fire at one of our Settees under *Engliſh* Colours, and ſpeaking with the *King George*'s Boat, we found her to be an *Engliſh* Man of War, and could with our Glaſs ſee her 3 Tier Ports, and found her afterwards to be the *Ruſſel*, Captain *Buckley*, of 80 Guns; but as we continued our Chace we ſaw a Sail to the Northward ſtanding right athwart us, and by his Colours which he wore then, I took him for a *Maltheze* Man of War, as he fired 2 Guns under the ſaid Colours to Leeward; at the ſame Time the *Spaniard* fired 2 Gun to Leeward, and hoiſted his *Spaniſh* Colours, and ſo ſoon as the *Spaniard* had done that, the Ship that wore the *Maltheze* Colours hauled them down, and hoiſted *Engliſh*, and at Noon the ſaid Ship and us was almoſt in Gun-ſhot, and ſtill in Chace with a fine Breeze, and at half paſt

12 the

12, the *Spaniard* fired a Stern Chace at the other Veſſel, ſhe being farther a-head than we were; the *Engliſh* Man of War, as I took her to be from her 2 Tier Ports, fired one of her Bow Chace at the *Spaniard*, and at 1 in the Afternoon the Engagement began very ſmart between them both, and about 2 o'Clock we came up and engag'd him likewiſe, which was continued on all the 3 Sides until 3 o'Clock, when in the Height of the Engagement, the other *Engliſh* Ship blew up, not half a Gun-ſhot from us. We upon that immediately brought to, hoiſted out our Barge, and ſent her to ſave what People might be floating on the Wreck, as did the *Duke*, being but a little Way a-ſtern, but the other Ships about 2 Miles a-ſtern.

At 5 our Barge returned with Lieut. *O Brian* and 13 People; two of the People died ſo ſoon as they came on board, and the others were very much burnt and bruiſed; they gave us an Account, that the Ship which they were blown up in, was his Majeſty's Ship the *Dartmouth*, of 50 Guns, Capt. *James Hamilton*, laſt from the *Streights*, bound to *Lisbon*. By this Time the other Man of War came up with us, we made Sail and gave Chace with her, as did the *Duke* and *Prince George*, we ſuſpecting the *Spaniard* to be a very rich Ship from *La Vera Cruz*. We found that we overhauled the Chace very faſt, and at 1 in the Morning of *Oct.* 9, the *Ruſſel* came up abreaſt of her, and began the Engagement; we being a little a-ſtern came up at 2, and continued a continual Fire, and did to the utmoſt to demoliſh the Enemy. The Engagement laſted and was continued with the utmoſt Vigour from 1 in the morning, till a Quarter paſt 6, and then by a very lucky Shot, from the *Ruſſel*, carried away her Main-Top maſt, and the *Spaniard* never fired a Gun after, but ſtruck. The *Ruſſel*'s People behaved like brave men.

At 7 I ſpoke with the *Ruſſel*, and the Captain deſired me to go on board, as I did, and he finding the Ship that was taken had double the Number of Men with him, he commanded me to ſtay by him, and take in ſuch a Number of Priſoners as he ſhould appoint, and took from me 60 Men to be returned me as we got off the Bar at *Liſbon*. On the 10th at Noon, the *Prince George* joined us, and at 4 in the afternoon, as the Captain of our Man of War found the Priſoners mutinous, he ordered the Snow to take in as many Priſoners as ſhe could hold, which was 209 Perſons, and put 62 Priſoners on board me alſo, and ordered me to ſee the *Prince George* with the Priſoners into *Liſbon*; the People he commanded from us were taken on board his own Ship.

I left the *Duke* with the *Ruſſel*, and Prize, and ſhe is to remain with them until their Arrival at *Liſbon*, as ſhe has Priſoners aboard, and the Man of War had 40 Men from her likewiſe.

The *Spaniſh* Man of War is call'd the *Gloriſa*, mounting 74 Guns, 30 of them 24 Pounders, 28 of 18 Pound, and 16 of 9 Pound, and had on board 750 Men.

I expect the *Ruſſel* and the Prize, with the *Duke*, every Moment.

Your moſt humble Servant,

EDWARD DOTTIN.

The following Advices from the Hague *are too remarkable to be omitted.*

From the London GAZETTE, Nov. 17.

Hague, Nov. 21. *N. S.*

THE States of *Holland* publiſhed this Day their Reſolutions of the 11th and 16th inſt. relating to the Diſpoſal of Civil Employments, and to the Succeſſion to the Stadtholderſhip. By the firſt, it is reſolved, That no Employments ſhall be given for the future, to thoſe who do not exerciſe them themſelves, and that whoever accepts of a Place, ſhall be obliged to diſcharge the Functions of it. 2dly, That for the Time to come, no Place whatever ſhall be quartered upon, and that it ſhall not be lawful for any Perſon, either Regents or others, to give or receive Money, or any other Conſideration, for procuring or receiving an Employment; to prevent which, they are for the future to be put to their Oath. 3dly, That theſe Articles ſhall be obſerved as a perpetual Law, and that all Perſons intruſted with an Office, ſhall ſwear to the Performance of them, before they can begin to diſcharge the Functions of their Employments: and in order to enable the States to make the neceſſary Regulations with Regard to the Diſpoſal of them, the Burgo-Maſters and Regents of the ſeveral Towns, ſhall draw up, and deliver to their High Mightineſſes, Liſts of all the Offices and Employments in the Diſpoſal of their reſpective Colleges, from the higheſt to the loweſt, with an exact Account of the Salaries and Perquiſites belonging to them, and of all the Out-goings attach'd to them, either by Way of Quarterage or otherwiſe; and no Employments are to be excepted from theſe Regulations, but thoſe poſſeſſed by Artificers and Labourers. By the other Reſolution, relating to the Hereditary Succeſſion, it is enacted, That the Stadtholderſhip ſhall deſcend, after the Prince of *Orange*'s Death, to his lawful Male Iſſue, and their Heirs Male; and in Caſe his

Highneſs's

Highneſs's Male Children ſhould die without any Male Iſſue, the Stadtholderſhip is to devolve upon the eldeſt Daughter, and her Male Iſſue, if there ſhould be any; but in Default of Heirs Male, and in Caſe the Prince of *Orange* ſhould have no Sons, then the Stadtholderſhip goes to his Highneſs's Daughter, the Princeſs *Caroline*, and her Male-Iſſue; and if ſhe dies without any, it is to devolve upon her ſurviving Siſters, and their Heirs Male; the eldeſt Siſter, and her Iſſue, to be always preferred: The ſaid Dignity is never to be poſſeſſed by any King or Elector, nor by any Prince that does not profeſs the Proteſtant Religion, as by Law eſtabliſh'd in this Country: and in Caſe the Stadtholderſhip ſhall ever deſcend to a Prince or Princeſs under Age, they are to be educated within the Province of *Holland*; and his Settlement of the Succeſſion, on the Deſcendants of the Female Iſſue, is not to take Place, unleſs the ſaid Female Heirs marry with the eſpecial Conſent and Approbation of the States.

It is likewiſe enacted, That in Caſe the ſaid Dignity ſhould devolve on a Princeſs, ſhe ſhall enjoy it, with the Title of *Gouvernante*, and have her Seat in the States, and in all the Colleges, in the ſame Manner as the Stadtholders: And as ſhe is to be inveſted with all the Authority annexed to the Dignity of Captain and Admiral General, ſhe is to appoint, in Time of War, an able Commander, of the Proteſtant Religion, but if no Kingly or Electoral Dignity, to head the Troops in her Stead; and he is to take an Oath, to follow and obey the Inſtructions and Orders which ſhall be given him by the States. And as the Stadtholderſhip may devolve to a Minor, then the Princeſs his Mother ſhall, during his Minority, act as Guardian, with the Title of *Gouvernante*, and enjoy all the Privileges annexed to it, till the Minor is of Age; but if ſhe ſhould die, or marry again, then the States are to apply that Guardianſhip, in the Manner they ſhall think moſt advantageous for this Country. And laſtly, The Succeſſors to the Stadtholderſhip are always to have the ſame Commiſſion and Inſtructions as have been given by this Province to the preſent Stadtholder.

Hague, Nov. 24. N. S. A ſolemn Deputation of the States of *Holland*, compoſed of one Member from the Nobles, and one from every Town, and the Penſionary, waited laſt *Wedneſday* upon the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*, and the Princeſs *Caroline*, to compliment their Highneſſes upon the reſolution taken the 16th Inſtant by the States of the Province, relating to the Hereditary Succeſſion. Count *Maurice* of *Naſſau* was appointed Yeſterday by the Prince of *Orange*, to command, during this Winter, all the Troops in *Zealand*, and he is now preparing to ſet out with all poſſible Speed for that Province.

A Geometrical QUESTION, *by* H. H.

A TWO right Lines AB, BC, being given, it is required, to find two other right Lines, as X, Z, that ſhall be mean Proportionals, between them; ſo that as AB : X :: Z : BC.

The Humble ADDRESS *of the Houſe of Commons: Preſented on* Wedneſday *the* 18*th Inſt.* (*See p.* 465.)

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return your Majeſty our unfeigned Thanks for your Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

With Hearts full of the ſincereſt Joy, we congratulate your Majeſty on the great and important Succeſſes, which it has pleaſed Almighty God to beſtow on your Majeſty's Arms at Sea, and which not only redound highly to the Honour of the *Britiſh* Nation, but, by reducing the Maritime Force of *France*, manifeſtly tend to the Security of your Majeſty's Government, and the Proſperity and Trade of theſe Kingdoms.

We beg Leave to expreſs to your Majeſty the great and juſt Satisfaction we have received from the happy Settlement of the Government of the United Provinces, in which a Prince, ſo nearly allied to your Majeſty, has ſo great a Share. Nor can we doubt, but that the good Effect reſulting from that Settlement will be a thorough Union of Counſels between your Majeſty and the Republick; more eſpecially, as the vigorous Declaration, lately made by the States-General to the Court of *France*, gives us the ſtrongeſt Preſumption, that, in all Meaſures, whether of Peace or War, which ſhall be deemed for the Honour, Intereſt, and Security of theſe Kingdoms and that Republick, they will co-operate zealouſly and firmly with your Majeſty.

With the deepeſt Senſe of Gratitude we acknowledge

acknowledge your Majesty's paternal Care for the Welfare of your Subjects, in the sincere Disposition your Majesty has shewn for a general Pacification, by hearkening to the Overtures lately made for that Purpose, and endeavouring, on your Majesty's Part, to bring about a speedy, safe, and honourable Conclusion to this burthensome and expensive, tho' just and necessary War.

But if, contrary to our Wishes and Expectations, the Enemies of *Great-Britain*, by insisting on unreasonable and inadmissible Terms, make the Continuance of the War unavoidable, we beg Leave to give your Majesty our most determined Assurances that we will support your Majesty to the utmost: And, in order to convince our Enemies of this our stedfast Resolution, we will immediately grant such Supplies, as may, in conjunction with your Majesty's Allies, enable your Majesty to carry on the war with Vigour, maintain the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of *Great Britain*, and support the mutual Interest of your Majesty and your Allies.

At the same Time, permit us to assure your Majesty, that we shall be ready to contribute our Assistance towards perfecting and rendering more effectual those Provisions which have been already made for securing the interior Peace of these Kingdoms, and establishing your Majesty's Throne upon the most firm and lasting Foundations.

His MAJESTY's *most Gracious* ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

THE *early Marks of Trust and Confidence, which you repose in me by this Address, give me the greatest Satisfaction.*

You may be assured, that I have nothing more at Heart, than to put, as soon as possible, such an End to the present Troubles, as may be consistent with the Good of my People, the Security of my Allies, and the Honour and true Interests of my Kingdoms.

The following is the remarkable SPEECH *of the Great* Czar *of* Muscovy, Peter I. *to King* William III. *when he met him at* Utrecht.

Most Renowned Emperor,

IT was not the Desire of seeing the celebrated Cities of the *German Empire*, or the most potent Republick of the Universe, that made me leave my Throne in a distant Country, and my victorious Armies; but the vehement Passion alone of seeing the most brave and most generous Hero of the Age.

I have my Wish, and am sufficiently recompensed for my Travel, in being admitted into your Presence: Your kind Embraces having given me more Satisfaction than the taking of *Azoph* and triumphing over the *Tartars*; but the Conquest is yours, your martial Genius directed my Sword, and the generous Emulation of your Exploits instill'd into my Breast the first Thoughts I had of enlarging my Dominions.

I cannot express in Words the Veneration I have for your sacred Person; my unparallell'd Journey is one Proof of it.

The Season is so far advanced, and I hope the Peace too, that I shall not have the Opportunity, as *Maximilian* had, of fighting under the Banner of *England* against *France*, the common Disturber of the Liberties of *Europe*.

If the War continues, I and my Armies will readily observe your Orders; and if either in Peace or War your industrious Subjects will trade to the most Northern Parts of the World, the Ports of *Russia* shall be free for them; I will grant them greater Immunities than ever they yet had, and have them enroll'd among the most precious Records of my Empire, to be a perpetual Memorial of the Esteem I have for the worthiest of Kings.

Poetical ESSAYS.

The SHEPHERD's WEDDING.

Sung at VAUX-HALL.

1.

Amynta. *Pastora*'s come with myrtle crown'd,
To bless her fond *Amynta*'s side,
To bless her fond *Amynta*'s side;
The sun in his extensive round,
Ne'er saw so sweet, so fair a bride,
Ne'er saw so sweet, so fair a bride,

2.

Pastora. If to be true, is sweet and fair,
Pastora with *Lucinda* vies,
And sweeter she than is the air,
That fleets beneath *Arabian* skies.

3.

Amyn. The fields, the groves, each hill and vale,
Have witness'd to my faithful vow;
Long had I sigh'd my am'rous tale,
But ev'ry care's requited now.

4. *Past.*

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4.

Paſt. Without a bluſh, I here repeat,
What to the nymphs I told before;
For thee my tender heart does beat,
Poſſeſs'd of thee I aſk no more.

5.

Amyn. Thus with this Wreath I crown thy brows,
And with this kiſs my love I ſeal;
And may I, when I break my vows,
The pangs of tortur'd lovers feel.

6.

Paſt. Shou'd I, ingrateful to my ſwain,
Afflict him with domeſtick ſtrife;
May I be driven from the plain,
By ev'ry virtuous maid and wife.

ODE *for his Majeſty's* BIRTH-DAY,

Written by COLLY CIBBER, *Eſq.*

RECIT. *By Mr.* Beard.

WHEN man from paradiſe remov'd,
To ſeek a reſting place was driven,
Through all the ſouthern world he rov'd,
But to his race no reſt was given.

RECIT. *By Mr.* Mence.

At length a northern iſle was found,
Where nature nature's wants ſupply'd;
There, while with grace and virtue crown'd,
Redeem'd and bleſs'd he might reſide.

AIR. *By Mr.* Mence.

There! righteous kings, far fam'd in arms,
To guard him and command, were given;
No land, in all its pride of charms,
Had ſuch a gracious gift from heaven:
Thus *Britain* ſeems, ſince GEORGE has reign'd,
Our parents paradiſe regain'd.

RECIT. *By Mr.* Beard.

There (ſtill ſurpaſſing all
The warmer world enjoys)
No lordly tyrant's thrall,
Sweet liberty annoys.

AIR. *By Mr.* Beard.

With this are kings ſecure;
With this their people bleſs'd;
With this their glory ſure,
Shall ſtand in fame confeſs'd.
When native right, or regal power,
The fear of new encroachment brings,
Then more, to make obedience ſure,
Laws have been made to mend their kings.

RECIT. *By Mr.* Savage.

Thus prince and property,
Harmoniouſly accord;
The ſubjects liberty,
The ſov'reign's ſhield and ſword.

AIR. *By Mr.* Savage.

Like day and night,
Alternate right,
Obſerve the laws in force;
When this reſigns,
The other ſhines,
Yet each maintain their courſe.

AIR. *By Mr.* Waſe.

When foreign crowns,
The plunder'd towns
Of power ally'd invade;
To turn the ſcale,
Where *Britons* fail,
Thoſe wrongs are thrice repaid.

DUET. *By Mr.* Savage *and Mr.* Waſe.

What their numbers from barriers have pil-
fer'd on ſhore, [reſtore;
To our forts on the flood, ſhall their *Indies*
Behold how their pride to our thunder lies
low! [tow,
Their *Invincible* ſtrikes, and their *Glory's* in

CHORUS.

To GEORGE the juſt, our glorious guard,
Be joyous vows of faith preferr'd;
And in thy ſacred temple, *Fame*,
Let deathleſs deeds record his name.

The TORRENT *and the* RIVER.

From LA FONTAINE.

Cuivis poteſt accidere, quod cuiquam poteſt.

A *Traveller*, who on the road
Fled from a *gang* of *thieves* behind;
In hopes of reaching ſome abode,
Spurr'd *Sorrel* till ſhe went like wind.
Seldom one miſchief comes alone!
Scarce had he left them out of ſight,
But rumbling down its bed of ſtone,
A torrent puts him in a fright.
Down with impetuous rage it falls,
Its clamour more outrageous far,
Than once *S—ch—l* made at *Paul's*,
Or — now makes at bar.
Alas! what muſt *Pill Garlick* do?
In midſt of ſo much dangers got?
Waters oppoſe, while rogues purſue,
I ſhall be drown'd, or ſhall be ſhot.
I hear them coming at full ſpeed,
Venture I muſt;—ſo in he ſprung:
A plunge or two from danger freed,
For *Sorrel* was both *briſk* and *young*.
On came the *thieves* in full purſuit,
But find the *torrent* in their way;
What then! if yon poor rogue went thro'
To us it ne'er ſhall prove a ſtay.
So ſaid, ſo done, they plunge, they paſs,
The *traveller's* again beſet;
A *river* lies before his *face*,
Behind he hears their *horſes* feet.
Courage, quoth he,—my *mare* is good,
What need I here of danger dream?
Did I not paſs yon foaming flood,
And ſhall I fear this ſleepy ſtream.

Fearleſs at this, he quits the ſide,
Tho' fatal the adventure be;
For *ſwiftly* as the *waters* glide,
He reach'd the *Styx*, e'er they the *ſea*.

WIT *ſhould be learn'd at others coſt*,
In mind *from hence the* moral *keep*;
Diſdain thoſe enemies *who* boaſt,
But dread the ſilent *and the* deep.

A briſk Country PARSON's *Anſwer to a beautiful young Lady, who ſent him her Compliments on the Ten of Hearts.*

YOUR compliments, lady, I pray you forbear.
Old Engliſh ſervice is much more ſincere;
You ſent me ten hearts, the tithe's only mine, [nine.
So give me one heart, and burn t' other

On a LADY's *Picture.*

QUÆ dea ſublimi rapitur per inania curru?
An *Juno*, an *Pallas*, num *Venus* ipſa venit?
Si genus inſpicias, *Juno*; ſi ſcripta, *Minerva*;
Si ſpectes oculos, *mater amoris* erit.

The GOLDEN PLOT.

GUY FAUX, no doubt, deſerv'd to *hang*,
And all the *brethren* of *bixgang*;
For *helliſh* was their *black deſign*,
Senate and *king* to *undermine*;
And juſtly *providence* we *praiſe*,
Which *countermin'd* ſuch wicked ways.
But ſhall we give them *abſolution*,
Who *ſap* the *Britiſh conſtitution*?
Are they *leſs culpable*, in reaſon,
Than *Faux* and *Garnet* were of *treaſon*?
Gold works as *ſure*, tho' ſomewhat *neater*,
Than *ſulphur*, *charcoal*, and *ſalt-petre*;
It *blows up all*, throughout the land,
Which *honeſty* and *wiſdom* plann'd.
O ſave us, *providence*, at laſt,
From this more *fatal deadly bloſt*;
That *Britons* may be *fully bleſt*,
And keep *another annual feaſt*.

A ſupportable MISFORTUNE. *Imitated from* MARTIAL.

MORE ſweet *Erotion* ſeem'd, and fair,
Than blooms that ſcent the vernal air,
Than virgin *lily*'s radiant hue,
Or ſofteſt *down*, or pearly *dew*!
And breath'd ſuch fragrance, ſuch perfume,
As roſes that in *Pæſtus* bloom.
O! ſnatch'd—, for ever ſnatch'd away!
To *fate* a lovely tender prey!
Entomb'd with thee my pleaſures lie,
My mirth, my love, my raptures die!
Scarce cold within the ſacred urn,
Erotion ſleeps, whom thus I mourn,
Yet *Corvus* in a rage appears
To hear my ſighs, and ſee my tears,
And cries, 'Why this affected ſhow
'Of grief, theſe images of woe?
'What means this tearing of the hair?
'This ſolemn face of deep *deſpair*?
'Can'ſt thou one ſign of ſorrow ſee,
'One mark of real grief in me?
'Yet I've interr'd a beauteous *bride*,
'Her fortune ample—as her pride;
'Of ſober ſenſe, and anxious thought
'To magnify the wealth ſhe brought:
'Yet I ſurvive a loſs ſo great,
'And ſeem contented with my fate.
Thrice happy *Corvus*! bliſsful hour!
To loſe a *wife*, and gain a *dow'r*;
What patience *Jove* to *Corvus* gives!
He gets a thouſand pound —— Yet lives!

To FULVIA, *Singing.*

THO' *time* on the features of *Fulvia* hath fed,
And mow'd down the roſes that bloom'd in her face,
Tho' the pale in her cheeks hath ſupplanted the red,
And her beauty to wrinkles and horror gives place:
Yet *Fulvia* in ſpite of her perſon and age,
Well-ſuited to chill the moſt amorous breaſt,
While ſhe tortures our ſight, ſhe our ears can engage,
With a voice, too divine to be juſtly expreſs'd.
So *fiddles*, with vermine and time half decay'd,
Diſcolour'd, and rotten, and duſty, and foul,
If touch'd into voice, are ſurprizingly made
To emit ſuch a ſound, as may raviſh the ſoul.

An ODE *to* HOPE.

COme! lovely queen of endleſs ſmiles,
Whoſe art the woes of life beguiles!
With thee I'll rove, with thee I'll reſt,
Amidſt thy ſweet enchantments bleſt;
O! let me, with thy poppies crown'd,
Unconſcious tread this thorny ground!
Thy pleaſing dreams before me ſpread,
And ſtretch thy wings to guard my head,
Secure amidſt ſurrounding ſtrife,
Nor wak'd by all the ſtorms of life!
The brighter ſide of *wealth* and *pow'r*,
Shall bleſs the viſionary hour;
Wealth, without *care*, ſhall be poſſeſs'd,
And *pow'r*, without a *guilty breaſt*;
Pomp, free from *flatt'ry*, and from *ſcorn*,
And *love*'s ſweet *flow'r*, without the *thorn*.
While *Fortune*, with an erring hand,
Her bounty ſcatters thro' the land,
And *fools*, and *knaves*, the treaſures find
By heav'n for *fools*, and *knaves*, deſign'd,
Not unrewarded *Virtue* ſighs,
In *Hope* her laſting pleaſure lies;

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Nor while *Astrea* holds the scale,
Shall *vice*, and pond'rous *gold*, prevail,
By *Hope* external wants supply'd,
She turns the beam on *Virtue*'s side.
Here *Time* with sweeping stroke destroys
Like *grass*, *possession*'s transient joys,
Hope, like the *pine* aspiring high,
Can all the rage of time defy;
For each lopp'd branch, the vig'rous root
Ordains a double branch to shoot;
For one, a thousand stems arise,
And bloom, and bear, beyond the skies.
If *Hope* no distant blessing shows,
In vain is all the world bestows;
If future joys her smiles display,
In vain is all it takes away.
The loss of pow'r, of fame, of wealth,
Yet more, of friends, of ease, and health,
By strength of mind we learn to bear,
And live, and smile, in spight of care;
But losing *thee*, all comforts fly,
We languish, we despair, we die.
Beyond our reach, but still in sight,
Thy glitt'ring objects yield delight,
If chance *Possession* brings them near,
We lose the fading joy in *fear*:
What charm'd the *sight*, as good and fair,
When *touch'd*, we mourn as clouds and air;
Yet fond the vapour to retain,
Each parting fragment gives us pain.
Thy chearful light, with guiding ray,
Thro' life directs our doubtful way,
Invites the journey to fulfil,
Before us, and before us still!
The grave we reach, thy pointing hand
Beyond it shews the promis'd land,
The last, best effort of thy pow'r
Sustains us in the dreadful hour.
Thy charge, and all our travels, o'er,
We leave thee on the *mortal* shore,
On realms unknown we land, and share
A fate beyond thy Influence there.
Whate'er *in realms unknown* I be,
Hope! let me live on *earth* with thee.

PHILO.

A FAREWELL *to* London *on setting out for* Wales. *By a* LADY.

Written several Years ago.

MUST I, who ne'er could long sit still,
Five days confin'd against my will,
Be sweated, shak'd, compell'd to see
But just one sort of company?
In stage coach squeez'd like fig in barrel,
Twist up my hoop, spoil my apparel?
And this, O! break not yet my heart!
All this, from *London* to depart?
Which scarce with patience I could do
Tho' fix my gilded chariot drew;
Yet, to return (be dumb reproach)
I'd take a waggon for my coach.
From *Middlesex* to *middle* air,
Where coach was never seen, or chair,
O'er barren hills, to high dry'd land,
I'm banish'd, to be mop'd, and tann'd;
O'er *Penmanmaw* compell'd to ride,
And ridges scarce nine inches wide;
Thence, precipices to behold
Enough to make one's blood run cold;
In thought the prospect turns my head,
And ev'n my fancy starts with dread.
Here four long months, O! plague on plague!
I shall have nothing but *company*;
In form then let me bid adieu,
O! *London*, to your joys, and you; ——
And better still to suit my theme of woe,
More solemn be the lengthen'd lines, and slow.
But where, amidst this varied, endless scene,
Where shall my soft lamenting strains begin? ——
Farewel, ye theatres, where oft I wept
And laugh'd, and order'd places to be kept;
O! pit of *Drury-lane!* farewel to thee,
Where oft I've been incog. to *hear* and *see*;
Farewel, ye boxes too of *Lincoln's Inn*,
Where I but came to *talk*, and to be *seen*;
Farewel, *Italian* house of harmony,
Where ladies are entranc'd, or seem to be;
Where lords, who pay no debts, their gold dispense
To hear *Cuzzoni*'s warbles murder sense,
And lib'ral whores, and coxcombs, pant and whine a,
And tremble at each shake of dear *Faustina*.
Farewel! ye metamorphoses farewel!
Licens'd, with foreign joys to charm the belle;
Where saucy subjects dare their king abuse,
With biting satyr, and unwelcome news,
For all are subjects, all are fellows there,
So wills the sov'reign mighty *Heidegger*;
Where some, from conventicles stole away,
Their faces hide, their bosoms to display,
Who, but in that academy of sin,
Will hardly show an inch beneath their chin;
These midnight haunts without regret I quit,
So full of lewdness, and so bare of wit.
Farewell ye various philosophic shows,
Which nature's secrets to the fair disclose;
Where truth, beheld with well-instructed eyes,
In naked beauty strikes with sweet surprize;
Where by experiment we learn to know
On men what force mechanic pow'rs bestow;
What weights stupendous by attraction move,
Taught thence to use the mighty magnet love;
When light, refracted by the prism, supplies
Of heav'n's own bow the variegated dies;
To chuse the painted silk from thence is known,
Which best adorns the fair, the black, the brown.
But, to speak freely, I regret the most
Big sounding terms of art, which I have lost.
Had I but these to distant *Wales* convey'd,
Her mite to vanity e'en *Wales* had paid,

With

With conscious pride I might have flourish'd there,
Pleas'd, while the male and female bumkins stare.
But how shall my full heart pronounce, *farewel*
To the dear pleasures of the park and mall?
Yet since I must depart, must bid adieu,
My mind at least shall ev'ry bliss renew;
O! melting softness of the bird-cage walk!
By zephyrs fann'd and fam'd for am'rous talk!
My praises next those silent waters claim
With honour known by *Rosamonda*'s name,
On whose green banks unnumber'd vows are made,
Unnumber'd maids by faithless vows betray'd;
E'en sparks themselves sometimes have been deceiv'd,
For ev'ry fair is not to be believ'd:
Else in this lake had not so oft been found
The breathless corps of desp'rate lover drown'd.
But from such objects let me turn my view,
Ye gay frequenters of the mall to you,
By ev'ry art adorn'd, with ev'ry grace,
To scatter darts, and flames around the place;
But lost, bewilder'd in the various throng,
How shall I fix my view, or guide my song!
Here swiftly move coupees, in spruce undress,
Here queues, with all the dancing school's excess;
Here country squires look big in scarlet dress,
And as they pass, let off a smutty jest.
The lawyer more reserv'd, at least in show,
But full as loud, submissive congees low,
And loth to treat a lady like a wench,
What others speak in *English*, speaks in *French*.
But see, the garter'd knights from court appear,
Nor glitter lesser beaus, when these are near.
How great, ye gods! a conquest over these!
What more a woman's vanity could please?
Yet, if a ribbon'd lover I might chuse,
Not of the greens, that lover, nor the blues.
The greens are chiefly of the northern race,
And wear their meagre country in their face;
The blues, too much employ'd in statesmen's arts,
Are grown regardless of the ladies hearts;
But *Robin*'s boys, in red, are always gay,
And moving things so prettily can say ——
'Tis not in woman to resist, address
By these, tho' walls of ice surround her breast.
When e'er I yield up all my maiden charms,
Let such a knight enclose me in his arms!
Where strays my fancy —— without leave of me? ——
Shou'd virgins think such things? —— but thoughts are free ——
However, temptation from this hour to shun,
To caves and mountains I'll like hermits run,
And to be free from your remarks and you,
Ye prudes, tho' loth, I'll bid the park adieu.

An ODE *on the Birth-day of his excellent Majesty* GEORGE II. *By the special command of his Excellency* WILLIAM *Earl of* Harrington, *Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of* Ireland, *performed at the Castle of* Dublin, *Oct.* 30, 1747, *and afterwards at the* Musick Hall.

By Rev. LEWIS BURROUGHS, A.M.T.C.D.

Set to Music by Mr. Matthew Dubourg, *composer and Master of the Music attending his Majesty's State in* Ireland.

——*fatorum arcana movebo.* VIRG.

RECITATIVE.

WHILE *Britain* hears the trump of fame
Thro' ev'ry clime resound her monarch's name;
Religion, empire, liberty and laws
Proclaim the great asserter of their cause.
AIR.] Fond to swell the public voice,
Proud with nations to rejoice;
Warbling to the vocal strings,
Lo, the muse delighted sings!
Sings her Sov'reign good and great,
Sings the guardian of the state;
Chanting loud, in ev'ry strain,
All the glories of his reign. *Da Capo.*
REC. But see, that name immortal to adorn,
What future crouds shall yearly tributs pay!
Hear mighty prince, what numbers yet unborn
Shall bless the dawn of this auspicious day.
AIR.] Fir'd with the thought, the muse transported flies
Thro' the bright scenes of ages yet to rise!
In ev'ry region charm'd to find
Her King enroll'd
With chiefs of old,
The great deliv'rers of mankind:
Patriots, against tyrannic rage
For freedom fearless to engage;
Heroes, to heav'n by god-like deeds ally'd,
Who nobly conquer'd, or who nobly dy'd.
D. C.
AIR.] Thro' foreign climes
In after-times
While future *Britons* roam,
And dwell on objects with delight,
Which, in a distant land, excite

Some

Some sweet remembrance of their native [home;
What pleasing surprize
In their bosoms shall rise!
What transports inspire 'em!
What raptures shall fire 'em!
To find (where once its terror spread)
Great GEORGE's name renown'd in story!
And meet, on ev'ry soil they tread,
Some monument of *Britain*'s glory!

REC.] There, on the canvas, by some curious hand
In all the force of light and shade
With all the strength that colours can command,
Shall mighty BRUNSWIC's battles be display'd,
Scenes, where the painter shall with wonder pause
And tremble at the dangers which he draws!

AIR.] The pleas'd spectator from afar,
Thro' all the dreadful forms of war,
With ravish'd eyes His monarch spies!
Thro' ev'ry field of death pursues,
In ev'ry scene of horor views!

REC.] Here, half distinguish'd thro' the smoak,
At *Oudenard*'s immortal plain!
There, by his dreadless *Britons* broke,
Pursuing routed *Gallia* o'er the *Mayne*!

AIR.] See! round the victor, far and wide,
Dismay, Confusion, Terror spread!
Almighty Justice at his side,
And Conquest hov'ring o'er his head!
Fame flies before,
Out-wings the wind!
While giant-Slaughter, smear'd with gore,
Terrific stalks behind! *Da Capo.*

REC. To milder scenes the *Briton* turns his eyes,
The peaceful synods of the grave and wise;
On *Albion*'s king where diff'rent nations wait
Anxious, 'till he resolves on *Europe*'s fate.

AIR.] There HARRINGTON, *Hibernia*'s pride,
All graceful at his sov'reign's side
Shall stand, distinguish'd o'er the train;
Great HARRINGTON, in arms renown'd,
With ever blooming lawrels crown'd,
And shining in the spoils of *Spain*!

REC.] See! (where (impress'd by GEORGE's seal)
He holds the kind decree,
The rebel's sentence to repeal,
And set the guilty free,
A charge to STANHOPE well assign'd
By him, who knows his noble mind,
By him, who bids the traytor live,
Like Heav'n, delighted to forgive!

AIR.] Gentle mercy, nurs'd on high,
Fairest Cherub of the sky,
Here her meetest mansion finds,
In the truly-royal breast;
Pleas'd to dwell in princely minds,
Worthiest of so bright a guest;
Prone to pity, fond to save,
Ever gen'rous are they brave!

DUET.] May *Britain*'s monarch ever shine
With such distinguish'd rays;
Sacred to virtue so divine
For ever be the muse's lays;
The muse!—— by whose cœlestial aid,
The hero's deeds recorded lie
In colours that can never fade,
In numbers, that shall never die.
Da Capo.

In Glirem mortuum.

EXanimem veneres Glirem lugete decoræ;
Delicias dominæ, deliciasque proci.
Rodere jam pomum, gremio jam ludere, doctum;
Jam facili nymphæ lædere dente genas.
Fortè etiam mensâ expatians peccavit;—— berilis
Vox crepat, at mites abstinet illa manus.
Menstrua sæpe oculos pressit redivivaque membra
Mors prius; at premit, heu! nunc sine fine quies.
Mœsta dolet Glirem virgo, totasque per ædes
Ejulat, et tundit pectora pulcra manu.
'Me miseram!' ingeminat, molles laceratque capillos;
Amissa insomni gaudia nocte vocans.
Cum flenti exilis lecto super assidet umbra,
Et graciles puerulo fundit ab ore sonos.
'Parce, puella, genas lacrimis turpare venustas,
'Neu Glirem, immodico læsa dolore, neca.
'Scilicet ut vivum somnus priùs altus habebat,
'Nunc quoque defunctum nil nisi somnus habet.
'Sive hîc esuriam, dabit escam molle papaver;
'Seu sitiam, Lethes abluet unda sitim.
'Elysii hîc sternent depicta cubilia flores;
'Et prope cum rauco murmure curret aqua.
'Hic ope destituor nullâ, tu absiste dolore;
'Nevè feræ posthac pectora tangat amor.
Vel catula, aut felis, rugosave simia cordi
'Virgini erunt vetulæ; tu tibi sume virum.
'Nascitur hinc soboles, hinc plurima matris imago;
'Hinc proprium mulier discit amare genus.
'Jupiter at duro revocat me infernus ad umbras
'Imperio;—æternùm, chara Corinna! vale.'
J. C. S.

The DORMOUSE.

A Translation of the foregoing.

COME, trace, ye graces that on *Cloe* wait,
Your charge, her Dormouse, thro' the maze of fate.

The

The happy captive, proud of *Cloe*'s chains,
Joy of the fair, carefs'd by rival swains,
Late wont to taste, in boundless luxury bleft,
The pepin's juice, and spott on *Cloe*'s breast,
To bite her damask cheek, in wanton play,
Or 'midst the banquet o'er the board to stray,
Chid by her voice for half-offending wiles,
Tapt by her hand, in anger check'd with smiles,
So oft by Death arrested, tho' in jest,
Now wakes no more from everlasting rest.
In ev'ry room the virgin vents her grief;
From sighs and tears in vain she seeks relief;
Smites on her breast, and frantic with despair,
Rends the loose ringlets of her flowing hair;
Lost joys invoking in the sleepless night,
Lo! at her bed appears a slender spright;
Complaining thus her darling's pigmy shade
In feeble sounds addresf'd the weeping maid.

'O cease those beauteous cheeks with tears to stain,
'Nor kill your Dormouse with your grief again;
'In life, long slumbers bleft me, soft and deep,
'In death, still bleft with sweet repose, I sleep;
'By poppies now my hunger is supply'd,
'My thirst, by *Lethe*'s safe oblivious tide;
'Elysian flow'rs a downy bed supply,
'Rills purl to lull me, and soft breezes sigh;
'Thy cordial friendship to the dead is vain,
'Thy grief for me, thy love for brutes restrain;
'Let wither'd maids still cats and lap dogs hug,
'Or here anticipate their fate * with Pug.
'While yet thy bloom prolongs unrival'd charms,
'Take man with nobler passion to thy arms;
'So shall thy species flourish in thy race,
'And filial belles reflect their mother's face.
'But *Pluto*'s stern commands my flight compel,
'I go, dear maid! eternally farewel.'

Mr. URBAN,

The following characters are contained in the 20th page of a poem, which I conjecture was written about ten years ago, but who was its author, or what was its title I cannot say, this fragment coming into my hands with an ounce of tobacco, but thinking the lines worthy of a better fate, I have sent them to be preserved in your Magazine. Yours, &c.

THere born to make his sovereign's care the less,
Whom widows smile to meet, and orphans bless;
From innocence in tears who wipes the gloom,
And holds the scale, *Fair Justice*, in thy room,
See *H-rdw-k* near the royal couch attend,
Britain's lov'd guardian father, judge and friend;
Whose candid sentence, and unblemish'd heart,
From Envy's self extracts the venom'd dart:
In secret forc'd to own the pious flame,
And breathe a sigh, because she cannot blame!
His virtues by each other so surpass'd,
The first seems fairest——till you know the last.
One more, if Satire please, one more be nam'd,
Learn'd, without noise—and without titles, fam'd;
Who likes the virtue, yet disdains the show,
And seldom lost a friend, or made a foe!
Content to want himself repose and rest,
That *Brunswic* might be fear'd, and *England* bleft;
Ah blush not, *Orf-rd*, to be humbly great,
Tho' on no woolpack, on as fair a seat;
Which *Britain* for her son has * twice prepar'd,
To pay his virtue, and his toil reward:
Nor blush, this grateful offering to approve,
This gift—this something between pride and love.

* *Of leading Apes.*

Occasioned by a reflection lately published on the new born Daughter of Mr. MACKENZIE, *late Earl of* CROMERTIE.

ILL flows the verse that brands an infant's name,
And loads a babe, yet innocent, with shame;
Heir to misfortune, let its fate suffice,
Nor for the father's crimes the child despise;
The gen'rous heart laments the guiltless moan,
The future sighs, for follies not its own;
Ev'n there perhaps we err——succeeding days
May see this child our warmest wishes raise,
Retrieve the honours that her father lost,
And match some *Briton*, *Britain*'s future boast,
Who fir'd, celestial LIBERTY! by thee,
From hell-born faction shall his country free.

C. B.

VERSES *under the Print of a Shepherd and Shepherdess walking, the ingenious* AUTHOR *unknown.*

WHO wou'd not here the pilgrim's state approve?
Pleasure their seal, and their devotion love.
To climes of bliss, to sweet *Cythera*'s shade,
The youth invites the dear consenting maid.

* *Since this was written, twice more may be added.*

No

No danger can that happy ſwain betide,
Who travels with an angel to his guide.

INSCRIPTION *to the Memory of Capt.* GRENVILLE, *on a Pedeſtal in Lord* Cobham's *Garden.*

Sororis ſuæ Filio
THOMÆ GRENVILLE
Qui navis præfectus regiæ
Ducente claſſem *Britannicam Georgio Anſon*,
Dum contra *Gallos* fortiſſime pugnaret,
Dilaceratæ navis ingenti fragmine
Femore graviter percuſſo,
Perire, dixit moribundus, omnino ſatius eſſe
Quam inertiæ reum in judicio ſiſti;
Columnam hanc roſtratam
Laudans & mœrens poſuit
COBHAM.
Inſigne virtutis, ebeu! rariſſimæ
Exemplum habes,
Ex quo diſces
Quid virum præfectura militari ornatum
Deceat.
M.DCC.XLVII.

To SUPERSTITION, *An* ODE.

HENCE to ſome Convent's gloomy Iſles,
Where chearful Daylight never ſmiles,
Tyrant, from *Albion* haſte, to ſlaviſh *Rome*;
There by dim Tapers' livid Light,
At the ſtill ſolemn Hours of Night,
In penſive muſings walk o'er many a ſounding Tomb.

Thy clanking Chains, thy crimſon Steel,
Thy venom'd Darts, and barbarous Wheel,
Malignant Fiend, bear from this Iſle away,
Nor dare in Error's Fetters bind
One active, freeborn, *Britiſh* Mind,
That ſtrongly ſtrives to ſpring indignant from thy Sway.

Thou bad'ſt grim *Moloch*'s fawning Prieſt
Snatch ſcreaming Infants from the Breaſt,
Regardleſs of the frantick Mother's Woes;
Thou led'ſt the ruthleſs Sons of *Spain*
To wond'ring *India*'s golden Plain,
From Deluges of Blood where tenfold Harveſts roſe.

But lo! how ſwiftly art thou fled,
When REASON lifts his radiant Head;
When his reſounding, awful Voice they hear,
Blind Ignorance, thy doating Sire,
Thy Daughter, trembling Fear, retire;
And all thy ghaſtly Train of Terrors diſappear.

So by the *Magi* hail'd from far,
When *Phœbus* mounts his early Car,
The ſhrieking Ghoſts to their dark Charnels flock;
The full-gorg'd Wolves retreat, no more
The prowling Lioneſſes roar,
But haſten with their Prey to ſome deep-cavern'd Rock.

The three Firſt Stanza's of the 24th Canto of DANTE's Inferna *made into a* SONG, *In Imitation of the Earl of* Surry's *Stile.*

I.

WHEN in the opening of the youthful Year,
Sol in *Aquarius* bathes his gliſtering Ray;
In early Morn the Fields all white appear,
With hoary Froſt is cover'd every Spray:
And every Herb and every Graſs is ſtent,
All in the chill Impriſonment ypent.

II.

The mean-clad Swain, forth iſſuing from his Cot,
Looks ſadly all around the whitening Waſte;
And grieves that his poor Sheep, by Heaven forgot,
Can find no Food, no tender Green to taſte:
He beats his Breaſt as one diſtract, or mad;
And home returns, with penſive Look and ſad.

III.

There ſilent grieves. Then once again looks out,
And ſees the Groves and Meads quite alter'd are.
The Sun has caſt his melting Rays about,
And every Green appears more freſh and fair.
Then Hope returns, and Joy unknits his Brows,
And forth he leads his Flock the tender Graſs to browze.

IV.

Thus when my Fair One views me with Diſdain,
My heart is ſunk within me, ſad and dead;
My Spirits yield, and all my Soul's in Pain;
I ſit and ſigh, and hang my drooping Head:
But if ſhe ſmile, my Sadneſs melts away,
Each gloomy Thought clears up, and I'm all blithe and gay.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

ON *Tuesday*, *Oct.* 27, the High Court of Justiciary met again at *Edinburgh* for the Trial of Provoſt *Stuart*. The Jury after 4 Days and 4 Nights ſpent in hearing the Evidence on both Sides, unanimouſly found their Verdict, *Not Guilty*, and delivered it in Court on *Monday* the 2d Inſtant. At the Opening of this ſecond Trial, the Provoſt inſiſted on a Reimburſement of the great Expence he had been put too during the firſt; which, for Want of Precedent, was rejected. (See p. 255. 301.)

According to a Liſt ſent from on board the *Devonſhire*, 112 of the *Engliſh* were killed in the late Action at Sea, and 479 wounded, beſides thoſe on board the *Yarmouth* and *Tilbury*, of which there is no Account. (See P. 437.)

The Father of the brave Admiral *Hawke* lived at *Saltaſh* in *Cornwall*, and was a Barriſter of *Lincoln's-Inn*, where the Admiral was born. His Mother (whoſe preſent Name is *Sharpe*, and Siſter to the late Col. *Bladen*, Commiſſioner of Trade) is a Native of the County of *York*. Mr. *Hawke* was made Captain of the *Flamborough* at *Jamaica*, by Sir *Chaloner Ogle*; his Commiſſion bears Date, *March* 20, 1733. He commanded the *Berwick* in the *Mediterranean*, under *Matthews* and *Leſtock*. And when the Affair of thoſe two ill-match'd *Admirals* was before the Houſe of Commons, all the Witneſſes concurred in the gallant Behaviour of Capt. *Hawke*, who was made a Rear-Admiral at the laſt Promotion. (See p. 294.)

The Act to prevent vexatious Suits and Arreſts expiring about this Time, and not having been continued by the laſt Parliament, occaſioned a mighty Harveſt for the Pettifoggers and Bailiffs; Multitudes being ſent to Spunging-Houſes and Priſons for Trifles: One in particular was arreſted for 7 Farthings; and many more muſt have gone to Goal, had it not been prevented by charitable Collections.

MONDAY, *Nov.* 2.

Mr. *Schomberg*, Lieut. on board the *Suffolk* Man of War, came Expreſs from *Portſmouth* to the Lords of the Admiralty, with the agreeable News of the ſafe Arrival of that Ship, and the ſix following at *Spithead* from the *Leeward Iſlands*, viz. the *Bedford*, *Jubber*, and the *Vernon*, *Manley*, from *Barbadoes*; the *Peggy* and *Jenny*, *Long*, and the *Litchfield*, *Maitland*, from *Antigua*; the *Rowland*, *Kiddel*, from *St. Kitt's*, and the *Queen of Hungary*, *Maynard*, from *Nevis*. (See p. 435.)

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

His Majeſty's Ship the *Centurion*, Capt. *Peter Denis*, Commander, arrived at *Spithead*, with the *Walpole*, *Pelham*, and *Auguſta*, *Eaſt-India* Ships, and Trade from *Lisbon*. On the 19th *ult.* he fell in with 7 Sail of the ſcattered *French Weſt-India* Fleet, in Lat. 41. 00. N. 120 Leagues W. of *Liſbon*, and took 3 of them. On the 20th he ſaw 8 more of the ſaid Fleet, and took 4. On the 30th he retook the *Allen* of *Penſilvania*, laden with Tobacco for *London*, which had been taken by the *Grand-Biche* Privateer, and was carrying into *Morlaix*. The Names of the *French* Ships taken are, *le Hercule* of 240 Tons, *le Royal Philip* of 260, *St. Annetta* of 230, *le St. Dominique* of 250, *le Margaritta* of 200, *le Charon* of 160, and *la Mutine* of 130 Tons. A *French* Frigate, called the *Caſtor*, belonging to the ſame Squadron, was taken by Capt. *Daniel* of the *Hampſhire*; and two more Ships of the ſame Fleet, by the *Norfolk* and *Princeſs Caroline*.

The Squadron which ſail'd for the *Eaſt-Indies*, under the Command of Rear-Admiral *Boſcawen*, conſiſts of the

	Guns	
Namure, of	74	Rear-Ad. *Boſcawen*. Capt. *Marſhall*.
Vigilante,	64	*Liſle*.
Deptford,	60	*Leche*.
Pembroke,	60	*Tincker*.
Ruby,	50	*Knight*.
Cheſter,	50	*Spry*.
Deal-Caſtle,	20	*Lloyd*.
Swallow Sloop,	14	*Rannier*.
Apollo Hoſpital Ship,		*Wilſon*.
A Bomb	12	*Preſton*.

And a Bomb Tender.

The Ships already in *India*, under Rear Admiral *Griffin*, are, the *Princeſs Mary*, *Medway*, *Exeter*, and *York* of 60 Guns each; the *Wincheſter*, *Harwich*, *Eltham*, and *Preſton*, of 50 Guns each; the *Medway's Prize*, and *Pearl*, each of 40 Guns; and the *Lively*, of 20 Guns.

Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships in the Weſt Indies, *under Commodore* Legge.

Captain	Guns	Ludlow Caſtle	40
Dreadnought	60	Centaur	20
Sunderland	60	Porcupine	16
Dragon	60	Richmond	16
Goſport	40	Saxon	12
Sutherland	40	And Comet Bomb.	
Mary Gally	40		

Under

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Under commodore Dent.

Cornwall Guns	80	Milford	40
Lenox	70	Enterprize	40
Elizabeth	60	Biddeford	20
Plymouth	60	Rye	20
Worcester	60	Merlin Sloop	16

Squadron under commodore Moſtyn.

Hampton-Court	70	Bellona	30
P. Frederick	70	Grand Turk	20
Saliſbury	50	Inverneſs	20
Faulkland	50	Fly Sloop	20
Portland's prize	50		

Beſides theſe there are admiral *Chambers*'s ſquadron at *Plymouth*, and ſeveral at *Portſmouth*.

His majeſty's ſhips in commiſſion are 2 of 100 guns, 4 of 90, 10 of 80, 21 of 70, 28 of 60, 32 of 50, and 97 of 40, in all 194, beſides above 30 ſloops, frigates, &c.

Immediate Supplies being promiſed, it will not be diſpleaſing to hint the progreſs.

MONEY *voted already.*

For forty thouſand ſeamen	2,080,000
Towards the navy debt	1,000,000
For the ordinary of the navy	208,827
For *Greenwich Hoſpital*	10,000
For *Goſport Hoſpital*	10,000
For tranſport ſervice 1747	91,496
For victualling land forces 1747	43,937
Intereſt of one million lent on the ſalt duties 1745	35,000
Deficiency of additional ſtamp duties	7,118
—— of the duty on licenſes to retail ſpirituous liquors	16,362
—— of the additional duty on wines	29,765
—— of the duty on ſweets	13,660
—— of the duty on glaſs and ſpirituous liquors	34,177
Ordnance office expence, land ſervice not provided for	159,565
For ordnance for land ſervice 1748	342,064
Ways and Means in part.	
The malt bill, &c. brought in	750,000
Loan by ſubſcription	6,000,000

TUESDAY 10.

His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons attending, his Majeſty's Pleaſure was ſignified to them by the Lord Chancellor, that they ſhould return to their Houſe, and chuſe a Speaker. They did ſo; and unanimouſly choſe the Rt. Hon. *Arthur Onſlow*, Eſq; who had been Speaker to the three preceding Parliaments, in all, 20 Years.

THURSDAY, 12.

At a Meeting of the Governors of the Sons of the Clergy, at the *Chapter-Houſe* in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, his Grace Dr. *Herring*, the new Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was unanimouſly elected Preſident, in the Room of the late Archbiſhop.

The King went to the Houſe of Peers, *November*, 1747. when the Houſe of Commons preſented their Speaker to his Majeſty, for his Approbation; after which his Majeſty opened the Seſſion of Parliament with a moſt gracious Speech. (Which ſee, p. 465.)

FRIDAY 13.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, and General *Ligonier*, arrived at St. *James*'s from *Holland*. 'Tis ſaid he has deſired the officers of the army to leave off ruffles, and ſets the example himſelf.

The Houſe of Peers preſented their humble Addreſs to his Majeſty, in Anſwer to his Speech from the Throne. (See the Addreſs, p. 466.)

SATURDAY 14.

The Subſcription for raiſing the Supply to the Government, being Six Millions of Annuities at 4 *per Cent.* to which will be annexed a Lottery for 600,000 *l.* on the like Intereſt, to conſiſt of 60,000 Tickets at 10 *l.* each, was opened at the Treaſury, and at Sir *John Barnard*'s in *Birchin-Lane*; and there was very ſoon a much larger Sum raiſed than required; ſo that, it is ſaid, ſome who ſubſcribed large Sums muſt be curtailed, that each Subſcriber may ſhare in the Advantage of this Loan. Every Perſon ſubſcribing 1000 *l.* Stock, to have 10 Tickets given him as an Encouragement.

MONDAY, 16.

Four of the 7 Malefactors condemned the two laſt Seſſions at the *Old Baily*, (ſee p. 435.) were executed at *Tyburn*; viz. *Hoſea Youell*, the *Jew*, for the Robbery and Murder of Capt. *Johns*, (ſee p. 389.) *Purſyour* and *Fuller*, condemned on the Smuggling Act, and *George Lancaſter* for forging a Sailor's Aſſignment. *Wells* for Sheep-ſtealing is to be tranſported for 14 Years; and *Swannick* and *Bailey*, for a Street-Robbery, were reſpited. *Youell* was hung in Chains.

TUESDAY, 17.

This Night, about Nine o'Clock, as the two Under Turnkeys went into the Apartment to view the Irons of the four noted Smugglers in *Maidſtone* Goal, they knocked down one, and ſecured the other; then they went to the Goaler's Apartment and knock'd him down; at the ſame Time, after a Signal given by an Huzza, there entered four Men armed with Cutlaſſes and Piſtols, who brought the Smugglers out, and having Horſes in waiting, rode off huzzaing through many Villages towards *Canterbury*.

To any one accomplice in this crime, and alſo in another, committed the 8th Inſtant, by violently reſcuing one *James Holt* a ſmuggler from the cuſtody of a riding officer of the cuſtoms, who ſhall diſcover any one or more of the reſt (except *Wm Denny Eſq* of *Benacre*, concerned in reſcuing *Holt*) his majeſty offers his moſt gracious pardon, and the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms offer 100*l.* for each criminal on conviction.

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WEDNESDAY, 18.

The Commons presented their humble Address to the King. (See the Address, p. 469.)

As a farmer of *Rainton*, in the county of *York*, was digging a hole to preserve potatoes in from the frost; about two yards in the ground, he found the back-bone of a large fish, petrify'd, also a bunch of leaves, both very hard; and among other things, a wisp of straw, each straw turned to a very hard stone, much like the Stones in the neighbouring grounds. The straws are join'd together, but not very close, by a kind of sand, which crumbles between the fingers. The whole mass is very near as heavy as its bulk of lead would be.

THURSDAY, 19.

The Princess of *Wales*'s Birth-Day was celebrated, when her Royal Highness entered into the 29th Year of her Age.

SUNDAY, 22.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 21. Capt. *Knowler*, of his Majesty's Ship the *Bridgewater*, being on a Cruize the 3d Instant, in Lat. 49: 28 North, *Cape-Clear* bearing N. E. 1 half E. about 60 Leagues, fell in with a *French* Privateer, called the *Jason*, of *Bayonne*, which he took, after an Engagement of two Hours, and carried into *Kinsale*; she is a new Ship, and built to carry 20 Guns, but came out with no more than 16 Eight Pounders; and, when she began to engage, had 207 Men on board. They were within Musket-shot of each other during the whole Engagement, and some Time board and board. The Captain of the Privateer, with 24 Men, were kill'd, and 35 wounded; and on board the *Bridgewater*, two Men were killed; and 8 wounded, one of whom is since dead.

The Court went into Mourning for the late Dutchess Dowager of *Brunswick Blackenburgh Wolfenbuttle*.

MONDAY, 23.

The Drawing of the State-Lottery began at *Guild-Hall*.

A Bill was ordered into Parliament to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arrests.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 23. Capt. *Shirley*, of his Majesty's Ship the *Dover*, being on a Cruize in the *Soundings*, the 16th Instant, at Four o'Clock in the Morning, saw a Sail under his Lee Bow, to which he gave Chase, and about Nine came up with her, when she ply'd the *Dover* with her Stern Chase, as the *Dover* did her with her Bow Chase: At Twelve o'Clock the *Dover* brought down her Main-top and Fore-top-mast, upon which she struck: She is called the *Jean Frederick* of St. *Malo*'s, mounts twenty-two Guns, and carried two hundred Men, is a new Ship, and this her first Cruize; had been out but five Days, and taken nothing. She is brought into *Falmouth*.

TUESDAY, 24.

This Night a Fire broke out at a Chymist's near King *Edward's Stairs* in *Wapping*, which consumed and damaged several Houses.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, *Nov.* 24.

Very early this Morning arrived the *Tyger* and *Tygress* Privateers from a Cruise, and have brought in the *Conquiror* Privateer of St. *Sebastian*'s of 20 Guns, nine Pounders, and 230 Men. The *Tyger* took her after three Hours Engagement, in which between thirty and forty *Spaniards* were killed, and only one Man killed and one wounded of the *English*. This Privateer had been five Days out of *St. Sebastian*'s, and the Day before she met with the *Tyger*, took the *Sally*, *Mesnard*, from *London* to *Philadelphia*, very richly laden with Sale Goods, which the Privateer sent for St. *Sebastian*'s. The *Sally* sailed from *Torbay* with Admiral *Boscawen*, but parted from him 16 Leagues to the Westward of the *Lizard* in a Gale of Wind.

The Merchants and Insurers of this City began a Subscription soon after, for a handsome Piece of Plate to be presented to Capt. *Sisk* of the *Tyger*, in Reward for his good Services in taking two *French* Privateers, one of 26 Guns 300 Men, and the *Conqueror* of 20 Guns and 230 Men.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

Was paid by the receiver general of the customs, 500 *l.* to the corporal and two dragoons that apprehended *John Cook*, the smuggler lately executed.

Capt. *Moor*, who brought the news of the late victory, was an hour in the king's presence, who express'd great satisfaction at his narrative of the affair, and sent an order to the treasury for 500 *l.* clear of all fees, to be paid him for bringing the good news.

THURSDAY, 26.

Three priests, seized in a *Holland* Sloop, with commissions from the pretender about them, and two brought from *Yorkshire*, are in custody, under a file of musketeers.

MONDAY, 30.

Adm. *Boscawen*, who sailed the 1st from *Portsmouth*, was met on the 17th, 20 leagues S. W. of *Scilly*.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 2. THomas Brackenbury of *Spilsey*, marry'd to Miss *Offley* of *Scrawsley*, *Lincolnshire*, with 20,000 *l.*

3. *Wm. Browning* of *Surry*, Esq; to Miss *Shipton* of *Watford*, *Herefordshire*.

4. Mr.

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4. Mr. *Hammond*, Steward to the Earl of *Aylesbury*, —— to the Heireſs of the late Dr. *Carter*, prebendary of *Windſor*,

6. *Stephen Miller* of *Hertfordſhire*, Eſq; ——to Miſs *Emilia Berkley* of *Shitlington*, *Bedfordſhire*.

9. At the Quakers meeting, Mr. *Stamper Bland*, banker of *Lombard-ſtreet*, —— to Miſs *Sally Morgan* of *Stratford*, 6000 *l.*

Morris Morgan of *Carnarvonſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Edwyn* of *Duffryn*, *Denbighſhire*, with 13,000 *l.*

13. *John Hadley* of *Highgate*, Eſq; —— to Miſs *Sage Watſon* of *Canon-ſtreet*.

15. *Wm. Roberts*, Eſq; lately arrived from the *Eaſt-Indies*, ——— to the only Daughter of *Joſhua Sommers* of *Somerſetſhire*, Eſq;

Wm. Dowdeſwell, Eſq; member for *Tewkſbury*, —— to a ſiſter of Sir *William Codrington*, Bart.

17. ——— *Meredith* of *Henbury*, *Cheſhire*, Eſq; —— to Miſs *Cheatham* of *Mellor*, *Derbyſhire*, with 15,000 *l.*

18. Rev. Mr. *Joſeph Trapp*, —— to the daughter of the Rev. Mr. *Abbot*, lecturer of St. *Andrew*, *Holborn*, 5000 *l.*

Wellbore Ellis, Eſq; —— to the only daughter of Sir *Wm. Stanhope*, Kt. of the Bath.

26. Capt. *Camp* of the Streights trade, ——to Mrs. *Charlton* of *Stratford*, with 12,000 *l.*

Rev. Mr. *Clark*, —— to Miſs *Blenlowe*, of *Hayes* in *Middleſex*.—*Charles Betteſworth*, of *Luton* in *Bedfordſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Sally Temple*.— Mr. *Richard Leeds*, a wealthy Coal Merchant in the *Borough*, to Miſs *Margaret Crump*, of *Peckham*.—Capt. *Gregory* a Commander in the Royal Navy, to Miſs *Cecilia Wyndham*, an Heireſs of 20,000 *l.* Fortune.—*Henry Burton*, Eſq; of *Malden* in *Eſſex*, to Miſs *Jane Hutchenſon*, of *Cheſhunt* in *Hertfordſhire*.—*John Leeds*, Eſq; to Mrs. *Iſabella Pearſon* of *Mile-End*. —*Charles Cockburn*, Eſq; Capt. in Lord *Henry Beauclerk's* Reg. to Miſs *Holford* of *Brent-ford-Butts*.—*Hugh Stanley*, of *Manſfield* in *Nottinghamſhire*, Eſq; to Miſs *Booth*, Niece to the Earl of *Warrington*.—*Nicholas Rowe*, Eſq; of *Eaton*, to Miſs *Shewell*, of *Biſhopſgate-Street*.—Mr. *Francis Say*, an eminent Upholſterer on *Ludgate-Hill*, to Miſs *Mary Delafield*, Daughter of Mr. *Eraſmus Delafield*, an eminent Upholſterer in *Fleet-Street*.—Dr. *Richard Martin*, a Prebendary of *Hertford*, to Miſs *Hambleton*, of *Oxford*. Sir *Philip Herbert Packington*, Bart. to Miſs *Louiſa Sutton*.— *James Andrews*, Eſq; a young Gentleman lately arrived from the *Weſt-Indies*, to Miſs *Alice Harman*, of *Edmonton*.

DEATHS.

——*Hynd*, Eſq; governor of Fort *St. David* in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Sept. 4. Dy'd at *Boſton* in *New England*, *Wm. Bowdine*, Eſq; worth one million of their currency; he left 2 ſons, and 3 daughters, to the former 150,000 *l.* each; to the other 100,000 *l.* each, and 20,000 *l.* to charitable uſes.

Oct. 30. Rev. Mr. *Brookſhank*, firſt rector of the new pariſh of *St. Matthew*, *Bethnal Green*.

31. *John Morris*, Eſq; at his ſeat at *Kilvach Vergoed*, *Glamorganſhire*.

Nov. 1. The dutcheſs dowager of *Brunſwick Blankenbourg Wolfembuttle*, aged 69.

3. Mr. *Rob. Fyſher*, Fellow of *Oriel* college, *Oxford*, and principal keeper of the *Bodleian* library.

5. Col. *Rambouillet* of the firſt Regiment of Guards.

6. Lady *Henrietta Lumley Saunderſon*, 3d daughter to the Earl of *Scarborough*, aged 16.

7. Lady *Betty Lowther* at *Chelſea*.

Rev. Dr. *Wm. Biſſet*, elder brother of the collegiate church at St. *Katherine*, and rector of *Whiſton* in *Northamptonſhire*.

Mrs. *Ball* in *Lamb-Alley*, *Biſhopſgate-Street*, who (at her own Deſire) was opened by Dr. *Middleton*, and a child found in her (tho' not in the womb) where it had lain for 16 years, during which ſhe had 4 children born alive.

8. *Michael Stockdon*, Eſq; at *Wanſtead*, *Eſſex*.

9. *Morris Stevenſon*, Eſq; aged 78, formerly of the royal navy.

Lieut. Gen. *Williamſon*, deputy governor of the Tower of *London*, and governor of *Graveſend* and *Tilbury*.

10. *Peter Lebeup*, Eſq; joint ſollicitor of the Treaſury with Mr. *Sharpe*.

11. Mr. *Manning*, an ingenious ſtatuary near *Hyde Park Corner*.

Bowyear Adderley of *Hams* near *Coleſhill*, *Warwickſhire*, Eſq; the ſame day dy'd Mrs. *Jeſſon*, his ſiſter.

Capt. *Coates*, commander of the *Taviſtock Eaſt Indiaman*, at *Limerick*.

13. Relict of Sir *John Williams*, formerly Lord Mayor of *London*.

Mr. *Percival Lewis*, jun. of *Putney*.

Geo. Lowden, Eſq; at *Newington*, formerly a *Spaniſh* merchant.

Humphry Worley Bircb, Eſq; formerly counſellor of the *King's Bench*; and was buried in *Weſtminſter Abbey*, where he uſed to be a ſpectator at all funerals of note.

Francis Fawkes, Eſq; of *Farnley* near *Leeds*, formerly member for *Knaresborough*, aged 75.

14. Rt. Hon. *Margaret* Lady *Nairn*, widow of Lord *Nairn*, brother to the Duke of *Athol*.

16. *John Peele*, Eſq; collector of the cuſtoms at *Yarmouth*.

18. *Cw-*

18. *Cornelius Waterson* of *Thorp*, *Nottinghamshire*, Esq; aged 98, and justice of peace for that county 60 years. He order'd by his will 5*l.* for a funeral sermon, and chose the text, *Thou fool, that which thou sowest is not quickned except it die.* 1 Cor. xv. 36.

Edw. Wardel, Esq; formerly an eminent Merchant, at his lodgings near *Hyde-Park-Corner*.

19. *Thomas Westby* of *Yorkshire*, Esq;

Dennis Cooke of *Highnham* near *Gloucester*, Esq; justice of peace for that county.

22. Lady of Hon. *Horatio Townshend*, Esq;

23. Rev. Dr. *Joseph Trapp*, in the 66th year of his age, rector of *Harlington*, *Middlesex*, and minister of the united parishes of *Christchurch*, *Newgate-street*, and St. *Laurence*, *Foster-lane*, formerly fellow of *Wadham* college, and professor of poetry in the university of *Oxford*, a person well known by his theological, critical and poetical writings.

Dr. *Samuel Green*, Prebendary of *Worcester* Cathedral.—*William Tindall*, Esq; at his fine Seat at *Walham-Green*.—*James Hertlebury*, Esq; near *Bletchingly* in *Surrey*, possess'd of a large Estate in *Suffex*.—Rev. Dr. *Broderick*, Rector of *Ifip* in *Oxfordshire*.—*Charles Calfon*, Esq; a Batchelor, aged 86, possess'd of a large Estate in *Hampshire*: He has left 1000 *l.* for the Relief of poor Debtors in the several Goals in the Kingdom, for their Support this Winter.—Rev. Mr. *Allen*, senior Fellow of *Sidaty-Suffex* College, *Cambridge*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS *omitted in our last.*

MR. *Archer*, —— by the Prince of *Wales* to the rectory of St *Clifton Moor*, *Cornwall*, 300 *l. per Ann.*

James Leslie, D. D. —— rector of *Sedgfield*, *Durham*, 1000 *l. per Ann.*

Dr. *John Watson*, ——rector of *Elbing*, *Kent*, 500 *l. per Ann.*

Mr. *Francis Matson*, —— vicar of *Wilkirby*, *Yorkshire*.

——Mr. *Rayner*, rector of St. *Mary Magdalen*, *Old Fish-street*, —— Ld Mayor's Chaplain.

Dr. *James Anson*, presented to the Living of *Wareham* in *Wiltshire*—Mr. *Charles Mills*, to the Rectory of *Curry* in *Somersetshire*.—*Clement Harborough*, M. A. to the Living of *Chesterlock* in *Staffordshire*.— Mr. *Arthur Conningsby*, to the Vicarage of *East Bradley* in *Derbyshire*.—Mr. *Sherlock Willis*, made a Prebendary in the Cathedral Church of *Salisbury*.——Mr. *Price Arthur Rawlinson*, presented to the Living of *Shepperton* in *Essex*.—Dr. *Collier*, of *Doctors-Commons*, made Commissary of *Huntington*.—Dr. *Simpson*, made Chancellor of the Diocese of *London*, Mr. *Thomas Baldwin*, to the Vicarage of *Steeple-Bumpsted* in *Essex*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS *for* November.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

DR. *Zachary Pearce*, Dean of *Winchester*, and rector of St. *Martin's* in the Fields, elected Bishop of *Bangor*, in the room of

Right Rev. Dr. *Hutton*, translated to the Archbishoprick of *York*.

Rob. Eden, archdeacon of *Winchester*, appointed Prebendary of *Worcester*, in room of Dr. *Green*, deceas'd.

From other Papers.

Geo. Allen,—vicar of *Willington*, *Derbyshire*.

Sam. Saunders, fellow of *Jesus* college, *Oxford*, —— rector of *All Saints*, *Bristol*, 300 *l. per Ann.*

Hugh Alder, fellow of *Trinity* college, *Oxford*,—of *Adlington St. Gregory*, *Derbyshire*.

Wm. Smith, — of *Foots Cray*, *Kent*.

Jn. Lyttelton—of *Eaton Bridge*, *Hampshire*.

Mr. *Backhouse*, fellow of *Trinity* college, *Cambridge*,—— rector of *Tenham*, *Lincolnshire*, 150 *l. per Ann.*

Dr. *Stukeley*, rector of *All Saints*, *Stamford*, —— of St. *George*, *Queen-square*.

Mr. *Andrews*—of *Whilton*, *Northamptonsh.*

Thomas Potter, L. L. D. appointed by the dean and chapter of *Canterbury* (exercising archiepiscopal jurisdiction in the vacancy of the see) master of the faculties, and

Mr. *Abraham Butler*,—proctor in the consistory court, and the archdeaconry court.

Dr. *Thomas Herring*, Archbishop of *York*, translated to the Archiepiscopal See of *Canterbury*, in the Room of the late Archbishop *Potter*.—Mr. *James Creed*, to the Rectory of *Amerton* in *Herefordshire*,—Mr. *Henry Delafont*, to the Rectory of *Harnborough* in *Hants*.—Dr. *Hulse*, to the Rectory of St. *Michael's Arlington* in *Kent*.—Mr. *Philip Arbuthnot*, presented to the Rectory of *Spalding* in *Kent*.

PROMOTIONS *omitted in our last.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, *Oct.* 10. THE king has been pleased to make the following promotions in his army, *viz.*

Lieut. Generals. *George Read*, *Archibald Hamilton*, *John* Earl of *Rothes*, *Richard Onslow*, *Hen. Pulteney*, *Cha. Howard*, *Philip Bragg*, *John Huske*, *Cha. Frampton*, *Alex. Irwin*, *Richb. St. George*, *John Campbell*, *Wm. Blakeney*, *Humphry Bland*, *James Oglethorpe*, *John* Lord *Delawar*, *Charles* Duke of *Marlborough*, *John* Earl of *Crawford*, *Geo. Churchill*, *Henry Sheldon*, *John Johnson*, *Edw. Wolfe*, *John Wynyard*.

Majors

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Majors General. *Tho. Bligh*, Sir *William Gooch*, Bt. *Cha. Armand Powlett*, *Tho. Fowkes*, *Geo. Ld.* Vifc. *Torrington*, *James Fleming*, *John Price*, *John Mordaunt*, *James Cholmondely*, *Henry de Drangues*.

——*John Laforey*, Eſq; to be firſt major to 1ſt Reg. of foot guards, And

Alex. Dury, Eſq; to be ſecond.

From other Papers.

Rich. Field, Eſq; to be Major to Lieut. Gen. *Philip Bragg*'s regiment of foot.

Earl of *Granville*, appointed ambaſſador extraordinary to the King of *Pruſſia*.

E. of *Middleſex*, —— maſter of the horſe to the Pr. of *Wales*.

Lieut. Gen. *Churchill*, —— Brig. on the eſtabliſhment for *North Britain* under Lieut. Gen. *Bland*, —— commander of the new fort at *Inverneſs*, and the troops in the neighbourhood.

Major *John Tovey*, —— Lieut. Col.

Tho. Walter Young, Eſq; —— major, And

And. Crow, Eſq; —— Capt. in *Naizon*'s dragoons.

Capt. *Elliott*, —— commander of his majeſty's ſhip *Newark*, 80 guns, newly launch'd.

Capt. *Liſle*, late of the *Severn*, —— of the *Vigilant*, 74 guns.

Capt. *Dodd*. —— of the *Blandford*.

Capt. *Hill*, —— of the *Soleil*, 44 guns.

Capt. *Marſhal*, —— of the *Lys*.

Capt. *Saunders*, —of the *Apollo*, 20 guns.

Capt. *Edw. Mayne*,—of the *Fly* ſloop, 16.

Cha. Hulſe, Eſq;—comptroller of the cuſtoms in the Iſle of *Wight*, in room of Mr. *Saunders*, dec.

Dr. *Simpſon*, —— by the Bp. of *London*, chancellor of that dioceſe.

Rev. Dr. *Purnell*, warden of New College, choſen Vice chancellor of *Oxford*.

Dr. *Collier* of *Doctors Commons*,—commiſſary of *Huntingdon*, in room of Dr. *Andrews*, dec.

Rev. Mr. *Butler*, admitted fellow of *Oriel* college, *Oxford*.

Meſſ. *Langford*, *Jones*, and *Edwards*,—fellows of *Jeſus* college, *Oxford*.

Meſſ. *Ruſt* and *Beard*, ſtudents of the *Middle Temple*, the Rev. Mr. *Spragg*, and Mr. *Newburgh*, elected fellows of *Trinity* college, *Camb*.

Mr. *Tho. Strickland* —— clerk to the poſtmaſter Gen. in room of

John Jeſſe, Eſq; —— accomptant general of the general poſt office, in room of

Edmund Barham, Eſq; —— agent of the packet boats at *Dover*.

Mr. *Holliday*,—maſter of the grammar free ſchool at *Haughton Park*, *Nottinghamſhire*.

Slingsby Bethel, Eſq;—treaſurer of the ſociety for the propagation of the goſpel, in room of *Tho. Tryon*, Eſq; dec.

—*Mann*, Eſq; made Collector of the Cuſtoms for *Hull*, *Scarborough* and *Burlington*.

PROMOTIONS *for November.*

LOrd Viſ. *Duppiin*, member for *Cambridge*, appointed chairman of privileges and elections.

December 1. Ld. *Delawar*,—Gov. of *Tilbury* fort.

Rich. Vaughan, Eſq;—vice-admiral of the counties of *Caermarthen* and *Cardigan*.

Capt. *Hoare*,—— Capt. of the *Lark*, in room of Capt. *Cruikſhanks*, ſuſpended by Admiral *Knowles*.

Rear admiral *Hawke* created a Kt. of the Bath.

Rob. Nugent of *Goſfield Hall*, *Eſſex* Eſq; and member for St. *Mawes*, —comptroller of the P. of *Wales*'s houſhold, in room of

Viſc. *Donerayle*,—Lord of the bedchamber, in room of the Earl of *Darnley*; dec.

Wm. Stanhope, Eſq; —receiver general of the window tax for *Knt*, in room of—*Wilkinſon*, Eſq; dec.

Mr. *Wright*, attorney,—one of the ſollicitors of the Treaſury.

James Laroche of *Eton*, *Bucks*, Eſq;—receiver general of that county, in room of Mr. *Martin*, dec.

Rev. *Humphry Owen*, fellow of *Jeſus* college, *Oxford*, choſen principal keeper of the *Bodleian* library.

BILL *of Mortality from* Sept. 22. *to* Oct. 27.

Chriſtened	Males 775	Females 734	1509
Buried	Males 1270	Females 1437	2707
Died under 2 Years old			931
Between 2 and 5			220
5 and 10			93
10 and 20			94
20 and 30			234
30 and 40			282
40 and 50			321
50 and 60			209
60 and 70			150
70 and 80			110
80 and 90			55
90 and 100			8
			2707
Buried Within the Walls			232
Without the Walls			616
In *Mid.* and *Surry*			1246
City & Sub. *Weſt.*			613
			2707
Weekly *Sept.* 29.			608
Oct. 6.			509
13.			542
20.			509
27.			539
			2707

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 8d.

Wheat 24s. to 26s. *p.* Quar.

FOREIGN

SOON after the Reduction of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, M. *Lowendhal* made a Detachment from his Army for reducing the three *Dutch* Forts upon the *Sheld*, called *Lillo*, *Frederick Henry* and *Croftshouse*. As it was difficult to attack *Lillo*, before the Reduction of Fort *Frederic Henry*, they laid close Siege to this laſt, ſo that the Garison was obliged to ſurrender Priſoners of War on the 8th Inſt. N. S. and as they had opened their Trenches before *Lillo* on the 6th they carried them on with ſuch Diſpatch, after the Reduction of *Frederick Henry*, that Major General *Thierry* the *Dutch* Governor was obliged to ſurrender himſelf and Garison Priſoners of War, on the 12th, ſoon after which the Garison of *Fort Croix* or *Croſtshouſe* was obliged to do the ſame.

On the 29th *ult.* M. *Saxe* began to break up his Camp, the *French* King's Houſhold having marched from thence that Day; the *French* and *Swiſs* Guards, the next; Part of the heavy Baggage with the Cannon, the firſt Inſt, and the whole Army the next Day; the Marſhal himſelf forming the Rear-Guard with his *Ulans*. They were attended as uſual by the *Auſtrian Huſſars*, in their Rear, who pick'd up ſome Soldiers that were loitering too far behind their Army, among whom was the Chevalier *de Mezieres*, a *French* Major General, taken at *St. Tron*, at which Place M. *Saxe* himſelf was very near being ſurpriſed and taken by them. The *French* continued in their new Camp behind the *Dyle*, till the 27th Inſt. when their whole Army both under *Lowendhal* and *Saxe* began to ſeparate, in order to march into their Winter Quarters aſſigned them, which are in *Dutch Flanders*, the Forts on the *Scheld*, *Bergen-op-Zoom*, *Antwerp*, *Liers*, *Mechlin*, and *Bruſſels*. A large Body of Troops will be in the Town, Caſtle, and County of *Namur*; about 6000 Men are detached towards *Bouillon*, to preſerve that Dutchy. The *Iriſh* Brigade will be at *Oſtend*, and along the Sea Coaſt. Several Battalions will be put into *Nieuport*, *Furnes*, *Graveline*, *St. Omars*, *Dunkirk*, and *Calais*, the reſt will be at *Louwain*, on the *Moſelle*, *Pais Meſſine*, *Alſace*, and *Britany*.

As ſoon as the *French* Army decamped from *Tongres*, the Allied Army began likewiſe to think of decamping from behind *Maeſtricht*, and on the 14th Inſt. N. S. they began to march towards *Breda*, and from thence into their Winter Quarters, in *Zealand*, *Williamſtadt*, *Steenbergen*, *Breda*, *Heuſden*, *Gertruydenberg*, and *Boiſleduc*; but the *Imperial* and *Hanoverian* Troops ſtill continued encamped, their Winter Quarters not being as yet, it ſeems, fully ſettled. While the Army was at *Breda*, the Prince of *Orange* made a Tour thither from the *Hague*, and after having conferred with Marſhal *Bathiani*, and reviewed the Army, he returned again to the *Hague*. And as his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland* has left the Army, we may ſuppoſe, that nothing will be attempted this Seaſon on the Side of the Allies.

Tho' we had great Expectations from *Italy*, yet nothing very conſiderable has happened on that Side; but by the laſt Letters from *Paris*, dated the 27th Inſt. we are told, that M. *Belliſle* marched in three Columns on the 17th to attempt revictualing the Caſtle of *Ventimiglia*, which has been beſieged or rather blockaded ever ſince our laſt by Baron *Leutrum*, at the Head of an Army of *Piedmonteſe* and *Auſtrians*; and that the Duke of *Richlieu* had about the ſame Time marched from *Genoa*, at the Head of 12,000 Men, either to lay Siege to *Savona*, or to make a Diverſion for favouring M. *Belliſle*'s Expedition.

Since our laſt, the *Genoeſe* made an Inroad into *Placentia*, and the *Imperial* Fiefs on that Side; and beſides deſtroying the Country, they have brought off a great Booty, and raiſed large Contributions, moſt of which were paid in ready Money, and for thoſe that could not be ſo paid, they have brought off Hoſtages. About the ſame Time they ſent a Detachment of *French* and *Spaniſh* Troops, under M. *de Choiſeuil*, a *French* Colonel, by Sea to *Corſica*, who together with M. *Mari*, the *Genoeſe* Commiſſary there, attacked and defeated the Rebels under M. *Rivarola*, drove them out of *Baſtia*, with the Loſs of 800 Men, and obliged their Leader with the reſt to take Shelter in the Caſtle of *St. Fiorenza*, which was immediately beſieged and taken. *Rivarola* himſelf being made Priſoner, and moſt of thoſe with him cut in pieces; ſo that the *French* are not the only People that neglect Rebellions raiſed in their Favour. Add to theſe good Tidings, that on the 16th Inſt. in the Evening, the *Genoeſe* had the Pleaſure to ſee the Duke *de Richlieu* arrive in a *French* Felucca from *Monaco*, who aſſured them that the Courts of *France* and *Spain*, are reſolved to augment their Body of Troops there to 20,000 Men before next Spring.

M. *Chiquet*, the *French* Miniſter at the *Hague*, has lately preſented two Memorials to their High Mightineſſes, one exhorting them to Peace, that is, to a Neutrality, and threatening them, if they do not comply; and another complaining of a *French* Ship's being taken by their Admiral *Schryver*, demanding Reſtitution, and making ſome other very extraordinary Demands. The *Spaniſh* Miniſter, the Marquis *del Puerto*, has likewiſe preſented a Memorial, complaining of a Project formed by the *Dutch* at *Batavia*, to carry on an illicit Trade in the *South Seas*.

FOREIGN

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BOTH Armies in *Flanders* being gone into Winter Quarters, and M. *Lowendhal* having gone to *Paris*, and M. *Saxe* preparing to follow him thither very ſoon, in order to aſſiſt at a General Council for concerting the Operations of the next Campaign, nothing material has lately happened in that Country; but in *Italy*, we have had an Account ſince our laſt of Marſhal *Belliſle*'s having ſo far proceeded in his expedition as to effectuate the Relief of the caſtle of *Ventimiglia*; for after he had forced all the Out-Poſts poſſeſſed by the *Auſtrians* and *Piedmonteze*, General *Leutrum* found it neceſſary to retire with his army from *Campo Roſſo* to *Bordighera*, leaving a ſmall Body of Troops in the Town of *Ventimiglia* to cover his Retreat, which, after defending themſelves for ſome Time, were at laſt obliged to ſurrender Priſoners of War, ſo that the *French* are again in Poſſeſſion of the Town of *Ventimiglia*, and have furniſhed the Caſtle with every Thing it ſtood in need of. After this ſucceſsful Expedition, the Armies on both Sides began to retire into Winter Quarters, and Marſhal *Belliſle* was ſoon to ſet out for *Paris* to aſſiſt at the Council abovementioned.

On the other Hand, the Duke *de Richlieu* has failed in an Attack he made on *Campo Freddo*, having been repulſed, and at laſt obliged to return to *Genoa*, after having loſt above 500 Men in the Expedition. And the Succeſs of the *Genoeſe* in *Corſica*, mentioned in our laſt, has ſince been contradicted; for their Troops were, it ſeems, obliged to return to *Baſtia* on Account of the advanced Seaſon, without attempting to attack or beſiege *St. Fiorenza*; ſo that the Male contents under Col. *Rivarol* are ſtill in Poſſeſſion of ſome Part of that Iſland.

A Congreſs has been agreed to by all the Parties engaged in the War, for endeavouring to reſtore Peace to *Europe*, which is to meet at *Aix-la-Chapelle* about the End of next Month, and Paſſports for the reſpective Miniſters have been mutually exchanged; but no one preliminary Article, not ſo much as a Suſpenſion of Arms, even during the Congreſs, has as yet been ſettled.

The Tranquillity of the Province of *Holland* has of late been very much diſturbed by Mobs and tumultuous Aſſemblies among the People, on Account of the Poſts and Offices in their reſpective Cities, many of which are very lucrative, and have, as People, ſay, been of late beſtowed by the Magiſtrates on their own Relations and favourite Servants, without any Regard to their Capacity; which is highly probable, as the Magiſtrates of moſt of the Cities of *Holland* are not choſen by the People, but by a ſelect Number of Families in each City. Theſe Poſts and Offices, the People ſay, ought to be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, and the Price applied to the publick Service; and at *Rotterdam* they forced their Magiſtrates to publiſh a Placart for this Purpoſe; but it was ſoon after declared void by the Stadtholder, and the People enjoined to be quiet till ſome proper Regulations ſhould be made by him and the States General; which has ſince been ſettled, and imports, That for the future no Poſt or Employment ſhall be diſpoſed of to any but thoſe, who ſhall be capable and do exerciſe it themſelves: That no Penſion upon ſuch Employments ſhall be granted or promiſed to any other Perſon; and that thoſe who ſhall be put into ſuch Employments, ſhall previouſly take an Oath for the due Execution of the ſame. With this the People ſeem to be in ſome Degree pleaſed; and as the Stadtholder's ſhip is now made Hereditary in the Family of the Prince of *Orange*, the internal Tranquility of the Country ſeems to be, for the preſent at leaſt, reſtored.

The Subſidy Treaty between *France* and *Sweden* has been lately renewed, and great Remittances made by the Way of *Hamburgh* to *Stockholm* towards the firſt Payment. A new Treaty of Commerce between thoſe two Crowns is likewiſe in Agitation, and it is thought will very ſoon be concluded.

According to Advices from *Petersburgh*, the Copy of the Treaty concluded with the Court of *London*, concerning the Auxiliaries, runs in the following Terms; "That his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*, and her Imperial Majeſty of all the *Ruſſias*, by Means of the Treaty of defenſive Alliance, concluded in 1742, and happily ſtill ſubſiſting, have reciprocally promiſed each other to employ their Care and Efforts, principally, that the Tranquility of *Europe* might be preſerved; yet his Majeſty of *Great-Britain*, and her Imperial Majeſty of all the *Ruſſias*, to give each other freſh Marks of their Friendſhip, and ſincere Deſire to proceed always unanimouſly for the Surety of their common Allies, to guard themſelves againſt uncertain Incidents, that may happen this Year, and be in a State of Precaution, have given full Power to *John* Earl of *Hyndford*, *Alexis* Count *Beſtuchheff Rumin*, &c. and *Michael* Count *Woronzow*, which Miniſters, after ſeveral Days Conferences, agreed upon the following Articles:

I. Her Imperial Majeſty of all the *Ruſſias* without regard to any Hope that may be entertained concerning the Conferences of Pacification, between the Powers at War, engages

engages herſelf, in order to ſecond the Views of his *Britannick* Majeſty to keep in Readineſs, during the Courſe of this War, upon the Frontiers of *Livonia*, next to *Lithuania*, a Body of 50,000 Foot, and moreover 40 or 50 Gallies, properly equipped and manned, upon the ſaid Coaſt, ſo that they may act upon the firſt Requiſition made by his *Britannick* Majeſty, in ſuch Places as Neceſſity may require, in order to aſſiſt his Majeſty's Allies: Provided, however, that the ſaid Corps ſhall not begin to march, till after the Terms and Conditions are agreed on, upon which they ſhall be ſent.

II. His *Britannick* Majeſty agrees on his Part, in order to furniſh the Expence which the Maintenance of the Troops and Gallies ſhall cauſe to the Empreſs of all the *Ruſſias*, to pay her, at once, for this Year, 100,000*l. Sterling*, as ſoon as the Ratification of this Convention ſhall be exchanged.

III. In caſe his *Britannick* Majeſty ſhall pleaſe to retain the ſaid Corps during the next Year, under the Conditions ſettled by the preſent Convention, his Majeſty engages to give timely Notice of it; that is to ſay, in the Month of *November* in the current Year, in order that if his *Britannick* Majeſty has no farther Occaſion to keep the ſaid Corps in that Country, it may be ſeparated and altered as ſhall be thought convenient in the interior Part of the Empire.

IV. The Ratification of this Convention ſhall be exchanged at *Peterſburgh*, in the Term of two Months, or ſooner, if poſſible. In Witneſs whereof, we, the ſaid Miniſters, have made two exact Copies of this Convention, containing the preceding Articles; and by our full Power, we have ſigned, and affixed to them our Seals.

Done at St. Peterſburgh, June 12, 1747.

Sign'd HYNDFORD.
C. R. BESTUCHEFF.
WORONZOW.

The *Monthly Chronologer* for IRELAND.

NOV. 4.

THE Anniverſary of King *William*'s Birth, the glorious Deliverer of theſe Kingdoms, was gratefully obſerved; the Lord Lieutenant, attended by the Nobility and Gentry, went, in uſual State, around his Statue on *College-Green*.

(10) The Annual Divinity Præmiums, given to the Univerſity of *Dublin* by the late Dr. *Forſter*, Biſhop of *Raphoe*, were adjudged by Dr. *Lawſon*, Divinity Profeſſor, to Mr. *Chaigneau* and Mr. *Pratt*, A. B.

The Houſe of Commons have granted 500*l.* for the Improvement of the Collieries, lately diſcovered in the County of *Meath*; and 2000*l.* for the Encouragement of the Manufacture of fine *Dundalk* Linens.

MARRIAGES, &c.

(14) Mr. *Edward Croker*, Chemiſt to the Univerſity, to the Daughter of the late *Thomas Kingſbury*, Eſq; M. D.—(21) Rev. *John Palliſer*, to Miſs *Holmes*, Niece to Alderman *Thomas Howe*, a large Fortune.—(26) *John Gore*, Eſq; of Council to the Revenue, and M. of P. for *Jamestown*, to *Frances*, elder Daughter to the Right Hon. *Richard*, Lord Viſcount *Powerſcourt*.—(29) Mr. *Samuel Somers* to Miſs *Sarah Dawſon* of *Euſtace-ſtreet*, Quakers.—(30) Lady Viſcounteſs *Moleſworth* delivered of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

Mr. *Veſey Shaw*, Surgeon to the Train of Artillery.—(8) *John Leck* of *Ardee*, Eſq;—*Thomas Prince* of *Kilcommell* in *Tipperary*, Eſq; ſucceeded by his Brother *William*, Surgeon to Major-General *Degrongues*'s Regiment of Dragoons.—(12) Mr. *Peter Laundre* of *Stephen's-Green*, æt. 80, well known for his great Skill in rearing Fruit-Trees and Ever-Greens; he hath left his Gardens to his Nephew Mr. *John Laundre*, who continues the Buſineſs.—(14) Captain *Caulfield* of Colonel *Folliott*'s Regiment of Foot.—(17) *William Dowdall*, Eſq; ſome Time Collector of *Yaughall*, in the 73d Year of his Age—(18) The Wife of *Thomas Broughton* of *Dublin*, Eſq;—The Widow of *Maurice Roche* of *Dundrough* in the County of *Cork*, Eſq;—(30) *Thomas Chriſtmas*, Eſq; Repreſentative of the City of *Waterford* in Parliament, a Gentleman of a happy Character.

PROMOTIONS.

(2) *John Nicholls*, Eſq; Surgeon-General, made Surgeon to the Train of Artillery.—(2) Alderman *William Lecky* choſen Mayor, and *Thomas Lecky* and *William Kennedy*, Eſqrs. Sheriffs of the City and County of *Londonderry*.—(9) Right Hon. *Robert* Lord Baron *Newport*, Lord High Chancellor, elected Preſident of the Phyſico-Hiſtorical Society.—Sir *Ralph Gore*, Baronet, choſen to ſupply his Brother's Place in Parliament for the County of *Donegal*.

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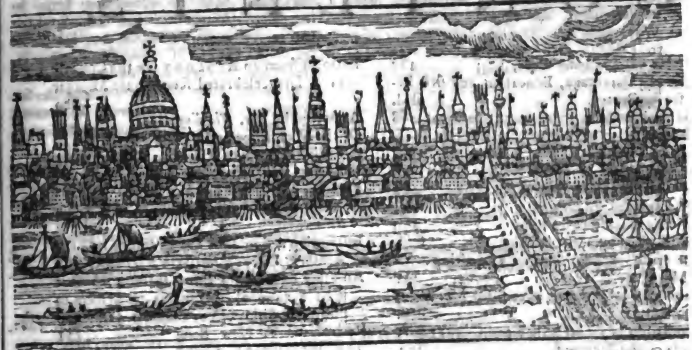
The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer*.

For DECEMBER, 1747.

To be Continued. (Price a *Britiſh* Six-Pence each Month.)

I. A new Life of *Alexander Pope*, Eſq;

II. An Apology for the Conduct of a late celebrated Second-rate Miniſter, from the Year 1729, at which Time he commenced Courtier, till within a few Weeks of his Death; *written by himſelf.*

III. Anſwered by Mr. *Fielding.*

IV. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, *&c.* continued: Containing the Concluſion of the Argument in favour of the Bill for aboliſhing the *Scotch* Heretable Juriſdictions; with the Subſtance of the Bill.

V. Two Letters in relation to the Trial of Capt. *Fox.*

VI. How to improve the *Scotch* Highlands.

VII. Two Addreſſes from *Barbadoes.*

VIII. Of the Microſcope, and its Uſe.

IX. Farther Maxims and Reflections of the Duke DE ROCHEFOUCAULT.

X. Mandate of the new *Shah* of *Perſia*, containing an Account of the late wonderful Revolution in the *Perſian* Empire.

XI. A lively Picture of Diſtreſs, and a worthy Example of Generoſity in relieving it.

XII. Account of the Gallant Actions o Captain *Siex.*

XIII. An Eſſay on the important Queſtio whether it be a national Advantage to *Bri tain* to inſure the Ships of her Enemies.

XIV. Character of the late Lord Preſident the Seſſions in *Scotland.*

XV. Inſcription for the Entrance into th Armory, *&c.* in *Barbadoes.*

XVI. Receipts for the diſtemper'd Cattle.

XVII. POETRY: The fond Huſband, Song; a new Song; on the wonderful Variety of Flowers at this Time of the Year to the Lady who celebrates Cliff-Hill.

XVIII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER Serjeant *Smith* executed; *Macdonald* co demned; Seſſions at the *Old Bailey*; Exec tions at *Tyburn*, &c. &c. &c.

XIX. Promotions, Marriages and Births, Death

XX. Monthly and Yearly Bills of Mortality

XXI. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

DUBLIN: Printed for EDWARD and JOHN EXSHAW, at the *Bible* on *Cork-Hill.* Of whom may be had compleat Sets from *May*, 1741.

And are ſold at Mrs. *Urſula Maſon*'s in *Maryborough*; and by Mr. *A. Bury* in *Drogheda* Mrs. *E. Exſhaw* in *Galway*; Mr. *J. Cumin* in *Clonmell*; Mr. *James Scott* in *Kilkenny* Mr. *Roe* in *Mountmellick*; Mr. *Louis* in *Derry*; Mrs. *Pilkington* Mr. *Sullivan* and Mr. *Cronin* in *Cork*; Mr. *Hay*, Mr. *Magee* and Mr. *Joy* in *Belfaſt*; Mr. *Stevenſon* in *Newry* Mr. *Dickie* in *Armagh*; Mr. *Farrier* and Mr. *Walſh* in *Limerick*; and Mr. *Ramſay* *Waterford*; Mr. *Robert Turner*, Merchant, in *Caſhel*; Mr. *Tho. Cuff* in *Roſcommon.*

Google

CONTENTS.

Life of *Alexander Pope*, Esq; 487
His Parentage, Education, and first Essay in Poetry. ibid.
His merit recommends him to the Great 488
His translation of *Statius*, his Pastorals, Messiah, Windsor Foreſt, Rape of the Lock, and Temple of Fame. ibid.
—— Eſſay on Criticiſm. 489
Why oppoſed by *Dennis*. ibid.
Dennis's Character of him. 490
His ill uſage by Mr. *Addiſon* ibid.
The cauſe of Mr. *Addiſon*'s breaking with Mr. *Pope* 491
Duke of *Buckingham*'s eſteem for Mr. *Pope*, and praiſe of him ibid.
Tranſlation of *Homer*'s Iliad and Odyſſey ibid.
Cauſe of the *Dunciad* 492
A Deſcription of Science and Wit ibid.
Of a pedantic Schoolmaſter ibid.
Of *petits Maîtres*, and Tutors 493
Of Indolence ibid.
Of his Eſſay on Man ibid.
His univerſal Prayer 494
His Will, Death and Character 495
The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued 496—500
Concluſion of the Argument in favour of the Bill for aboliſhing the heretable Juriſdictions in *Scotland* 496
Power of the Privy Council in *Scotland* before the Union ibid. A
What are not the Reaſons for aboliſhing the heretable Juriſdictions 497 C
What are the Reaſons of being for it 498 E
State of *Scotland* before the Union of the two Crowns ibid.
Title and Preamble of the Bill. ibid. G
Subſtance of the ſeveral Clauſes 499
Character of the Hon. *Duncan Forbes*, Eſq; Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion in *Scotland* 500
Farther Maxims and Reflections of the Duke *de Rochefoucault* 502
Letter in relation to the Trial of Captain *Fox* ibid.
Another Letter concerning the Trial of Capt. *Fox* 503
Propoſal for improving the *Highlands* of *Scotland*, by encouraging Trade and Manufactures there, particularly the Fiſhing Trade; and the Advantages that will accrue from thence to the Nation 504
How we may beat the *Dutch* out of the Herring Fiſhery 506
The Conduct of Sir *Thomas Robinſon* vindicated, in two Addreſſes from *Barbadoes*, 507, 508
Extracts from an APOLOGY for the Conduct of a late celebrated ſecond-rate Miniſter 509
Anſwered by Mr. *Fielding* 513
Of the Microſcope and its Uſe 514
A lively Picture of Diſtreſs, and a worthy Example of Generoſity in relieving it 515
Mandate of the new *Shah* of *Perſia* 516
Account of the gallant Actions of Captain *Seix* 517
Inſcription deſign'd for the Entrance into the Armory, &c. at *Pilgrim* in *Barbadoes* 518
An Eſſay on the important Queſtion whether it be a national Advantage to *Britain* to inſure the Ships of our Enemies 518—520
POETRY. A New Song 521
The fond Huſband, a Song ibid.
In mitam huſus ſæculi hyemali tempore florum varietatem ibid.
The Tranſlation, On the wonderful Variety of Flowers to be ſeen at this Time, in the Winter Seaſon 522
To the Lady who celebrates Cliff-Hill ibid.
Verſes occaſioned by a Poem of Mr. *Lyttleton*'s to the Memory of Captain *Grenville* ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 523
Rebel Priſoners Diſcharged ibid.
Serjeant Smith Tried ibid.
Executed and an account of his Behaviour 524
A violent Storm *ibid.*
Prize Medal given by the Royal Society to Dr. *Knight* ibid.
City of *London*'s Petition againſt the Naturalization Bill ibid.
Æneas Macdonald found Guilty, and condemned for High-Treaſon 523, 524
Seſſions at *Old-Baily* 524
Two extraordinary Caſes, communicated to the Royal Society ibid.
General Faſt 525
Executions at *Tyburn* ibid.
Judgment on the Trial of Capt. *Fox* ibid.
Receipts for the Diſtempered Cattle ibid.
Amount of the Claims for parting with the Heretable Juriſdictions in *Scotland* 526
Marriages and Births ibid.
Deaths 526, 527
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 527
Promotions Civil and Military 527, 528
Yearly Bill of Mortality 528
Monthly Bill of Mortality ibid.
Foreign Affairs 529

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1747.

The Life of ALEXANDER POPE, *Esq;*

To the AUTHOR.

SIR, Richmond, October 1. 1747.

I find you intend to oblige the Publick occasionally with Biography, *or the Lives of eminent Persons of both Sexes, when they are transmitted to your* Magazine *free from Partiality, either of Love or Hatred. I hope, therefore, you will find no Objection against the inclosed, whose contents are an* Essay towards a compleat Life *of the celebrated* English *Poet,* ALEXANDER POPE, *Esq;*

I am not insensible of the Discouragements such a Design is attended with. It is a difficult Task to steer with Integrity in a favourite Subject: And, at least, I must expect to meet with the same Enemies, as envyed and detracted this great Poet, Critic *and* Satyrist, *whose Memory I think worthy to be continued down to the latest Posterity: But as* Truth *and* Justice *are the Supports of my Intentions, and of this Essay, I shall commit it to the Public with the same Intrepidity, as Mr.* Pope *was remarkably esteemed for, when he opposed the Vices of the Age, and recommended Virtue.*

ALEXANDER POPE, the son of *Alexander Pope* of *London*, Gent. and *Editha*, daughter of *William Turner* of *York*, Esq; both *Papists*, was born on *June* 8, 1688. And, as he was a child of a very weakly constitution, was educated in a private manner under several tutors esteemed for their learning: but he was chiefly indebted to one Mr. *Deane*, who had been persuaded by the famous *Obediah Waker*, master of the *University* college *Oxon*, to turn Papist in King *James* the IId's reign; for which he lost his fellowship in the said college at the *Revolution*.

Mr. *Deane* took much care of his pupil, and presently found him not only to relish, but to aspire to an imitation of the best *English* and *Latin* poets; for before he was 12 years old, master *Pope* wrote this Ode.

Happy the man, whose wish and care,
A few paternal acres bound;
Content to breath his native air,
In his own ground.

Whose herds with milk, whose fields with bread,
Whose flocks supply him with attire:
Whose trees in summer yield him shade,
In winter fire.

Blest, who can unconcern'dly find
Hours, days, and years slide soft away,
In health of body, peace of mind,
Quiet by day,

Sound sleep by night: Study and ease
Together mix'd, sweet recreation;
And innocence, which most does please,
With meditation.

Thus let me live, unseen, unknown:
Thus unlamented let me die,
Steal from the world, and not a stone
Tell where I lie.

This early specimen of his growing genius procured him many admirers, and brought him into much polite and instructing conversation: Tho' he cannot properly be said to have entered into the polite world, till he had the honour of Sir *William Trumbul*'s acquaintance, at *Easthampsted* in *Windsor Forest*,

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Forest, near to which, at *Bingfield*, his father had bought an estate.

Here it was, that, in his 14th year, he translated the first book of *Statius's Thebaid*, with so much accuracy and beauty, that it raised the attention of the greatest poets and criticks of the age; which was much more encreased at the sight of his *Pastorals* about two years after, when Sir *William Trumbul*, who had taken him under his protection, introduced him to Dr. *Garth*, Mr. *Wycherley*, Mr. *Walsh*, Mr. *Gay*, the lords *Hallifax* and *Lansdown*, and to Sir *Richard Steel*, Mr. *Addison*, and Mr. *Congreve*: Tho' that performance, being set in competition with what the ingenious Mr. *Philips* had exhibited in that difficult part of poetry, became the foundation of a mutual and never reconciled dislike between them.

The pastorals of Mr. *Pope* were entitled SPRING, addressed to Sir *William Trumbul*; SUMMER, to Dr. *Garth*; AUTUMN, to Mr. *Wycherley*; and WINTER was written in memory of Mrs. *Tempest*. This product of so young an author not only created him many admirers, but raised him many enemies; especially among those that were prepossessed in Mr. *Philips*'s favour. So that many critical and satyrical letters were seen on both sides, the friends of each espousing their cause with the utmost vigour.

After the world was convinced of Mr. *Pope*'s capacity by these masterly pieces, he settled a correspondence with many learned and poetical friends that lived at a distance; and some of the best poets of the age courted his friendship. Thus we find Mr. *Walsh*, on 24 *June*, 1706, writing to him about attempting *pastoral Comedy* in *English*, and courting his correspondence, by which he proposed to be himself a great gainer. Mr. *Wycherley* subjected his writings to his censure and correction; tho' as this great master of comedy grew more in years, his jealousy, weakness and petulancy, were the cause of much discontent afterwards.

Our young poet, thus ushered into public fame, failed not to shew his parts more and more. His next attempt was a sacred poem called the *Messiah*, of such a masterly composition, that the best judges preferred it to the *Pollio* of *Virgil*. This was followed by a poem called *Windsor Forest*, addressed to my lord *Lansdown*, and remarkable for the beautiful metamorphosis of a nymph into the river *Loddon*. But his *Rape of the Lock*, whose passages are fabulous, and its machines are raised on the foundation of the *Rosicrucian* doctrine of spirits, contains much fancy and fine humour; and in five canto's, genteely exposes the little unguarded follies of the fair sex. This is the most humorous of all our author's poems, written in the 24th year of his age, and his only attempt this way. At its first appearance, it was published without a name. And here it may be seasonable to remark, that it was always customary and commendable in Mr. *Pope*, to venture his works abroad, and that sometimes for many years, to find how the world relished them, and be sure of applause, before he would venture his name.

However, all the prudence Mr. *Pope* was master of, or the general applause of the learned and polite world, could not secure him from envy. There is always a drawback upon fame. Envy is a debt due to the great —— so that it was not long before Mr. *Pope* found himself lashed by Mr. *Dennis*, a very good critic and poet, but in that ill-natured, ungenerous, and weak manner, as frustrated all his malicious intentions.

Mr. *Pope*, as to his shape, was small, lean, and crooked. But what has the form, make, or stature of an author to do with his works? Yet Mr. *Dennis*, who must be confessed to have been the greatest critic of the age, was so blinded with partiality and envy, that in his remarks on Mr. POPE's *Rape of the Lock*, he falls into that puerile manner of calling him an *Ape*, by introducing his remarks with a declaration that he was provoked thereto by the folly, pride, and petulancy of that little Gentleman *A. P——E.* Mr. *Dennis* took great pains in several letters to depreciate this poem; as he did also afterwards against his *Windsor Forest*, *Temple of Fame*, and *Translation of Homer*, &c. and though he concludes his criticism with calling Mr. *Pope* an *Ass*, whom he had represented as an *Ape* in his preface, we have the pleasure to see Mr. *Pope*'s works living, flourish and praised, when *Dennis's Criticism* is dead and sunk into oblivion.

I do not find that Mr. *Pope* ever thought it worth his while to make any formal reply to these cavils: But, as if he intended to dare his enemies to do their worst, he published his *Temple of Fame*, in which are these remarkable lines:

First at the shrine the learned world appear,
And to the goddess thus prefer their prayer:
Long have we sought t'instruct and please mankind,
With studies pale, with midnight vigils blind;
But thank'd by few, rewarded yet by none,
We here appeal to thy superior throne:
On wit and learning the just prize bestow,
For *Fame* is all we must expect below.
The goddess heard, and bade the muses raise
The golden trumpet of eternal praise,
—— —— —— ——
—— —— —— ——
Next these the good and just, an awful train,
Thus on their knees address'd the sacred fane.

Since

ince living virtue is with *Envy* curst,
And the best men are treated like the worst;
So thou, just goddess! call our merits forth,
And give each deed th' exact intrinsic worth.
Not with bare justice shall your act be crown'd,
Said *Fame*; but high above desert renown'd:
Let fuller notes th' applauding world amaze,
And the loud Clarion labour in your praise.

This open defiance united the whole body of scribblers against him: but as they attempted to destroy Mr. *Pope*'s *Temple of Fame*, they lost their own. Yet they found means to engage Mr. *Steele* in their cause, tho' he had under his hand approved of his poem before it was published. But,

Mr. *Pope* had now gained so much reputation with the publick, that he was able to maintain his ground without any recommendation; and ventured so far as, in his turn, to play the critic; and to lay down rules for others.

In his essay on *Criticism*, which now appeared, we find much wit, many beautiful turns, variety of metaphors, and just observations on poetry and criticism. Among which I shall only select the following lines;

First follow *Nature*, and your judgment frame
By her just standard, which is still the same,
That art is best that most resembles her;
Which still presides, yet never does appear.
A perfect judge will read each work of wit
With the same spirit that its author writ;
Survey the *whole*, nor seek slight faults to find,
Where nature moves, and rapture warms the mind.
Nor lose, for that malignant dull delight,
The generous pleasure to be charm'd with wit.
Avoid *Extremes*; and shun the fault of such,
Who still are pleas'd too little or too much.
At ev'ry trifle scorn to take offence,
That always shews great pride, or little sense.
Those heads, or stomachs, are not sure the best,
Which nauseate all, and nothing can digest:
Yet let not each gay turn thy rapture move,
For fools admire, but men of sense approve.
Be thou the first true merit to befriend,
His praise is lost, who stay till all commend.
Be niggards of advice on no pretence,
For the worst avarice is that of sense.
With mean complacence ne'er betray your trust,
Nor be so civil as to prove unjust.
Fear not the anger of the wise to raise;
Those best can bear reproof, who merit praise.

Careless of censure, nor too fond of fame,
Still pleas'd to praise, yet not afraid to blame:
Averse alike to flatter, or offend,
Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend.

*** Some have at first for Wits, then Poets pass'd,
Turn'd Criticks next, and prov'd plain Fools at last.

At this new performance charmed the ingenious, and spread Mr. *Pope*'s fame abroad; they by so much the more raised the spleen of Mr. *Dennis*, who had wit enough to discern Mr. *Pope*'s drift in these two last publications, to lash his opponents *gently*; but had not the ingenuity properly to acknowledge his superior merit, nor temper to preserve himself from falling into the most *indecent* language. The world was presently advertised of his reflections on Mr. *Pope*'s *Essay on Criticism*, which, to his great disgrace, was full of rage and fury; and after rashly declaiming on his precepts, thoughts, expressions, numbers, rhymes, &c. in a most *Billingsgate* stile, he falls upon Mr. *Pope*'s character, with such a virulency, and a liberty of speech, as I should be ashamed to repeat against my greatest enemy. Till at last, intoxicated with the hatred of superior merit, he has left this self-commendation under his own hand. That he never would have attacked any of Mr. *Pope*'s writings, had they not met with success.

Therefore, as merit was Mr. *Pope*'s unpardonable crime; they, who were sensible thereof, and were jealous, that it would at length extinguish the glimmering light, in which they themselves appeared to the judicious, polite, and generous part of mankind, left nothing unattempted to prejudice their unthinking readers against *this darling of the muses*; and, by their rude treatment of one, that only pursued what a propitious deity had blessed him with, without breaking in upon their schemes and inventions, whom he willingly left to pursue their own ways to oblige the publick, have sufficiently justified any thing Mr. *Pope* has written in his *Dunciad* against those children of defamation.

Mr. *Pope*, on his part, despised the undeserved opposition already mentioned; and, after several small, occasional and temporary pieces, he first attempts to gain the entire esteem and confidence of the virtuous and enamour'd of both sexes, by publishing his excellent letter from *Eloisa* to *Abelard*, in which he gives a lively description of the struggles of grace and nature, virtue and passion; with such a spirit of tenderness and delicacy

delicacy of sentiments, that it soon convinced the *beau Monde*, of the justness of their expectations from so great a proficient in the knowledge of human nature. And, had not our Poet exerted his talent in some verses to the memory of an unfortunate lady, his particular favourite, it would have remained unparallelled for tenderness and harmony. But,

Though his works were now in every body's hands, and engaged the attention of both sexes over almost all *Europe*, so that his fame seemed to be in its Meridian; his profit arising from these works of Fancy was but inconsiderable: therefore, that he might both secure his future fortune, and establish his reputation more solidly, by shewing his learning, as well as his invention; he, at the request of many of the nobility, strikes at the hearts of the brave and learned, with a new translation of *Homer*'s *Iliad*.

This inimitable work had its desired effect. But as it filled his pockets with money, and confirmed his reputation, it was the cause of greater provocation to his invidious opponents, and of more *Billingsgate* from poor *Dennis*, who gradually sunk in both, as our author rose. And I think it will be rather an encomium, than any disgrace to Mr. *Pope*, to preserve a specimen of his bitter style, which will prove that it was not the inaccuracy or imperfections, but the great abilities of our poet, that drew from Mr. *Dennis* the following characters. In the first, Mr. *Dennis* falls upon Mr. *Pope*'s person.—"He (*Dennis* says) is as "stupid and as venemous as an hunch backed toad."—In another place, he attacks his principles in the state, and accuses him, of being an enemy to our constitution. "I "regard him, says he (*Dennis*) as an ene"my, not so much to me, as to my King, "to my Country, to my religion, and to "that liberty, which has been the sole fe"licity of my life."

Mr. *Pope* was so far proof against these epidemic raveries of disappointed criticks, that they gave him no concern. But it was not so in regard to Mr. *Addison*, whose esteem, love, and good treatment of our poet being thrown off at once, gave him great uneasiness.—He had said and published great commendations of his works: But all on a sudden, Mr. *Addison* not only depreciates what he had deservedly commended, but published a new translation of *Homer*'s *Iliad* by himself in the name of one Mr. *Tickel*, that he might have the better opportunity to retol it in prejudice to Mr. *Pope*'s.—In which light there appears so much of *Self* in Mr. *Addison*'s opposition; that it must be owned to have proceeded, as the enmity of others had done before, from envy, that the discerning and learned part of mankind did prefer Mr. *Pope*'s *Homer* to his own, and not from any blemish he had discovered in the abilities or works of our author.

I cannot so well describe this controversy as in Mr. *Pope*'s own words to the hon. *James Craggs*, Esq; 15 *July* 1715.—"The "spirit of dissention is gone forth among us. "—Party affects us all, even the wits.—"They tell me, the busy part of the nati"on is not more divided about *Whig* and "*Tory*, than these idle fellows of the fea"ther about Mr. *Tickel*'s and my transla"tion.—We have it seems a *great Turk* in "poetry, who can never bear a brother on "the throne, and has his mutes too, a set "of nodders, winkers, and whisperers, whose "business it is to strangle all other offsprings "of wit in their birth.—I appeal to the "people—If they are not inclined to con"demn me, I fear no arbitrary proceedings "from——. But after all I have said of "this great man (*Addison*) there is no "rupture between us."

This dissention was never agreed; though Sir *Richard Steel*, at whose particular request Mr. *Pope* had engaged in *Homer*, and Mr. *Jervas* laboured much to bring about a reconciliation between these two poets—It is true they were after some years brought together, but, as Mr. *Pope*, intimating that he was sensible of no fault he had ever committed against Mr. *Addison*; except his translation of *Homer* could be interpreted a crime; would by no means yield to have been the aggressor, the conference, which was in the presence of Mr. *Gay*, &c. broke up abruptly, after Mr. *Addison* had ungenteely called Mr. *Pope*'s abilities in question, and our poet, with his natural resolution, had told Mr. *Addison*, that he appealed from his judgment; did not esteem him able to correct him, and that he had long known him too well to expect any friendship. He also upbraided him with being a pensioner from his youth, sacrificing the very learning that was purchased with the publick money, to a mean thirst of power: adding that he was sent abroad to encourage literature, and had always endeavoured to cut down new-fledged merit.

In fine Mr. *Addison* had behaved in so tyrannical and assuming a manner, that our poet immediately backed his resentment with the following verses.

Peace to all such! but were there one whose fires,
True genius kindles, and fair fame inspires;
Blest with each talent, and each art to please,
And born to write, converse, and live with ease,
Should such a man, too fond to rule alone,
Bear, like a *Turk*, no brother near the throne;
View

iew him with ſcornful, yet with jealous eyes,
nd hate for arts, that caus'd himſelf to riſe;
amn with faint praiſe, aſſent with civil leer,
nd without ſneering, teach the reſt to ſneer;
Willing to wound, and yet afraid to ſtrike;
uſt hint a fault, and heſitate diſlike.
Alike reſerv'd to blame, or to commend,
A tim'rous foe, and a ſuſpicious friend;
Dreading ev'n fools, by flatterers beſieg'd,
And ſo obliging, that he ne'er oblig'd.
Like *Cato*, give his little ſenate laws,
And ſit attentive to his own applauſe.
While wits and templers ev'ry ſentence raiſe,
And wonder with a fooliſh face of praiſe;
Who muſt but laugh, if ſuch a man there be!
Who would not weep, if *Addiſon* were he.

It is certain that Mr. *Addiſon* had for ſeveral years been undermining Mr. *Pope*'s character ſecretly, but from henceforth nothing could be expected but repriſals and open war. However, Mr. *Pope* found himſelf ſo well ſupported, that he had nothing to fear now from the powerful, no more than he had before, from the indigent criticks.—If he had without juſt reaſon loſt the friendſhip, and was attacked by the envy and malice of Mr. *Addiſon*, he procured the eſteem, confidence, and protection of the great Duke of *Buckingham*, with whom he had the honour to correſpond, while his Grace was at *Paris*, and obliged him with many *Anecdotes*, concerning the *French* criticiſms on *Homer*. And his Grace at all times gave him ſuch encouragement, that it was in no body's power to wrong him among the nobility; and, as if he was reſolved to ruſh envy and detraction, and to raiſe our poet above the attacks of malice; he honours him with theſe verſes:

With age decay'd, with courts and buſineſs tir'd,
Caring for nothing, but what eaſe requir'd;
Poor dully ſerious for the muſe's ſport,
And from the critic ſafe arriv'd in port;
Little thought of launching forth again,
Amidſt advent'rous rovers of the pen.
And after ſo much undeſerv'd ſucceſs,
Thus hazarding at laſt to make it leſs.
Encomiums ſuit not this cenſorious time,
Itſelf a ſubject for ſatyric rhime.
Ignorance honour'd, wit and worth defam'd,
Folly triumphant, and ev'n *Homer* blam'd!
But to this genius, join'd with ſo much art,
Such various learning, mix'd in ev'ry part,
Poets are bound a loud applauſe to pay;
Apollo bids it, and they muſt obey.
And yet ſo wonderful, ſublime a thing,
As the great *Iliad*, ſcarce ſhould make me ſing;
Except I juſtly could at once commend
A good companion, and as firm a friend.
One moral, or a meer well-natur'd deed,
Does all deſert in ſciences exceed.
*** 'Tis great delight to laugh at ſome men's ways,
But a much greater to *give merit* praiſe.

This ſo juſt and ſanguine a defence of Mr. *Pope* ſtrengthened the intereſt, which our poet had by his merit gained before in the world; and Mr. *Prior* prophetically obſerved, that this alone was more than a full compenſation for all the oppoſition, or falling off of friends that might occaſionally happen.

Happy the poet, bleſs'd the lays
Which *Buckingham* has deign'd to praiſe.
PRIOR.

And whoever views the ſet of great friends Mr. *Pope* had about this time, muſt confeſs that he was ſecured from all future attacks of his enemies; for, as he had the art of keeping himſelf clear of party affairs, ſo he had learned to profit by the friendſhip of both parties then ſubſiſting; he at the ſame time was in high eſteem not only with the Duke of *Buckingham*, the Earl of *Oxford*, Lords *Bolingbroke* and *Harcourt*, the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Doctor *Atterbury*, Dr. *Swift*, Mr. *Prior*, Mr. *Rowe*, and others of the *Tory* Party; but he was honoured as much by the Earl of *Halifax*, Mr. *Craggs*, and other great men in the *Whig* intereſt. And he hated a narrowneſs of ſoul in any party.

Was I only to record the names of the admirers which Mr. *Pope* now enjoyed after he had finiſhed the *Iliad*, they would fill a large volume of thoſe, who had a good taſte for poetry and learning. Thoſe who were diſſatisfied with it, being either poets or pretenders to poetry, whoſe diſſatisfaction ſerved no other end, than by joining their weak forces together, to publiſh their own inſufficiency in a little book, which they called the *Popiad*. And here I muſt not conceal the polite letters that paſſed on the tranſlation of *Homer*, between our poet, and the learned madam *Dacier*. She had lately publiſhed a tranſlation and criticiſm on *Homer*, in *French*, of which Mr. *Pope* had made what uſe he thought proper; for which the *French* lady expected ſome more regard than the *Engliſh* tranſlator had paid her in his preface; and makes him ſenſible of ſome miſtakes in his judgment, concerning the *Greek* poet, but not in the unmannerly way of the *Engliſh* criticks; Mr. *Pope* anſwered her moſt obligingly. So that this affair ended with mutual compliments.

The *Iliad* having given ſo much ſatisfaction, Mr. *Pope* proceeded to tranſlate the *Odyſſey* of *Homer*, with equal ſucceſs, and under the ſame unhappy temperament of boiſterous ſcribblers. Till at laſt being ſcandalouſly provoked by no leſs than ſixty two different

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different libels, books, papers, and papers of verses published against him; by low ballads, seditious libels, satyrs on the nobility, raillery on wits and good authors, &c. fathered upon his character by poetasters, and pseudo-criticks: and being called illiterate, fool, ape, ass, boy, monster and every thing abusive, he resolved not to answer every single blockhead, but to collect and without mercy to lash the whole body of *Dunces*, and their espousers in one satyr. A work of time: which when compleated, he addressed to Dean *Swift*, and called it the *Dunciad*; and this, with equal justice to his merit, may be said to be a master-piece of its kind. This satyr has gone through many editions, with alterations and additions according to the provocations he met with from the succeeding race of his opponents.

Mr. *Pope*, finding himself declining in his health, publisheth a fourth book of the *Dunciad*, his last poetical work, to oppose vice and folly, and to defend wisdom and virtue. This is a satyr on *modern Life*, and the conduct of it in general. I could detain you with the various beauties of this piece, in which the poet never appeared more equal to himself; he follows the *Dunce* from the school to the University; from the University to travel; from travel into the different branches of *Dulness*; in which tour, men of false taste, false philosophers, and men of false religion, exercise their faculties; but as no words can represent his wit, so lively as his own, I rather chuse to produce his description of *Science, Wit*, &c. captives at the feet of *dulness*.

Beneath her foot-stool, *Science* groans in chains,
And *Wit* dreads exile, penalties and pains.
There foam'd rebellious *Logic*, gagg'd and bound;
There stripp'd fair *Rhet'rick*, languish'd on the ground;
His blunted arms by *Sophistry* are borne,
And shameless *Billingsgate* her robes adorn.
Morality by her false guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and *Casuistry* in lawn,
Gasps, as they straighten at each end the cord,
And dies when dulness gives her page the word.
Mad *Mathesis* alone, was unconfin'd,
Too mad for mere material chains to bind;
Now to pure space lifts her ecstatick stare,
Now running round the circle, finds it square:
But held in ten fold bands the *Muses* lie,
Watch'd both by *Envy*'s, and by *Flattery*'s eye.
Oft to her heart, sad *Tragedy* address'd
The dagger, wont to pierce the tyrant's breast.
Oft her gay sisters life, and spirit fled,
But *History* and *Satire* held their head;
Not could'st thou, *Chesterfield*, a tear refuse,
Thou wept'st, and with thee wept each gentle *Muse*.

He afterwards, having first bewailed the too great encouragement of *Pantomime* and *Italian* singers, in derogation to just theatrical performances and solid music, exposes flattering dulness, cultivating mistaken talents, patronizing vile scribblers, discouraging living merit, and setting up for wits, and men of taste in *Arts* they understand not; lashes a haughty, pedantic, tyrannic schoolmaster, whom, amongst a croud of dunces advancing, he describes in the following lines:

——Lo! a spectre rose, whose *Index* hand
Held forth the virtue of a dreadful wand;
His beaver'd brow a birchen garland bears,
Dropping with infants blood, and mothers tears.
All flesh is humbled, youth's bold courage cools,
Each shudd'ring owns, the *genius* of the schools.
The pale-boy-senator, yet tingling stands,
And holds his breeches close, with both his hands.
Then thus, since man from beasts by words is known,
Words are man's province, words we teach alone.
When reason doubtful, like the *Samian* letter,
Points him two ways, the narrower is the better.
Plac'd at the door of learning, youth to guide,
We never suffer it to stand too wide.
To ask, to guess, to know, as they commence,
As fancy opens the quick springs of sense;
We ply the memory, we load the brain,
Bind rebel-wit, and double chain on chain;
Confine the thought to exercise the breath,
And keep 'em in the *pale* of words till death.

Then with the same keenness he follows *Dulness* to the University, where he particularly blames that universal rule of obliging all boys to make verses.—Here the schoolmaster is introduced very humorously, saying to his pupils:

Whate'er the talents, or how e'er design'd,
We hang one jingling padlock on the mind:
A poet the first day he dips his quill,
And what the last? —A very poet still.

And I could wish there was reason to censure the severe characteristicks he gives of our *Petit Maitres*, and their polite governors, who too often make the tour of *Europe*, only to

to glean every vice and folly of the nations they pass through. But the corruption of modern education has given him too much cause to ridicule it in the following description of a foreign tutor, apostrophizing to *Dulness*.

Intrepid then o'er seas and lands he flew,
Europe he saw, and *Europe* saw him too.
There all *thy* * gifts and graces *we* † display,
Thou, only *thou*, directing all our way

To lands of singing, or of dancing slaves,
Love whispering woods, and lute resounding waves.

Led by thy hand, he § saunter'd *Europe* round,
And gather'd every vice on *Christian* ground;
Saw every court, heard every King declare,
His royal sense of op'ras and the fair.
The stews and palace equally explor'd,
Intrigu'd with glory, and with spirit whor'd.

This well-tim'd censure on modern education is followed with a short, but excellent satire on the race of *indolents*, to whom every social duty, and even necessary business, is a constant fatigue. I will therefore beg leave to conclude my observations on the *Dunciad* with Mr. *Pope*'s description of them, influenced by *Dulness*. The goddess, says the poet,

——saw a lazy, lolling sort,
Unknown at church, at senate, or at court,
Of ever-listless loit'rers, that attend
No cause, no trust, no duty, and no friend.
Thee too, my *Paridel*, she mark'd thee there,
Stretch'd on the rack, of a too-easy-chair.
And heard thy everlasting yawn confess,
The pains and penalties of idleness:
She pitied, but her pity only shed
Benigner influence on thy nodding head.

The imagery, in these quotations, sufficiently shew the fruitfulness of Mr. *Pope*'s invention, and the justness of his ideas; and that even in the pursuit of private resentment, he never forgot the universal object of his intention, to expose public vices, and bad customs, and to promote virtue and sound education: a perfection hardly to be found in any other compositions.

But if this be no more than a just encomium on this satire; what praise can be too lavish on his immortal work, the ESSAY ON MAN, which was designed purposely to brand vice and folly, both in the court, city, and country; to delineate God, and trace out man; and to make him both good and wise, by exposing the deformity of vice.

In this *Essay*, Mr. *Pope* first treats of the *Nature and State of* MAN, with respect to the universe.—And in this first part of the essay, the Poet begins with rebuking the *Ignorance* and *Presumption* of man, searching in vain into the secrets of God.

Say first, of God above, or man below,
What can we reason, but from what we know.

Thro' worlds unnumber'd, tho' the God be known,
'Tis ours to trace him *only* in our own.

Presumptuous man! the reason would'st thou find,
Why form'd so weak, so little, and so blind?

Ask of thy mother Earth, why oaks are made,
Taller or stronger, than the weeds they shade?
Or, ask of yonder argent fields above,
Why JOVE's *Satellites* are less than JOVE?

Yet he asserts, that man is a being suited to his *Place* and *Rank* in the creation, agreeable to the *general Order* of things, and conformable to the *Ends* and *Relations* to him unknown.

——Say not man's imperfect, heav'n in fault;
Say rather, man's as perfect, as he ought:
His knowledge measur'd to his state and place,
His time a moment, and a point his space.
If to *be perfect*, in a certain sphere,
What matter soon or late, or here or there?
The blest to-day, is as completely so,
As who began a thousand years ago.

This is followed with an assertion, that man's *present Happiness* depends partly upon his *Ignorance* of *future* events, and partly upon the *Hope* of a *future* state, in these extatic lines:

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate,
All but the page prescrib'd, their present state,
From brutes what men, from men what spirits know;
Or who could suffer being here below?

Hope humbly then, with trembling pinions soar;
Wait the great teacher Death, and God adore!
What future bliss, he gives not thee *to know*,
But gives that *Hope* to be thy *Blessing now*.

* *Dulness*. † *The Tutor*. § *The young Pupil*.

Hope

Hope springs eternal in the human breast:
Man never *is*, but always *to be blest*:
The soul uneasy, and confin'd from home,
Rests and expatiates in a life to come.

Then the Poet exposes *Pride*, or the thirst after more knowledge than God has given to man, and the pretence to more perfection than human nature is capable of, as the cause of man's error and misery. And decries that too common *Impiety* of man's putting himself in the place of *God*, and judging of the fitness, or unfitness, perfection or imperfection, justice or injustice of his dispensations.

In *Pride*, in *reas'ning* pride, our error lies:
All quit their sphere, and rush into the skies.
Pride still is aiming at the blest abodes,
Men would be angels, angels would be Gods.
Aspiring to be Gods, if angels fell,
Aspiring to be angels, men rebel;
And who but wishes to invert the laws
Of ORDER, sins against th' eternal cause.

From pride, from pride, our very reasoning springs,
Account for moral, as for nat'ral things:
Why charge we heav'n in those, in these acquit?
In both, to *reason right*, is to *submit*.

In fine, the general scope of our Poet's argument is, *to vindicate the ways of God to Man*; for which end he asserts that *whatever is, is right*, in regard to the wise disposition of *God*, and its *ultimate* tendency.

All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body *Nature* is, and *God* the soul.
That, *chang'd* thro' all, and yet in all the *same*,
Great in the earth, as in the ethereal frame,
Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glows in the stars, and blossoms in the trees;
Lives thro' all life, extends thro' all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent,
Breathes in our soul, informs our mortal part,
As full, as perfect, in a hair, as heart;
As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt Seraphim, that sings and burns.
To him, no high, no low, no great, no small,
He fills, he bounds, connects, and equals ALL.
Cease, then, nor ORDER *Imperfection* name:
Our proper bliss depends on what we blame.
Know thy own *Point*. This just, this kind degree
Of *Blindness*, *Weakness*, heav'n bestows on thee.
Submit—in this, or any other sphere,
Secure to be as blest, as thou can'st bear:
Safe in the hand of one disposing pow'r,
Or in the natal, or the mortal hour.
All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All chance, direction, which thou can'st not see;
All discord, harmony not understood;
All partial evil, universal good;
And spight of *Pride*, in *erring Reason*'s spight,
One truth is clear: WHATEVER IS, IS RIGHT.

Thus he concludes the first part of his *Essay on Man*; and as it is Mr. *Pope*'s main argument throughout the three following parts of this same essay, where, in the *second* he discourses on the nature and state of man, as an *individual*; in the *third*, as a *sociable* creature; and in the *fourth*, in respect to *Happiness*, I shall also conclude my account with those words, that close his essay, and with a weight and dignity that becomes his *Philosophy* and fine *Poetry*, sum up the whole.

Shew'd *erring Pride*, WHATEVER IS, IS RIGHT:
That *Reason*, *Passion*, answer one great aim;
That *true self-love*, and *social* are the same;
That *Virtue* only makes our bliss below,
And *all our Knowledge is*, OURSELVES TO KNOW.

Who can doubt of the upright intentions and devotions of our Author, after such specimens of piety? Yet he was presently impeached of false doctrine and irreligion, bordering upon impiety. Therefore, to clear up this point, and to assert his entire submission to the Almighty, and the duty of prayer, he compiled and published the following *universal* prayer.

DEO OPT. MAX.

Father of all! in every age,
In every clime ador'd,
By saint, by savage, and by sage,
Jehovah! Jove! or Lord!
Thou first great cause, least understood,
Who all my sense confin'd
To know but this, that thou art good,
And that myself am blind:
Yet gave me, in this dark estate,
To see the good from ill,
And binding nature fast in fate,
Left free the human will.
What conscience dictates to be done,
Or wants me not to do;
This teach me more than hell to shun,
That more than heav'n pursue.
What blessings thy free bounty gives,
Let me not cast away;
For God is paid when man receives,
To enjoy is to obey.

Yet

Yet not to earth's contracted span,
Thy goodneſs let me bound,
Or think thee Lord alone of man,
When thouſand worlds are round.
Let not this weak unknowing hand
Preſume thy bolts to throw,
And deal damnation round the land
On each I judge thy foe.
If I am right, oh teach my heart
Still in the right to ſtay;
If I am wrong, thy grace impart
To find that better way.
Save me alike from foolish pride,
Or impious diſcontent,
At ought thy wiſdom has deny'd,
Or ought thy goodneſs lent.
Teach me to feel another's woe;
To hide the fault I ſee;
That mercy I to others ſhow,
That mercy ſhew to me.
To thee, whoſe temple is all ſpace,
Whoſe altar, earth, ſea, ſkies;
One chorus let all Being raiſe!
All nature's incenſe riſe.

Which excellent prayer, not only ſhews how far Mr. *Pope* had diſengaged his principles from the uncharitable condemnation of all that diſſented from his communion; but it really breaths forth nothing but humility, charity, and peace.—But, as I am credibly informed, Mr. *Pope*'s moderate principles in religion, and, if I am not miſtaken, a thorough converſion from the *diſtinguiſhing* articles of *Popery*, were entirely owing to the friendly conference, and aſſiduous and plain reaſoning of that great ornament of learning, and of our holy religion, the Reverend Mr. WARBURTON.

I preſume, that this ſpecimen of Mr. *Pope*'s *Ethicks*, will excuſe my entering into his *moral* character. And, therefore, I have no more to add of this good, as well as great Poet, only that it was his happineſs to ſurvive all his pedantic enemies, at leaſt, all that durſt attempt his ſuperior merit. And, after enjoying all the comforts of a genteel retirement for many years at *Twickenham* in *Middleſex*, he was viſited with a weakneſs in his eyes, and other bodily infirmities, in the year 1743, which he foreſaw to be the certain prognoſticks of his death: ſo that he made his Will on the 12th of *December* in the ſame year. In which having directed his burial near the monument of his parents, at *Twickenham*, and ordered a ſuit of grey coarſe cloth to ſix of the pooreſt men of the pariſh, that ſhould alſo carry him to the grave: he appointed *Allen* Lord *Bathurſt*; *Hugh* Earl of *Marchmont*; the hon. *William Murray*, ſollicitor-general; and *George Arbuthnot*, Eſq; his executors. All his *manuſcripts* and unprinted papers, he bequeathed to the diſpoſal of *Henry St. John* Lord *Bolingbroke*; or, in caſe of his death, to the Earl of *Marchmont*. He left alſo particular legacies of books, ſtatues, buſto's, &c. to the ſaid Earl of *Marchmont*, Lord *Bathurſt*, Mr. *Murray*, Mr. *Arbuthnot*, Mr. *Lyttleton*, *Ralph Allen* of *Widcombe*, Eſq; and to the Reverend Mr. *William Warburton*; beſides 150 *l.* at the diſpoſal of the ſaid Mr. *Allen*; and the property of all ſuch of his works not diſpoſed of, nor alienated before, and have or ſhall be commented upon by the ſaid Mr. *Warburton*, he bequeaths to the ſaid Mr. *Warburton*. He alſo permits Mrs. *Martha Blount* to chuſe ſixty out of his library of printed books; and bequeaths to her alſo 1000 *l.* immediately upon his deceaſe, beſides all the furniture of his grotto, urns in his garden, houſhold-goods, chattles, plate, and whatever elſe is not otherwiſe diſpoſed of by this his Will. He alſo directs, that the ſaid *Martha Blount* ſhall enjoy all the intereſt of what remains after his debts and legacies have been paid, during her life, to be paid half-yearly. To his ſiſter-in-law, Mrs. *Magdalen Rackett*, he leaves 300 *l.* releaſes to her a bond of 500 *l.* due from her ſon *Michael*, orders her the pictures of his father, mother and aunts, and his mother's diamond-ring and gold watch. He bequeathed 100 *l.* to each of her ſons *Henry* and *Robert Racket*; and after the death of Mrs. *Martha Blunt*, 1000 *l.* to be divided equally between the ſaid Mrs. *Racket*, and her ſons *Henry* and *Robert*, or to the ſurvivors or ſurvivor of them. He gave 5 *l.* to *Eraſmus Lewis*, *Gilbert Weſt*, Sir *Clement Cotterel*, *William Rollinſon*, *Nath. Hooke*, Eſq; and to Mrs. *Ann Arbuthnot*, for a ring or other memorial of him. To his ſervant *John Searle* 100 *l.* and a year's wages to him and his wife. To the poor of the pariſh of *Twickenham* 20 *l.* And after the death of Mrs. *Martha Blount*, he further bequeathed to *Gilbert Weſt*, *George Arbuthnot*, and *Ann Arbuthnot*, aforeſaid, 200 *l.* each, and 100 *l.* more to his ſervant *John Searle*, if they be living. The reſidue to go to his next a-kin. This Will was written with his own hand, and ſealed 20 *Decemb.* 1743.

The affairs of his worldly eſtate being thus ſettled, he retired quiet within himſelf; and with a ſingular ſerenity of mind, though his pains encreaſed faſt upon him with great acuteneſs, he chearfully followed that great leſſon of *ſubmiſſion*, which he had propoſed to others in his works: till nature being entirely exhauſted, though God bleſſed him with his ſenſes to the laſt, he met death with an undaunted courage, and reſigned his ſoul into the hands of his Redeemer, on the 30th of *May*, 1744, at *Twickenham*, aforeſaid, in a joyful expectation of riſing again to glory in the reſurrection of the juſt.

After this fair and impartial account of

this great genius, from his birth to his death, I have no reason to doubt, that as he acquitted himself on all occasions as a man, a scholar, and a critic, so it must be allowed, that he was the greatest Poet, not only of this age, but of all former ages, in our language.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 455.

Argument in Favour of the Bill for abolishing the heretable Jurisdictions in Scotland, *concluded.*

THESE Powers, Sir, a very great and learned Lawyer of *Scotland* has given us a summary Account of, in his Book upon the Laws and Customs of *Scotland*, in Matters of a criminal Nature. The Privy Council of *Scotland*, he tells us, was, by its first Constitution, to take Cognizance of nothing but what related to the publick Peace of the Kingdom; but as our Ecclesiastical Courts of old, under Pretence of Religion, arrogated a Jurisdiction in every Case that could have the most distant Relation to Religion or the Church, and consequently in most Causes either of a civil or criminal Nature, so the *Privy* Council of *Scotland* at last arrogated to itself a Jurisdiction in every Cause of a civil or criminal Nature, where it could be pretended, that the publick Peace had been, or might be in the least disturbed; and consequently, there could be no Cause, either of a civil or criminal Nature, in *Scotland*, but what might at the Time of the Union have been brought before, and determined by the Privy Council; where all Parties were to appear upon a peremptory Day, under Pain of being outlawed, and to come ready prepared with all their Proofs and Witnesses for supporting either their Charge or their Defence.

The Privy Council, 'tis true, did not pretend directly to decide Matters of Property; but with regard to the Possession, they assumed to themselves a sort of arbitrary Power; and even when the right Owner entered into Possession by any Sort of violent Method, the Privy Council had a Power not only to restore the Possession to the Person so ejected, but to punish arbitrarily the Violence that had been committed. This Power they often exercised, and as the Punishment they inflicted was always more severe, when the Person who had entered by Violence into the Possession, had no right to the Property, than when he had, therefore their Sentence was in some Measure a Determination of the Right of Property, and consequently their Jurisdiction, even in civil Causes, could not fail of procuring them great Influence in the Country; but in criminal Causes, and in all Branches of the executive Part of the Government, they had most extensive and most extraordinary Powers, which were exercised sometimes before, and sometimes after the Trial and Sentence, by the ordinary criminal Judges of *Scotland*.

Before Trial or Sentence, the Privy Council had a Power to take what they called a Precognition, that is to say, an Enquiry into the Facts said to have been committed, by examining all the Witnesses for proving those Facts, and all the Circumstances relating to them; and this Precognition proceeded sometimes upon a Petition from any of the Parties concerned, and sometimes upon a Motion made by any Member of the Privy Council. These Precognitions were generally entered into, by the Privy Council, in all Cases where powerful Persons, such as Noblemen, or Chiefs of Clans, were concerned; and in Cases where from some extraordinary Circumstance the usual Punishment might be too severe, and therefore required a Mitigation. These Precognitions had such an Effect, that if the Party accused was acquitted, or underwent any mild Punishment by Decree of the Privy Council, he could not afterwards be tried or punished for the same Crime; and if he was found guilty of the Crime laid to his Charge, and remitted to the ordinary criminal Judges to be punished, these Judges were obliged to pronounce Sentence without any new Proof or Trial, the Decree of the Privy Council being read before them as a full Proof or Conviction against the Prisoner.

Before Trial or Sentence, the Privy Council had likewise a Power to appoint Assessors to sit in Judgment with the ordinary criminal Judges upon any particular Trial, and to suspend, or even to prohibit the ordinary criminal Judges to proceed upon any particular Trial; and after Sentence pronounced by the ordinary Judges, the Privy Council had a Power to mitigate the Punishment, not only when it was arbitrary, but even when it was appointed by Sta-

Statute; nay, after Trial and Verdict against the Priſoner, they had a Power to ſtop pronouncing Sentence, and to order the whole Proceedings to be reviewed by ſome of their own Members.

Then in criminal Caſes, where the Sentence could not be executed, or the Criminals brought to anſwer by the ordinary Proceſs, the Privy Council had a Power to grant what they called Letters of Intercommoning, by which the Parties were declared Rebels, and all Perſons forbid to afford them any Relief or Aſſiſtance, or to converſe with them under Pain of High Treaſon; and at laſt to grant Letters of Fire and Sword, and to order the Parties to be brought in dead or alive; by which the Perſons to whom theſe Letters were directed, had a Power to treat the Delinquents and their Eſtates with all the Severities of War. Even in civil Caſes, where a Debtor could not be apprehended upon a *Capias* by the ordinary Officers of Juſtice, the Privy Council had a Power to order ſuch Debtor to ſurrender himſelf to the Keeper of ſome of the King's Caſtles, within a certain Time, under the Pain of being deemed guilty of High-Treaſon; tho' this Power had not been exerciſed for many Years before the Union, the Reaſon of which may be eaſily gueſſed at, becauſe ſuch Debtors were generally the Relations of ſome of the Members of the Privy Council. However, the Power had never been abrogated by Statute, and really ſeems to have been as uſeful and neceſſary a Power as any other belonging to that Court.

Theſe, Sir, are ſome of the Powers with which the Privy Council of *Scotland* was inveſted by the Laws and Cuſtoms of that Kingdom; and tho' theſe Powers were not only extraordinary, but ſuch as may ſeem inconſiſtent with a free Government, conſidering the abſolute Power the King had of naming and removing the Members of the Privy Council at Pleaſure; yet, when we conſider the great Power lodged in the Lords of hereditary Juriſdictions, and in the Chiefs of Clans, theſe extraordinary Powers lodged in the Privy Council, and conſequently in the Crown, muſt appear to have been abſolutely neceſſary for the due Exerciſe of Government. The great Powers lodged in the latter were a ſort of Balance for the great Powers lodged in the former; and therefore I muſt be of opinion, that thoſe noble Patriots who adviſed the aboliſhing of the Privy Council of *Scotland*, without aboliſhing or leſſening the Power of the Lords of hereditary Juriſdictions in that Country, were guilty of a Miſtake in their Politicks, and certainly did not act upon that Occaſion with their uſual Wiſdom and Prudence, for both which they were as eminent as any Set of Miniſters that ever were in this Kingdom; I ſay, Sir, they did not then act with their uſual Prudence, becauſe, by aboliſhing the Privy Council, they took a great Part of the Weight out of the Scale on one Side, without leſſening the Weight on the other, which of courſe made the Balance incline to the Side of thoſe Lords and Chiefs of Clans in *Scotland* who have ſuch extraordinary Powers lodged hereditarily in their Families. Therefore, in order to reſtore the Balance, we ought now, in my opinion, to leſſen the Power of thoſe great Lords, by aboliſhing all their hereditary Juriſdictions; I have ſhewn that we have a Power to do ſo, notwithſtanding any Reſtriction that may be pretended from the Articles of Union; and the ſooner it is done, it will be the happier for the Subjects in both Kingdoms.

But, before I give my Reaſons why I think theſe hereditary Juriſdictions ought to be aboliſhed, I ſhall tell you, Sir, what are not my Reaſons; and in the firſt Place, I muſt declare, that the late Rebellion is not my Reaſon for thinking that thoſe hereditary Juriſdictions ought to be aboliſhed: I was of the ſame Opinion before the late Rebellion happened, and if no ſuch Rebellion had happened, I ſhould be ſtill of the ſame Opinion. The Rebellion has therefore given me no new Way of Thinking upon this Subject: It has only furniſhed me with an Opportunity for declaring my Opinion, by fixing the Attention of Mankind upon this Subject, and whoever conſiders it ſeriouſly and impartially muſt, I think, be of my Opinion.

I muſt likewiſe declare, Sir, that my Reaſon for being of this Opinion is not becauſe I think the People of *Scotland* diſaffected: On the contrary, it is becauſe I know them to be generally otherwiſe, and that they could never have been led into a Rebellion againſt this Government, had they been free from that Influence or Power, which their great Lords and Chief have over them. However much they may have been miſrepreſented; however much they may have been deceived, by thoſe virulent and abuſive Pamphlets that have been lately publiſhed both againſt them and the Government, I have good Reaſon to believe, that a great Majority of the People of that Country are naturally neither diſaffected to our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, nor diſſatisfied with the preſent Adminiſtration; and conſequently, that no conſiderable Number of them would ever have thought of an Inſurrection againſt this Government, if they had not been ſtirred up, or rather compelled, by ſome of their Popiſh or ambitious Chiefs. But I muſt upon this

Occasion observe, that if these seditious Pamphleteers go on in endeavouring to stir up one Part of the People against the other, or to make the whole People believe, that they are oppressed by the Government they are under, such Writers well deserve the Attention of the Legislature, and may render it necessary to put a Stop to their Proceedings by some new Law.

And lastly, Sir, I shall declare, that my Reason for being of this Opinion, is not because any of the Lords of hereditary Jurisdictions in *Scotland* have of late Years made an ill Use of the Power they are now by Law invested with: If we except the few that have lost their Power by the Treason they have lately committed, I am persuaded, none of those who are now possessed of any such Jurisdictions, will ever make a bad Use of their Power; but the present Possessors must die, and no one can foresee, what Sort of Men their next Successors may be. They may make use of their Power either for oppressing great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects, or for disturbing the internal Tranquility of this Island: Nay, they may be induced, by some selfish Interest or Resentment, to join with our most inveterate foreign Enemies, and may thereby be the Cause of overturning the Liberties of *Europe*, as well as those of their native Country. The late Rebellion must convince us, that this is a Misfortune which may be apprehended, and common Prudence must convince us, that it ought to be guarded against, by abolishing those Powers which may be the Cause of such a fatal Event.

After having thus shewn, what are not my Reasons for abolishing those hereditary Jurisdictions, I shall next, Sir, mention some of those Reasons that have prevailed with me for being of this Opinion; and first, I must observe, that it will be an Inchoation towards making the Laws the same in both Parts of the united Kingdom, which ought certainly to be aimed at as much as possible; but it is an Event that must be brought about by Degrees, because to attempt doing such a thing all at once, might be the Cause of great Discontents, and perhaps Confusion. Another Reason is, that by abolishing those hereditary Jurisdictions, we shall restore to the Crown what of Right belongs to it, what it ought never to part with, and what never can be taken from it, without risking a total Overthrow of our Constitution, as must appear from the History of *Scotland* before the Union of the Crowns; for before that Time the Country was almost never free from Rebellion or Insurrections, and the People were almost continually employed in cutting the Throats of one another, for satisfying the private Piques and Resentments of their contending Chiefs. My third Reason is, Sir, because it will compleat what was begun by those Patriots who abolished the Privy Council of *Scotland*: By abolishing that arbitrary Court, they made a Step towards establishing the Liberties of the People of that Country; but by leaving them still subject to the arbitrary Power of their hereditary Lords, they left their Work incompleat, which we ought to take this Opportunity to finish; and this brings me to the last Reason I shall trouble you with, which is, because by abolishing all these hereditary Jurisdictions, and vesting them again in the Crown, we shall make the People of *Scotland* Sharers in that Happiness and Freedom, which the People of *England* enjoy under our present Royal Family.

These, Sir, are some of the chief Reasons for my being of Opinion, that all the hereditary Jurisdictions in *Scotland* ought to be abolished; and every Gentleman will see, that these Reasons subsisted before the late Rebellion broke out; but from that Rebellion we have derived this Advantage, that it has made the People of this Country more curious to inquire into the Circumstances of their Fellow Subjects of *Scotland*, and consequently has made them perceive the Necessity of some Alteration, which they would not otherwise have been at the Pains to think of, or consider. This, in such a constituted Government as ours, is a real Advantage; because where the Consent of a numerous populous Assembly is necessary for the passing of any new Law, it is not easy to make such an Assembly sensible of any impending Misfortune till they have begun to feel it, and therefore in all such Countries we find few cautionary Laws passed, till some Distress, some signal Nuisance, or some real Misfortune has made the People generally sensible of their being in want of some new Regulation. The late Rebellion has done this for us: I believe, it will now be more easy to get a Law passed, for abolishing the hereditary Jurisdictions in *Scotland*, than it could ever have been upon any former Occasion; and as, I think, the present Opportunity ought not to be neglected, I have drawn my Thoughts upon this Subject into the Form of a Bill, the several Clauses of which I shall now beg Leave to explain.

The Title I have given to the Bill, Sir, is in these Words, A Bill intituled, *An Act for taking away and abolishing the hereditable Jurisdictions in that Part of* Great Britain *called* Scotland, *and for restoring such Jurisdictions to the Crown; and for making more effectual Provision for the Administration of Justice throughout that Part of the united King-*

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Kingdom, by the King's Courts and Judges there; and for rendering the Union more compleat. This, Sir, is the Title, and the Preamble is to this Effect, For remedying the Inconveniencies that have arisen, and may arise, from the Multiplicity and Extent of heretable Jurisdictions in *Scotland*; for restoring to the Crown the Powers of Jurisdiction originally and properly belonging thereto; for extending the Influence, Benefit, and Protection of the King's Laws and Courts of Justice to all his Majesty's Subjects in *Scotland*; and for rendering the Union more compleat, be it enacted — I think, Sir, I need not enlarge upon shewing the Propriety of this Preamble; for that Inconveniencies have arisen, or my arise, from the heretable Jurisdictions in *Scotland*, is apparent from the Nature of things; that all Powers of Jurisdiction originally and properly belong to the Crown, no one can deny; and that extending the Benefit of the King's Laws and Courts to all the Subjects in *Scotland* will render the Union more compleat, is certain, because it will put the People there upon the same Footing of Liberty with the People of *England*.

Then, Sir, by the first Clause it is enacted, That all heretable Powers and Jurisdictions of Justiciary, and all Regalities and heretable Baillieries in *Scotland*, possessed by any Subject, shall be after a Day to be named, abrogated, taken away, and totally dissolved and extinguished.

By the second Clause, Sir, the Jurisdictions, Powers, and Authorities belonging to any such Justiciary, Regality, or Bailliery, are after the Day named, to be vested in, and exercised by the Court of Session, Court of Justiciary at *Edinbourgh*, the Judges on the several Circuits, and the Sheriffs and Stewards Courts, and such other of the King's Courts in *Scotland* respectively, to which such Jurisdictions would now by Law have belonged, in case such Justiciary, Regality or Bailliery had never been granted or erected.

The third Clause enacts, That after a Day to be named, all Sheriffships and Stewartries in *Scotland*, granted to any Subject, either heretably or for Life, shall be resumed and annexed to the Crown; and that the Sheriffs and Stewards of such Sheriffships and Stewartries shall be from thenceforth nominated and appointed by his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors. And by the fourth Clause it is provided, That no Sheriffship or Stewartry within *Scotland* shall hereafter be granted to any Person heretably or for Life; and that no Justiciary, Regality, Bailliery, or any Jurisdiction of the like Nature, shall hereafter be erected.

By the 5th Clause, Sir, it is enacted, That reasonable and just Compensation and Satisfaction shall be made for every Jurisdiction taken away by this Bill, to the Person intitled to such Jurisdiction, according to the Method after prescribed. And by the 6th Clause, the Persons possessed of, or claiming such Jurisdiction, are directed to enter their Claim thereto, against a Day to be named, in the Court of Session in *Scotland*; which Court is directed to examine such Claim in a summary Way, and upon allowing the same, to assess the Value, and to certify such their Determinations to his Majesty in Council.

The 7th Clause, Sir, impowers the Court of Session to compel the Production of all Books, Papers, Writings and Records, which they shall judge necessary for their Information; and to examine any Person upon Oath concerning what they are to inquire into.

By the 8th Clause it is provided, That in all Cases where such heretable Jurisdictions are subject to any Entail, so as that the Possessor cannot alien the same, the Money to be assessed and paid by the Publick as the Price thereof, shall by Direction of the Court of Session be invested in the Purchase of Lands in *Scotland*, and those Lands settled to the same Uses, and with the same Restrictions. And by the 9th Clause, all Persons interested in such entailed Jurisdictions, are impowered to petition the Court of Session, praying their Directions for investing such Money in the Purchase of Lands; and till such Directions, be given, the Money to remain in some Place to be appointed by this Act.

By the 10th Clause, Sir, all Decrees and Judgments made by the Courts so to be taken away, and all Executions thereupon, before a Day to be named, are declared to remain in Force; and it is enacted, That their Records shall be transmitted to the Court of Justiciary and Court of Session at *Edinbourgh* respectively.

By the 11th Clause, Sir, it is enacted, That no Proprietor of Lands in *Scotland*, which have been erected into a Barony, or granted with any other lower Jurisdiction, shall, after a Day to be named, exercise any Jurisdiction whatsoever, other than for recovering from their Tenants, the Rents and profits of their Lands, However, by the 12th Clause, such Landholders as are intitled to any Fair or Market, are allowed to exercise such Jurisdiction as they are now intitled to for preserving the Peace, deciding Controversies, and correcting Riots, Trespasses and Disorders, which may happen in such Fair or Market. And by the 13th Clause, the same Sort of Jurisdiction is reserved for Landholders having Coal-Works, or Salt-Works; but by the 14th Clause it is provided, That no Landholder having any such Jurisdiction reserved to him, shall imprison any

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any Perſon in a private Priſon, or any other Priſon, except the common Priſon of the County, or the common Priſon of the neareſt Royal Borough, or Barony Borough; ſaving, nevertheleſs, to the Royal Boroughs in *Scotland*, all Juriſdictions and Privileges now by Law belonging to them; and by the 15th Clauſe, all Juriſdictions and Privileges now belonging to any Barony Borough in *Scotland* are ſaved, except that of repledging from the Sheriffs or Stewards Courts, with which Courts they are from the Time named to have a cumulative Juriſdiction only.

By the 16th Clauſe, Sir, Proviſion is made for aſſeſſing the Value or Price of the Juriſdiction of Landholders hereby taken away, in the ſame Manner as before preſcribed, for aſſeſſing the Value of Regalities and other ſuperior Juriſdictions: By the 17th and 18th, his Majeſty is impowered to make Regulations relating to the Number, Qualification and Appointment of Under Sheriffs or Under Stewards; and by the 19th and 20th, the Circuit Courts are ordered to be held twice a Year.

By the 21ſt Clauſe, Sir, the Writ or Proceſs, called in *Scotland Advocation*, is taken away, with reſpect to all Actions or Suits, not exceeding the Value of 30 *l. Sterling*; and by the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th, ſeveral new Regulations are made with reſpect to the Writ or Proceſs, called in *Scotland*, *Suſpenſion*.

By the 27th Clauſe, Sir, his Majeſty is impowered to make a new Diviſion or Diſtribution of the Circuits in *Scotland*. By the 28th, the Cuſtom of reducing into Writing the Evidence given in criminal Proſecutions is taken away; and by the 29th and laſt Clauſe, the Perquiſites now belonging to the Sheriffs and Stewards in *Scotland* are taken away; and all Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by the Sentences of theſe inferior Courts, are declared to belong to his Majeſty, and ordered to be accounted for, and paid unto his Majeſty's *Exchequer* at *Edinburgh*.

This, Sir, is the Subſtance of the Bill I have prepared, and I ſhould now have proceeded to explain to you the ſeveral Parts of the Law of *Scotland* to which the Bill relates, and the Terms of the *Scotiſh* Law which I have been obliged to make Uſe of in framing the Bill, in order from thence to ſhew the Intention and the Neceſſity of every Clauſe I have inſerted; but, I find, Gentlemen are growing impatient, and therefore I ſhall defer this, till you go into a Committee upon this Bill, or ſome Bill of the ſame Nature, which, I am perſuaded, you will think abſolutely neceſſary at this Juncture.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

Character of the Hon. Duncan Forbes, *Eſq; Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion, in* Scotland, *who died*, Dec. 10, 1747.

IN the Beginning of his Days he was bred up in a Family remarkable for Hoſpitality, which led him, perhaps, to a freer Indulgence of thoſe Paſſions, which draw off the Mind from ſeverer Studies, to more ſocial Pleaſures. His natural Inclination led him to the Army; but as he early diſcovered a ſuperior Genius, by the Advice of his Friends he applied himſelf to Letters, in which he made a very conſiderable Progreſs, and particularly in the Study of the Civil Law, which his Ambition, pointed out as the beſt Way to raiſe the Fortune of a ſecond Brother, and ſupport the Credit and Reputation of his Family. Fired with a Deſire to excel, he ſoon found Encouragement at the Bar, where he never proſtituted that maſculine and perſuaſive Eloquence, of which he was ſo great a Maſter, to promote a bad Cauſe. Even in the early part of his Life, he laid down a very uncommon Principle, a generous Contempt of Money, which he looked upon only as the means of forming an unblemiſhed Character. In this way he ſo ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf, that he was advanced to be the King's Advocate, after he had been unanimouſly elected a Member of Parliament, both which he diſcharged with ſo great Honour and Fidelity, without meanly ſtooping beneath his Office, or venally betraying his Truſt, as to merit the Favour of his Maſter, and the Thanks of his Conſtituents. —— As he advanced in Years, ſo in Uſefulneſs: His great Capacity and untainted Character were the ſole Reaſons of his extraordinary Advancement to the Preſident's Chair, which he filled ſo well, as to render it extreamly difficult for any one to fit in it with like Reputation after him. The moſt candid Honeſty, the ſtricteſt Integrity, the niceſt Diſcernment, the moſt ardent Deſire of Juſtice adorned every Part of his Adminiſtration; inſomuch, that the Deciſions of the Court of Seſſions will in after Times have a Weight and Authority proportioned to the Character of him who preſided. No Man ever made greater Allowances for human Infirmities, but in the Number of theſe he did not reckon Falſehood and Knavery, to which he never gave any Quarter. When he was advanced to the Chair, you ſaw at once the Dignity of the Man, the noble Independency of the Judge, a Conſtancy and Uniformity in the Purſuit of Truth, a manly Fortitude and Intrepidity of Soul, ſuperior to the frowns of Fortune, or the Influence of falſe Shame. In Oppoſition,

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perhaps, to former Habits, he reſtrained himſelf, when acting in that high Capacity, within the moſt regular Bounds, and gratified no Pleaſures inconſiſtent with his Character as a judge. He had, no doubt, a Mixture of Imperfection, in common with the reſt of Mankind: Conſcious of his Merit, he was pleas'd with popular Applauſe, but never ſervilely courted it. He was ſuſceptible too of Flattery; but never did either one or other divert him from his favourite Paths of Virtue and Integrity.—He was poſſeſſed with a truly publick Spirit, and a moſt diſintereſted Love of his Country. In our late unhappy Troubles, as well as in the Year 1715, he acted a noble and a conſiſtent Part: He beheld, with Indignation, the mad Attempt of the Enemies of our happy Conſtitution, whom he ſtrenuouſly and ſucceſsfully oppoſed; but with his wonted Humanity, and the ſtricteſt Regard to the Laws of his Country, both during the Time, and when the Danger was over *. He not only defended our Liberties by his Sword, but our Religion by his Pen. He was well verſed (a rare Accompliſhment in theſe Days) in the original Languages of the Holy Scriptures; and as he had a Soul above low Superſtition, ſo he was impreſſed with the firmeſt Belief of a Supreme Being, and the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion. He could reaſon or rally, be grave or pleaſant, with equal Succeſs, and make himſelf extremely agreeable to all Sorts of People, without deviating in the leaſt from his native Candour and Integrity. During the ſtated Times of publick Buſineſs, he gave the moſt regular Attendance; and even in the Vacation, when his tender Conſtitution required ſome Eaſe and Relaxation, he was conſtantly, and with unwearied Diligence, employed in encouraging Induſtry, Trade, and Manufactures, and in promoting, by every poſſible Way, the real Intereſt and Good of his Country. He was remarkably generous; often diſtreſſed himſelf to ſerve his Friends, and courted ſecret Opportunities of ſurpriſing Men into Happineſs, without the leaſt Show of Affectation or Vanity. How often does the Want of this Virtue throw a Shade over otherwiſe ſhining Characters! He always valued his Honour as his Life. He was a tender Huſband, an affectionate Father, a firm and ſteady Friend; and, in ſhort, poſſeſſed with every other Virtue which adorns the human Heart in this imperfect State. After a Life ſacred to Virtue and Honour, after he had lived long enough for himſelf, tho' not for his Country, he has left us, regretted by all who knew him, by all who are capable of judging of ſuch a Character, by all the true Friends of Religion and Liberty.—He is ſucceeded in his Eſtate by his only Son *John Forbes*, Eſq;

Hei mihi, quantum
Præſidium Auſonia, & quantam tu perdis, Iule!

To this Character we ſhall ſubjoin the following publick Teſtimony. Edinburgh, Dec. 14.

On the Death of the Right Hon. the Lord Preſident of the Seſſion, the very Hon. the Dean and Faculty of Advocates, entered into the following Reſolution, *viz.* "The Dean and Faculty of Advocates, being deeply affected with the Death of that great and good Man, and eminent Judge, Mr. *Duncan Forbes*, of *Culloden*, who diſcharged the high Truſt repoſed in him, as Preſident of the Court of Seſſion, with Ability, Candour, and Dignity; Artifice being his Abhorrence, not ſupporting his Opinion by ſubtle and fallacious Arguments, Juſtice, and not Victory, being his Aim; patiently hearing Cauſes without indecently interrupting, and uſing the Bar with juſt Regard and Reſpect; a Patron of Learning, and an Encourager of every laudable Scheme for promoting induſtry and virtue; a zealous Lover and Aſſerter of Liberty, and ſteady and unſhaken in his Attachment to our preſent Conſtitution, of which, at all Times, he gave the ſtrongeſt Proofs, and of which, very lately, the Nation ſaw and felt the happy Effects: In ſhort, a Man whoſe Life may ſtrictly be ſaid to have been dedicated to the publick Good; and as ſuch uncommon Merit calls for a publick Mark of Veneration, therefore the Dean and Faculty of Advocates have reſolved to attend his Funeral, as a Body, in their Gowns, and appoint Mr. *Alexander Lockhart*, and Mr. *Andrew Pringle*, Advocates to acquaint Mr. *Forbes*'s Son, with this their Intention."—The Hon. the Keeper of, and Writers to the Signet followed this Example; whereupon the Right Hon. the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of this City, alſo reſolved to appear with their uſual Formalities; and accordingly, Yeſterday Morning at Nine o'Clock, the Right Hon. the Lords of Council and Seſſion, the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, with ſome of his Brethren, the Right Hon. the Lord Advocate, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, waited on the Defunct's Friends at his Lodgings. The Hon. the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Town-Council in their Robes having the Sword and Mace in Mourning carried before them, the Dean and Faculty, the Keeper of, and Writers to, his Majeſty's Signet, all in their Gowns, marched in Proceſſion from the Parliament-Cloſe to the Lawn-Market, where they were received by a Body of his Lordſhip's Relations and Friends; and upon the Approach of theſe Great and Honourable Bodies to the Church-yard, the Corps, after the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates had paſt, was carried to the Place of Interment, (the Pall being ſupported by his Brethren the Lords of Seſſion) the Dean and Faculty, Keeper of, and Writers to, the Signet following;

* *See his Letter to Lord Lovat, and the Anſwer, in our* Mag. *for laſt Year.*

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following; and the whole Proceſſion was cloſed with a Body of the Lord Preſident's Friends, and the Interment executed with the greateſt Reſpect and Decency, in Preſence of many Thouſands, bewailing the Loſs of ſo great and uſeful a Gentleman.

Farther Maxims and Reflections of the Duke A
de ROCHEFOUCAULT. (See p. 459.)

A Witty Perſon would be often diſappointed but for the Company of Fools.

We often boaſt we are never dull, and yet we are too proud to own we keep Company with Coxcombs.

As 'tis the Character of a great Wit to expreſs much in few Words, ſo 'tis of a little B
Wit, to talk much to little Purpoſe.

'Tis rather from the Vanity we have of our own Judgments, that we applaud the good Qualities of another, than from any Eſteem we have of their Merits; and 'tis only to procure Praiſes to ourſelves, that we ever beſtow them on others.

Praiſe is a Kind of delicate conceal'd Flattery, which differently ſatisfies him that C
gives it, and him that receives it: For this receives it as due to his Merit, and the other gives it as a Teſtimony of his Juſtice and Judgment.

We often, by too much Praiſe and Overflattery, make thoſe Faults appear in the Perſons we praiſe, which it were Rudeneſs D
to diſcover any other Way.

Moſt commonly we praiſe but to be commended.

There are few Perſons ſo wiſe to prefer the gentle reproaching Counſel that avails them, before the Praiſes which betray them.

There are praiſes which diſcommend, and Reproaches which commend.

To refuſe a Praiſe, is only to invite and draw on another.

The Deſire to merit the Praiſes that are E
given to us, increaſes and fortifies our Virtue; and thoſe Encomiums that are given to our Wit and Beauty, contribute to advance them.

'Tis more difficult to prevent being governed, than to govern others.

If we did not flatter ourſelves, the Flattery of others would not hurt us. F

Nature gives the Merit, but Fortune makes it appear, and become ſucceſsful.

Fortune corrects many Faults, which Reaſon cannot.

Some are diſſatisfied with their own Merits, and others delighted and pleaſed with their Faults.

There are a Sort of People who affect ſpeaking and acting fooliſh Things, which G
turn to their Profit; and who would ſpoil all their Intereſt, if they ſhould change their Method and Cuſtom.

A Great Man ought always to take his Meaſures from thoſe Rules, of which he has already ſerv'd himſelf to acquire that Glory.

'Tis not enough to have great Parts, but one ought to have Government and Conduct too.

Tho' an Action be never ſo glorious, yet A
it ought not to paſs for great, when it tends not to a great Deſign.

There ought to be a certain Proportion between the Action and Deſign, if one would draw from them all the Effects they would produce.

The artful doing of an indifferent Thing ſometimes gains a Perſon as much Reputation as true Merit.

There are an infinite Number of Things B
that appear ridiculous, whoſe ſecret Reaſons are very wiſe and very ſolid.

'Tis more eaſy to appear worthy an Employment one has not, than that which one already has.

Our Merits draw to us the Eſteem of the Brave and Good, and our Stars that of C
the Multitude.

The World recompences oftener the Appearance of Merit, than Merit itſelf.

Avarice is more oppoſite to good Huſbandry, than Liberality.

Tho' Hope be faithleſs and flattering, yet it fails not however to bring us to the D
End of Life's tedious Journey by an agreeable Way.

While Cowardice and Fear keeps us honeſt and loyal, our Virtue gets the Honour of it.

'Tis hard to judge, whether honeſt ſincere Proceeding between Man and Man be the Effect of Juſtice and Virtue, or Pride and Ability.

Virtue loſes itſelf in Intereſt, as Rivers E
are loſt in the Sea.

We are ſo pre-ingaged in Favour of ourſelves, that often what we take for Virtue, is but Vice in the Shape of Virtue.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Dec. 5, *in relation to the Trial of Captain* Fox.

THE Court-Martial, which has been the Scene of Buſineſs here, for ſome Time paſt, begins in all Appearance to draw near a Concluſion; the Examination of all the Witneſſes for the Crown having been finiſh'd Yeſterday, and Capt. *Fox*, the Priſoner, allow'd till Monday to prepare for his Defence, when the Examination of his own Witneſſes will begin; but unleſs they can overthrow the concurrent Teſtimony of thoſe for the Crown, I can't conceive their Uſe or Advantage. The Articles of Sir *E —— d H — e's* Charge againſt him, were, "That he did not come properly

into

into the Fight; that he did not do his utmoſt to engage, diſtreſs, and endamage the Enemy; and that he did not aſſiſt his Majeſty's Ships who did?" Which, I think, moſt of the Evidences againſt him have pretty roundly aſſerted. I had not Patience to attend the Examination of all the Witneſſes; but of all I heard, I think none ſtuck ſo faſt to him as Capt. *R——y*, of the *Eagle*, who declar'd in his Narrative, that he was engag'd between two Fires, when Capt. *F—x* could have eaſily come to his Aſſiſtance, and did not: However, it appears by the Teſtimony of ſome others, that Capt. *F—x* engaged the *French* Admiral as he paſt him, and that his Shot cut away one of his Maſts; but that he preſently bore away from him, to come up with the *Engliſh* Admiral, where his Signal was out; which was, it ſeems, for cloſer Engagement, tho' Capt. *F—x* imagin'd it was only to ſpeak with him.

The Priſoner has, I am told, above 100 of his People, that were upon his Upper Deck during the Engagement, whom he can bring on his Behalf; but the Court, I apprehend, will not think it neceſſary to go thro' the Examination of ſo many; only a few of the principal. Sir *P r W—n* deliver'd himſelf with great Pertinence and Perſpicuity, on the Non-neceſſity of this; and ſaid, that he was perſuaded there was not a Member of the Court, could think he had more Humanity, and Tenderneſs towards the Priſoner than himſelf; but, that he apprehended, where ſuch a Multitude of People might be brought to give Evidence, it was quite unneceſſary to examine more than the moſt credible and material ones: For if, upon ſuch a Trial as this, all were to be examined, who knew but ever ſo little of the Matter, or who were only to repeat the ſame Thing, again and again, the Trial might be protracted to that Time Twelve-Month, (with no great Benefit either to the Crown or to the Priſoner;) and with a ſingular Modeſty taxed himſelf with Circumlocution in the Multitude of Queſtions he had already aſk'd, whereof, he confeſs'd, he began to perceive that many might have been ſpar'd, (inſinuating thus to others a uſeful Leſſon of Inſtruction, whilſt he appear'd to be only condemning himſelf.) This he ſaid, while the Witneſſes on Behalf of the Crown were examining, in order to deal Equity to both Sides. At opening the Court he addreſs'd himſelf to the Priſoner, as near as I can remember, in the following Manner; "That his Majeſty, who, during the whole Courſe of his Reign, had given the moſt convincing Proofs of his Zeal for the Welfare and Happineſs of his Subjects, had caus'd him to be brought to his Trial, in order to do publick Juſtice to them, and private to him: And that he might depend upon all the Juſtice imaginable, from the Candour and Impartiality of the Judges, who, he was firmly perſuaded, heartily wiſh'd he might be able to acquit himſelf, with Honour, of the Charge againſt him: That Innocence had nothing to fear; but Guilt every Thing to apprehend: That he heartily wiſh'd the former might clearly appear to be his Caſe: And, therefore, pray'd God to direct him in his Defence, and the Court in their Judgment."

Extract of a ſecond Letter from Portſmouth, *by the ſame Author, dated* Dec. 18.

I Muſt firſt acquaint you, Sir, with the little I remember of what the Captain ſets forth in his Defence, which he introduced, with expreſſing the Concern he was under, to appear before the Court, to anſwer to ſo infamous a Charge as what had been exhibited againſt him, after having ſerved in the Navy ſo long with unblemiſhed Reputation. He ſaid, he had never troubled himſelf about the ſcurrilous Reflections of the Multitude, who had already condemned him unheard; but that he hoped to make his Innocence clearly appear to the Court, to moſt of whom he had the Honour of being perſonally known, and of whoſe Candour and Juſtice he was entirely perſuaded. He took Notice, that, if he had made it his Study to ruin his Reputation in the World, he could not have taken a more effectual Method for that Purpoſe, than what was charged againſt him. He began his Remarks on the Witneſſes for the Crown, with making a Joke of Capt. *W— n*'s Evidence, in which he perceived nothing to anſwer, ſince he acknowledged he went only upon the Hear-ſay of others, and refuſed to rank with him, only becauſe others refuſed ſo to do. After taking to Pieces the reſt of the Evidences againſt him, and pointing out their ſeveral Incredibilities, Abſurdities, and Inconſiſtences, (as he called them) he took Notice, that he hoped the Court would not imagine, he had the leaſt Deſign to inſinuate, that ſo many Gentlemen had come there with Intention to impoſe Falſities on the Court; but that, in the Heat and Hurry of Action, he believed (from his own Experience) every Perſon found enough to do in his own particular Scene of Buſineſs: And that the Juſtice he owed himſelf, obliged him to point out in his Defence, wherein his Accuſers Accounts ſeemed to differ. But as all the Captains of Admiral *H—e*'s Squadron had refuſed to rank with him, which might ſeem to be an Argument of

h's Cowardice, he obſerved, That 'twas no more natural for an *Engliſh* Seaman to like a Coward for his Commander, than for an *Engliſh* Captain to chuſe to rank with a Coward; and, therefore, hoped, the Teſtimony of his Ship's Company in his Behalf, would have as much Weight with the Court, as that of his Brother Captains againſt him: And he hoped in the Courſe of his Evidence to be able to prove to the Satisfaction of the Court, that, in all Reſpects, he did do his Duty, to the utmoſt of his Power and Judgment (tho' he was ſenſible, he ſhould never be able to ſtem the Torrent of popular Prejudice againſt him; and lamented that one unhappy Day had, he feared, blotted out all the little Credit he ever had in the World for 40 Years faithful Service, as an Officer, before:) Therefore hoped, that, according to the Candour and Humanity which was promiſed him at the Opening of his Trial, the Court would patiently hear, and examine the ſeveral Witneſſes in his Behalf, as they had already done thoſe for the Crown: And that every Member of the Court would ſtick to the diſtinguiſhing Characteriſtick of a Chriſtian, and do by him as he would be willing to be done unto himſelf.

His Lieutenants, Maſter, and the reſt of his Officers ſufficiently proved, by the moſt clear and co-incident Evidence, the *Kent*'s being engaged with ſeveral Ships of the Enemy, and that the *Fougueux* actually ſtruck or ſurrender'd to her; and ſeveral have proved that ſhe engaged both this Ship and the *Tonant* within leſs than a Cable's Length; which ſhows, I think, to a Demonſtration, there could be no Want of Courage in the Captain, notwithſtanding he had the good Fortune to have but one Perſon killed on board. It evidently appears, that the Firſt Lieut. and Maſter were the principal, or rather the ſole Cauſe of the Captain's leaving the *Tonant*, by confidently aſſerting the Admiral's Signal muſt be for the *Kent* to come to his Aſſiſtance, and that he could not anſwer his not obeying it: And it fully appears from the Evidence of others, that Capt. *Fox* left off engaging the *Tonant* with the utmoſt Regret; and that when he bore away to the Admiral, he cried out, (looking earneſtly at the *Tonant*) 'What a Pity it was he muſt leave that Ship before ſhe had ſtruck!' Beſides the Commiſſion and Warrant Officers of the *Kent*, moſt of the petty Officers, and 40 of the Foremaſt-Men were examined, (one belonging to every Gun, on the Upper and Quarter Deck) who declared, to a Man, that the Captain behaved with the greateſt Courage during the whole Action, that they never deſired to fail with a braver Commander, and that they never heard the leaſt Diſſatisfaction in the Ship on Account of any Backwardneſs in their Captain, either during the Action or after. I muſt further take Notice, that the Evidence in Favour of Capt. *Fox*, does not center wholly in his Ship's Company: For the Boatſwain, and two others of the *Hector*, ſwear to his calling to Capt. *Stanhope*, to take up the *Fougueux*, which had ſtruck or ſurrendered to the *Kent*; and a Man of the *Tilbury*, to his engaging the *Tonant*, within Piſtol-ſhot.

By what I have ſaid, Sir, you will eaſily perceive, that I can't avoid, now, thinking favourably of Capt. *Fox*, tho' I muſt own, that, with others, at firſt, I rather was prejudiced againſt him. As to the Court, I muſt ſay, that I believe Truth was never more diligently ſought after, nor Juſtice more ardently deſired; and therefore I make no Doubt but the Equity of their Sentence, when Judgment is pronounced *, will both give Satisfaction to the Publick, and do honour to them. The Behaviour of the Preſident †, during the whole Courſe of the Trial, was, in my Opinion, the moſt ſerene, temperate, humane, modeſt, and humble imaginable. His Queſtions carried with them the Force of Penetration, and his Remarks the Light of Sagacity; and his Conduct was ſuch in general, as might increaſe almoſt any Reputation but his own, being in all Reſpects adequate to the amiable Character he bears, and truly worthy himſelf: And I ſhould not have gone to the Trial half ſo often, but for the Pleaſure I took in admiring in him ſo bright a Conſtellation of Virtues.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS his Majeſty, in his Speech from the Throne, has moſt graciouſly recommended to his Parliament, that *if any farther Proviſions ſhould be found expedient, to render more effectual the good Laws lately made for the Security of the preſent Eſtabliſhment, extinguiſhing the Spirit of Rebellion, and for the better civilizing, improving and reducing into Order, any Part of the united Kingdom, they would ſeriouſly and early ſet about ſo good a Work*; (ſee p. 465, 466.) I think you ſhould publiſh in your *Magazine* the following Extract from a Pamphlet lately publiſhed, intitled, *An Enquiry into the Cauſes of the late Rebellion*, &c.

The Author, after propoſing ſeveral Methods for extinguiſhing the Spirit of Rebellion in *Scotland*, and civilizing the *Highland*

* *See the Occurrences.*

† *Sir* Peter Warren.

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'ands and *Western Iſlands* of that Country, goes on thus:

" To this let me add, that in order to produce the deſired Effect the more early, we ought to endeavour to put the People of that Country into the Hot-bed of Trade and Manufactures, which might be done at a very ſmall publick Expence, by improving A ſome of the many natural Harbours they have in the *Weſt* and *North Highlands*, and giving Encouragement to Merchants and others to build Houſes, and to ſet up a foreign Trade at thoſe Ports. This would furniſh the People with a convenient and ready Vent for any Manufactures they might ſet up; and the Increaſe of our Fiſheries and Seamen would ſoon be a Compenſation to the Publick, for the Expence it had been put to.

Surely, the Fiſhing Trade upon our own Coaſts deſerves as much our Attention, as that upon the Coaſts of *North-America*.—Neither ought to be neglected: but if any Difference be made, it ſhould be in Favour of that upon our own Coaſts; and therefore it is ſurpriſing to hear ſuch a Rout C made about the Preſervation of *Cape Breton*, when at the ſame Time we do not beſtow a Thought upon the beneficial Fiſhing Trade that might be carried on upon the *Weſtern* and *Northern* Coaſts of *Scotland*, eſpecially that of the *Herring Fiſhery*.—I am very ſenſible of the Importance of *Cape Breton*, if at the ſame Time we preſerve our Poſſeſſion of *Newfoundland*:—I D hope, neither will be openly given up, or ſecretly betrayed to the Enemy;—I hope, we ſhall be able, by the next Treaty of Peace, not only to eſtabliſh our Right to *Cape Breton*, but to make the *French* give up their Right of drying Fiſh upon the *Northern* Coaſts of *Newfoundland*; but our Care of the *American* Fiſhery ought not to E make us neglect that upon our own Coaſts, particularly that of *Herrings*, which our Neighbours the *Dutch* make ſuch an Advantage of, and by which they maintain ſuch a Number of Seamen. This Trade we can never recover but by erecting Ports upon the *Northern* and *Weſtern* Coaſts of *Scotland*, where the *Herring Fiſhery* Seaſon firſt begins; and my Reaſon for ſaying ſo F is, becauſe the great Profit by this Trade will always be run away with, and conſequently the Trade ingroſſed, by thoſe who can ſupply the foreign Markets with the firſt freſh or powdered *Herrings*; for they get ſuch a Profit upon the firſt Cargoes they carry to Market, as enables them to ſell the reſt for little more than Prime-Coſt. For this Reaſon, when the *Dutch* G *Herring Fleet* goes out, they always take along with them ſeveral Runners, or prime ſailing Ships, whoſe Buſineſs is not to fiſh, but to receive from all the Fiſhing Veſſels of the Fleet, the firſt *Herrings* they take, and as ſoon as the firſt of theſe Runners is loaded, ſhe ſails away directly to the beſt Market, the ſecond to the ſecond beſt, the third to the third beſt, and ſo on till they have glutted all the Markets in *Europe* with freſh or powdered *Herrings*; then the Fleet continue their Fiſhing as long as the Seaſon laſts, and return with their Cargoes to *Holland*, where their *Herrings* are relanded, repack'd, and cured for long keeping; from whence they are ſent by Degrees, in the Winter Time, to the ſeveral foreign Markets, and ſold at a very ſmall Advantage.

B Now, as the *Dutch Herring Fleet* conſiſts generally of 14 or 1500 Ships, they will always, by this Means, be able to underſell, and conſequently ruin any Company, or any private Adventurer that ſends but one or a few Ships upon this Trade, from any diſtant Port of this Iſland; but if we had ſeveral Ports upon the *Weſt* and *North* of *Scotland*, where the Shoals of *Herrings* always firſt come, tho' often a Week or two ſooner or later than uſual, and proper Ships in thoſe Ports for ſailing to the *Baltick*, the *Bay of Biſcay*, or the *Mediterranean*, private Adventurers might often get the Start of the *Dutch* at all the foreign Markets; becauſe the Shoals of *Herrings* come ſo near the *Weſtern* and *Northern* Iſlands of *Scotland*, that the People go out in open Boats and catch vaſt Quantities of them; but as they have at preſent no Ships ready at hand to carry their firſt *Herrings* to any foreign Market, nor any Vent for more than is conſumed in the Neighbourhood, they give over fiſhing, as ſoon as they find they have got a ſufficient Quantity for that Purpoſe; whereas, if there were proper Veſſels in ſome neighbouring Port for carrying their *Herrings* directly to foreign Markets, they would not only watch the firſt Shoals that appeared upon the Coaſt, but would provide ſuch a Number of Boats and little Veſſels for fiſhing, as might in one Day or two load ſeveral Ships for the foreign Markets. By this means our Merchants upon the *Weſtern* and *Northern* Coaſts of *Scotland* would reap the Advantage of being the firſt at all the foreign Markets, and this would enable them to underſell the *Dutch* at all Markets during the Winter; for at *Glaſgow* they now know the Method of Curing for a Winter Sale, and make as good *Salt Herrings* as any that come from *Holland*; but ſuch is the Advantage of being the firſt in ſupplying the foreign Markets, that *Dutch Herrings* may be imported, and ſold cheaper at *London*, than

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than thoſe that are cured by the *Glaſgow* Traders.

Thus, by means of proper Ports, and a Number of prime ſailing Ships upon the *Weſtern* and *Northern* Coaſts of *Scotland*, we might in a ſhort Time ingroſs the whole Trade in *Herrings* to ourſelves, which would of courſe increaſe both our *Cod* and *Whale* Fiſheries; and this would not only increaſe the Number of Inhabitants in our *Northern* and *Weſtern* Iſlands, but alſo would render almoſt every Man of them a *compleat Sailor*; which would ſo much increaſe the Number of our Seamen, that we ſhould never be in want of them, nor ever obliged to have Recourſe to the Method of Preſſing, for manning our Navy upon any Emergency; whereas moſt of thoſe Seamen employed in our *American* Fiſheries, are at ſuch a Diſtance, that we cannot make uſe of them for manning our Navy upon any ſudden and unforeſeen Neceſſity.

Beſides theſe and many other Advantages, it is evident, that a flouriſhing Trade upon the *Weſtern* Coaſts and Iſlands of *Scotland* would produce ſuch a Reſort of Strangers to that Country, and ſuch a frequent Intercourſe between the Inhabitants and thoſe of the other Parts of the Iſland, as would in a few Years put an End to that *Clanniſh* Diſpoſition which at preſent prevails among the People; and as the landed Gentlemen would then be all engaged in the Fiſhing Trade, and in a Way of improving their Fortunes daily, it would not be eaſy to perſuade them to join in any Plot or Rebellion againſt the Government; eſpecially, if proper Care were taken to have them educated in right Principles, and the Diſcontents of the People removed by repealing thoſe diſarming Laws, which have eſtabliſhed ſuch an invidious and galling Diſtinction between them and the reſt of his Majeſty's Subjects. I mean only thoſe Laws which ſeem to impreſs the Character of Diſaffection upon the Soil, the Air, or Climate of certain Counties, as if every Man born in that Soil, Air, or Climate muſt neceſſarily be a *Jacobite*; for as to thoſe Laws by which *Papiſts* and *Nonjurors* are to be diſarmed, none of them ought to be repealed, but farther enforced, if poſſible."

What is recommended by this Author is ſo reaſonable, ſo neceſſary, and ſo apparently for the publick Good of the whole *Britiſh* Dominions, that I am ſurpriſed no Meaſures have been taken ever ſince the *Union*, for making *Ports* or *Harbours* in the *Weſtern Iſlands*, or upon the *North-Weſt* Coaſt of *Scotland*, and for erecting *Corporations* or *free Boroughs* in that Part of the Country; eſpecially as Mr. *Martin* has long ſince, in his Deſcription of the *Weſtern Iſlands* of *Scotland*, ſo fully explained the many Advantages that might be reaped from making proper Improvements there.

If proper Care had been taken, and a little of the publick Money applied towards this End, preſently after the *Rebellion* in 1715, I am ſure, no *ſecond Rebellion* would ever have happened in that Country; and the Expence, beſides the Danger, which the Nation was brought into by the *laſt Rebellion*, muſt convince us, that a little of the publick Money would have been moſt profitably applied towards erecting ſome *Harbours* and *free Towns* in that Country.

But Safety and Saving are not the only Advantages we ſhould have reaped by ſuch an Improvement: From what this Author ſays, it is more than probable, that before this Time, we ſhould have had ſeveral *Thouſands* of Men, and ſeveral *Hundreds* of Ships employed yearly in the *Fiſhing Trade* upon thoſe Coaſts; and what *an Addition* this would have brought to our *general Balance of Trade*, what a *Supply* for our *Navy*, it is eaſy to imagine, but not eaſy to ſet Bounds to; becauſe the Trade would before now have been carried on *at ſo cheap a Rate*, that we might have ingroſſed *the Fiſhing Trade of Europe*.

When the *Wiſdom* of a Nation happens to be guilty of ſuch a *palpable Neglect of National Intereſt* as this muſt appear to be, one is apt to endeavour to find out the Cauſe; but for my Part, I can ſuggeſt to myſelf no Cauſe for this Neglect but one of theſe two: Either that the *Noblemen* and *Gentlemen* of that Country choſe rather that the People ſhould be kept in Poverty, Ignorance, and a ſlaviſh Subjection to their Superiors, than that they ſhould be put in a Way of enriching themſelves, and being uſeful to their Country; or that ſome *foreign Intereſts* or *foreign Regards* prevented our making a proper Uſe of thoſe Advantages, with which *bountiful Nature* has bleſſed this *happy Iſland*. Which of theſe two has hitherto been the Cauſe of this Neglect, I ſhall leave to the Reader to determine; but if either of them ſhould any longer prevail, it is evident, from what his Majeſty has now recommended to his Parliament, that the Continuance of this Neglect will not lie at his Door.

I am, &c.

As every Thing that relates to our Colonies in America *muſt always be thought of the greateſt Conſequence to this Nation, we believe the two following Addreſſes from ſome of the chiefeſt of them will be agreeable to our Readers.*

BAR-

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BARBADOES.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble ADDRESS *of the Members of his* MAJESTY's *Council.*

Most Gracious Sovereign,

UNFLUENCED alone by Principle and Truth, animated by your Majesty's exemplary Justice, as often as the Injuries of the lowest Subject have been made known to the Royal Ear, feeling, even at this Instant, the Result only of such a Disposition in our Sovereign, while we unfeignedly regret the Consequence in ourselves, pardon us, dread Sir, while thus encouraged, we the Members of your Majesty's Council attend the Fortunes of his Excellency Sir *Thomas Robinson* to the Fountain from whence he derived his Power; pardon us while we endeavour to vindicate his Reputation from Calumny and Detraction unprovoked; and, as our last Act of Duty to our departing Governor *, bear Record to the Throne, of those Services, which, in his Colony, must remain their own lasting Monument.

We at first received him with such Confidence as was due to the high Character he bore; we have ever since lived with him in such mutual and unshaken Connection, as was essential to our respective Truths, and the Support of your Majesty's Prerogative against the Opposition of factious and designing Man. We at length part from him, as from one that has cherished our Interests at the great Expence of his own Fortune and Reputation, who has supported his Conduct with Moderation amidst Violence and Oppression, and has been so truly a publick Friend to the Trade, Defence, and Peace of the Community, that unless the Clamour of his Adversaries, in Disguise of Truth, had proclaimed the contrary, it would be hard to believe he had a private Enemy in it. For our own Parts, on this Occasion, it is our first Duty to your Majesty, and the last Debt of Gratitude we can possibly pay to your Vicegerent, with Shame and Compunction to express our Concern, that any Servant of your Majesty's, who has so faithfully watched for our Safety against the foreign Enemy, and so tenderly laboured for domestick Peace and Prosperity, should meet with those Returns from this Island, which, in Decency and Deference to his Royal Master, ought not in this Place to have been paid back even to a weak or wicked Ruler.

Of these Sentiments we take the Liberty to assure your Majesty, at a Time when the present Administration draws near its Period; at a Juncture when that Superiority and Influence, which has been objected to our Governor as a Crime, cannot be supposed to have any longer a Prevalence over our Words or Actions; and we humbly implore your Majesty to believe, that we, as well as his Excellency, have always possessed that free Spirit, as on our Parts not to submit to, while on his Part no such implicit Obedience and tame Subserviency was expected, as must derogate from those Trusts which, by the Royal Institution, are to be exercised with Independency. In a Word, from a close Attention to his Discipline, we intreat your Majesty to accept our firm Assurances, that, contrary to the Representation of his Adversaries, we are so far from being able to bear Testimony of the Truth of those Facts, which have been imputed to your Commander in Chief, as to feel from the bare Insinuation of such an Ability in ourselves, that we participate in his Injuries, and, with all that Boldness and Fortitude which becomes the Cause of Integrity and Innocence, shall be ever ready to appear the Evidence and Advocates of a different Deportment.

We know that, by the present Change of Government, your Majesty intends the Peace, Tranquility and Welfare of your Subjects in this Island: We are convinced the Change was accomplished by such earnest and artful Representations from hence, as carried with them the Force and Effect of Truth at home: It is our bounden Duty chearfully to acquiesce in your Royal Pleasure; and tho' with a Reluctance we take Leave of your present Representative, we shall receive his Successor with that open Heart, as may demonstrate our firm Submission and Allegiance to him whose Commission he bears abroad.

But pardon, dread Sir, the Presumption of your Servants, when with all Humility they deprecate the Fate not only of themselves, but of the Person at present delegated to the Succession, if after the generous and effective Service of a few Years in this Colony; if after full Experience of his Virtues, and a close Acquaintance with his Merit, when our dearest Regards are fixed on his long Continuance among us, the same factious Principles, raised only by the vigorous and laudable Efforts of a Governor to maintain the Prehemineence of his Prince, and the Dignity of his own Station,

* *These two Addresses were agreed to*, March 23, 1746-7, *Mr.* Greenville, *the new Governor, being daily expected, who accordingly arrived, and Sir* Thomas Robinson *quitted the Government*, April *the 24th following.*

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Station, ſhould excite future Calumny, and kindle another Flame, at once to conſume the Hopes and Expectations of your Majeſty's People, with the Guardian and Protector of their civil and religious Rights.

We are,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,
Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful,
Moſt obedient, and moſt humble
Servants and Subjects.

A

BARBADOES.

To his Excellency Sir THOMAS ROBINSON, Bart. his Majeſty's *Captain-General* and *Governor*, &c.

The Humble ADDRESS *of His* MAJESTY'S *Council in the ſaid* Iſland.

B

My it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE beg Leave to expreſs our unfeigned Concern that your Excellency is recalled from the Government of this Iſland, not only as your Excellency's moſt obliging and courteous Deportment towards this Board in particular requires the warmeſt Returns of Affection from us; but alſo as your Adminiſtration in general has filled our Minds with the ſtrongeſt Aſſurance, that the Safety and Welfare of this Iſland have been the prevailing Motives of your Excellency's Conduct. And here we cannot help teſtifying our Abhorrence of the unjuſtifiable Manner of bringing about the Event, by firſt ſending ſome Complaints againſt your Excellency, pretended to be atteſted by us, and moſt of the principal Inhabitants; and left that Device ſhould fail, impoſing upon his Sacred Majeſty an egregious Falſhood, that your Excellency had diſſolved a late Aſſembly, and thereby raiſed Heats and Animoſities among the People.

C D E

For our Parts, we are fond of this Opportunity to declare, that our Names were never made uſe of as Vouchers to the Complaints againſt your Excellency, with our Knowledge or by our Conſent: We have always, and do ſtill diſapprove of thoſe Complaints, in a well-grounded Perſuaſion, that they aroſe merely from private Reſentment, and not from any real Cauſe.

F

And as to your Excellency's diſſolving any Aſſembly, that is ſo notorious an Untruth, and ſo capable of Detection, that we profeſs ourſelves amazed at the Preſumption of its Author.

We are ſenſible of no Heats or Animoſities in the Iſland: We are confident, on the other Hand, that there ſubſiſts a general Harmony and good Underſtanding among the People, which we look upon as one of the happy Effects reſulting from your Excellency's mild and benign Adminiſtration.

G

But ſince your Excellency has been ſupplanted by ſuch Means as no human Prudence could guard againſt, we may congratulate your Excellency, that the only Reaſon aſſigned for your Removal, is your Diſſolution of the Aſſembly, which has no Foundation in Truth.

And upon this Occaſion we beg Leave to aſſure your Excellency, that this Incident has not alter'd in the leaſt our Sentiments of your Excellency, as we are truly conſcious of the great Advantages this Colony has received under your Government.

We cannot but take Notice of your Excellency's Moderation in the Circumſtance of Alarms; your humane Care of the poor Militia; and your Readineſs to relieve them as ſoon, and as far as Prudence would permit.

Your Excellency's Conduct in the Suſpenſion of the *Habeas Corpus*, whereby every Man's Liberty was in your Diſpoſal; your ſkilful and frugal Uſe of the Vote of Credit given at the ſame Time, which put every Man's Property in your Power; were not only Proofs, which ought never to be forgotten, of your Excellency's Lenity, your Judgment and Integrity; but alſo demonſtrate how juſtly ſuch extraordinary Confidence was repoſed in your Excellency by the Legiſlature.

And from hence we are led to reflect, that the ſame Perſons who cloathed you with theſe extraordinary Powers in *April*, 1745, in *September* following loaded you with Infamy and Vice; and (which is remarkable) they alledge that many of their Complaints had been long concealed. The ſtrange inconſiſtency of theſe Meaſures cannot but be obvious to all Men.

And ſince we have entered into the Complaints, we cannot paſs over that Article, That you have attempted to make the Inhabitants obnoxious to the Navy.—This we conceive to be a moſt ill-concerted Charge, conſidering that *Admiral Townſhend*, by your Excellency's Perſuaſion, was then landing a large Supply of Cannon, Powder, and military Stores, and which have been placed by your Excellency, with great Judgment, for the Security of *Bridge Town*.

We beg Leave to touch upon one Charge more, which makes three Articles in the Complaints, *viz.* your ſigning Orders, &c. on the Treaſurer for Money for the Buildings at *Pilgrim*, (meaning twelve Sheds only for ſecuring the Tumbrils and Train of Artillery from Weather.) It is obſervable, that the very Perſons, who, as Commiſſioners of the Fortifications, approved and forwarded the Work, (nay, extended it beyond your Excellency's Deſire) and atteſted the Workmen's Demands, and

and ſigned Certificates to entitle them to Orders for their Money; the ſame Perſons (one of whom received a Share himſelf for Materials furniſhed to the Work, and ſigned that very Certificate) afterwards joined in a Complaint againſt your Excellency for ſigning ſuch Orders, which you could not have done without their own previous Act and Aſſent, nor could legally have refuſed when ſo brought before you.

This may ſerve to teach Mankind, what Judgment to form of the reſt of the Complaints.

We chuſe now to quit the diſagreeable Subject, and to thank your Excellency for your ſucceſsful Application for the very great Supply of Cannon and military Stores, *&c.* on board Capt. *Holland*, and daily expected.

But your Excellency's Vigilance for our Preſervation ſtands in no inſtance more conſpicuous than in that important Work, the Armory, Arſenal, and Magazines erected by your Excellency at *Pilgrim*, which give ſuch Strength and Security to this Colony, that we think your Excellency in Juſtice entitled to an ample Retribution by the Country.

Your Prudence in promoting and diſpatching all Bills that were uſeful and beneficial, and oppoſing ſuch only as were either repugnant to the Royal Prerogative, or inconſiſtent with the Rights and Liberties of the Community: Your ſteady and impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice; and in general, your unwearied Labours in the publick Service, exerted with Perſeverance ſuperior to all Oppoſition: Theſe are alſo ſome of the Marks of a zealous and diſintereſted Regard to the Welfare and Happineſs of the Iſland, with which your Adminiſtration abounds.

We ſhould therefore be as unjuſt to our own Gratitude, as to your Excellency's Merit, if we failed to render your Excellency, as we now beg Leave to do, our ſincereſt and moſt thankful Acknowledgments.

We are, Sir,

Your Excellency's moſt dutiful, and
Moſt obedient humble Servants, &c.

The following Pamphlet, juſt publiſh'd, having made a good deal of Noiſe here, we think ourſelves obliged to give our Country Readers ſome Extracts from it. It is entitled, An APOLOGY for the Conduct of a late celebrated ſecond-rate MINISTER, from the Year 1729, at which Time he commenc'd Courtier, till within a few Weeks of his Death, in 1746, *&c. Written by himſelf, and found among his Papers.*

THE Editors begin their Preface in this Manner: 'Thoſe who have been beſt acquainted with the late Mr. *W—n*, will readily perceive him to have been the Author of the following Apology; every Line of it ſo far wears his Stamp, as to be a Proof to all thoſe who had any Knowledge of his Expreſſion and Way of Thinking.' And end it thus: 'We take the Hint of our Title from the Author's Manuſcript, where we found theſe Words, *An Apology for my Conduct in Parliament*, and the Motto intire as we affix it. Thus much we thought neceſſary, and more, we think, would be needleſs.'

The Author begins his Apology thus: 'Though I was ever an Enemy to the innate, aſſuming Vanity of a neighbouring Nation, which had occaſion'd that Inundation of *Memoirs*, of which the World has complained in theſe latter Days; yet am of Opinion that there may be, at all Times, Men who might be ſaid to be obliged to bring the Publick acquainted with the Secrets of their Conduct, which, to do it impartially, can be performed but by themſelves alone.

If it be difficult for a Man to acquire any tolerable Share of Knowledge of himſelf, how much more ſo is it for another, who muſt be leſs acquainted, not only with his Mind, but Actions? Deceit and Hypocriſy are ſo woven into the Nature of Man, or at leaſt into his Practice, that there is no forming any Judgment of him, but by his Works; and even theſe are often found inſufficient. How often is a Man obliged to act ſeemingly againſt his Judgment and Principles, in order to arrive at ſome Point, however diſtant, which he may propoſe to himſelf at his firſt ſetting out in the World? And it is when Men are thus neceſſitated to vary from themſelves, that they are moſt obliged to account with the Publick for their Conduct; eſpecially if they have been in any Degree conſpicuous, either by their Talents or Employments.'

After a few Paragraphs upon the general Motives of his Conduct, he expreſſes himſelf thus: 'My Country, and—Prince, was ever in my View and uppermoſt in my Thoughts, even in my tender Age; for ſo was I tutor'd to think, before I was capable of Reflection. Yet this Prejudice, ſtrong as it might have been, was not of Force enough to prevent my examining the Depth and Juſtice of the Principles, that had been inculcated ſo early, and ſo carefully.'

And having told us of his having examined the Motives, the Juſtice, the Neceſſity and Expediency of the Revolution; he ſays, 'I could evidently gather from Books and Men of all Parties, that thoſe who had the earlieſt and principal Share in the Conduct of that mighty Affair, had no View to ſuch a Change as happened, nor intended to go ſuch Lengths, as they were led into afterwards. Here I pauſed a While, to ſee if I might not reſt where ſo many great Men

Men had taken their Stand, even while the Scene was yet fresh and unclosed. And I freely confess to have thought this so early a Struggle, in favour of the *old Constitution*, to be a tacit Disapprobation of the new Measure, and a Dishonour to those, who had shamefully yielded to 'the Allurements of present Favour and Power, after they had shined on the other Side of the Question.'

Then he acquaints us with the Regard he had for his Uncle *Oxford*, and the Pains that Nobleman took to cultivate his Understanding: 'The Method he took, says he, was to set before me the Nature and Excellence of the Constitution, as it stood before the great Event under present Consideration. He would often compare the present with the former State of the Nation, and such always were his Descriptions, as gave this the Preference of that; but if in those early Days, after the Accession, he found Reason for speaking more advantageously of former than latter Times, what would he have said, if he had lived in these Days of ours, when the Amount of our Taxes, annually, almost equals the Quantum of our Specie, and the Interest of our Debts exceeds the old Revenue; and when Venality and Infidelity are not only generally practised, but publickly avowed.'

After justifying his Uncle the Earl of *Oxford*, he asserts, that not only that Minister, but the late Lord *G——n*, the great Duke of *M——b*, the late Earl of *S—d—d*, the late Earl of *S—b—y*, Sir *R—t W—le*, and in short, every *English* Minister of Sense and Influence since the *Revolution*, have had a constant View to the Recovery of the *Constitution*: That he had often heard his Uncle say, 'That his Plan would not do since the Accession, and that if he were to serve the new Rulers, he would work upon a *Consumptive* Plan, his Term for tiring out the Nation with Debts, Taxes, coercive Laws and Clogs upon Trade and Industry, so as that they would of themselves do their own best Work.'

'This, he says, was Sir *R—t W—le's* Plan; and, says he, 'Another Branch of his Scheme, was to corrupt the Morals of the People generally, in order to create an Indifference in them towards Religion and Posterity. A Disregard for the latter would plunge them naturally into Profusion and Luxury, which would necessarily hurry on Poverty and Despair; and a Disrelish for religious Worship in general would render them less anxious and averse to those religious Tenets, that had given the best Colour for the late Change in the Constitution.'

As he supposed this to be Sir *R——t W—le's* Plan, he says, he inclined to join him the first Day he came into Parliament, but it was two Years after, before he could get over his Scruples of leaving the Party he had first embarked with; and the first Debate in which he appeared, in his new Sphere, was that concerning the Treaty of *Seville*, which, as it was a Measure necessarily productive of Brangles and Expence, was intirely consistent with his Plan.

Then he tells us, that the Day after the first grand Debate upon this Subject, Sir *R——t* was pleased to select him for his Evening Companion, and adds as follows: 'After he, Sir *R—t*, had passed me large Compliments on the Glory, as he phrased it, I had acquired the Day before, he asked me with an Air of great Seriousness, what were my private Sentiments of a Measure, I had so well defended in Publick? As I believed the Question to have been put purposely, to furnish an Opportunity for an Eclaircissement on both Sides, I made no Hesitation to avow my Disapprobation of it, as being pregnant with future Squabbles and Dissentions. 'I am mistaken, said he, smiling, or you would not have been so very eloquent, in Praise of the Treaty, if you had thought it conducive to the real Interest of the present Family.—I replied immediately, that the Welfare of the Community being the first and chief Object of my Attention, I tried every Measure by that Touch-Stone, and that as I looked on the Treaty in Question, to be in its Consequences, a Measure destructive of that Welfare, I tacitly disapproved of it without consulting how much or how little the Interest of the Family was concerned. And I added, that however the Nature of his Employ might oblige him to Submission, I did not doubt but he had, as myself, the publick Good ever and chiefly in View.

Here the Knight took me by my Hand, saying, 'Mr. *W——n*, you are more deeply discerning for your Years than any one of our modern Youth, and I am pleased I was not mistaken in my Opinion of your secret Motive for leaving your Party, and coming over to us, without being sought so earnestly after, as you might justly have expected. You perceived, I suppose, or thought you did the Tendency of my Conduct, and imagined a Similitude, which inclined you to co-operate with me in the favourite Undertaking. You are not mistaken, continued he, in your Opinion of my private Sentiments, nor in your Conjectures of the true Motive of my Conduct. I may not live or continue in Power long enough to perfect my Scheme; but am sure to lay such a Foundation, as my Suc-

ceſſors may build upon with Certainty, d compleat the Work. 'Tis probable, d he, you will be that Finiſher; and I cerely wiſh you may for the Publick ood. For ſhould *P*——*y* or *C*——*t*, from e Effects of the preſent Oppoſition, ſuc- ed to my Influence, I cannot anſwer A ey will purſue my Plan. And as for —*m*, the likelieſt Man next yourſelf, if e Oppoſition prevails not, whatever his ivate Sentiments concerning the *old Con-ſtution* be, for I never had Confidence e- ugh in him, to truſt him with mine, has not Parts equal to ſo arduous an ndertaking; and therefore I ſhould ſuſ- ct the glorious Work would miſcarry in B s Hands, even tho' his Brother ſhould -operate with him; who, by the Bye, s a better Underſtanding, tho' more nfuſed, and he be leſs laborious. I can- t ſay what the D—'s Diſcernment (and me ſay that his Judgment is more ſolid, en he affords himſelf Leiſure for ſerious eflection, than is commonly imagined) d Love of his Country may prompt him C trapſact in Favour of the *old Conſtitution*, t am well aſſured he was neither bred r born, as you and I were, with Senti- ents in its Favour. As for *P*—*y*, his hirſt for Wealth occupies his Mind too uch to leave Room for other Conſidera- ons, eſpecially if attended with Riſque d Danger. He dreads too much the D onſequence of publick Confuſion, to join the Recovery of the *old Conſtitution*, tho' e Solidity of his Underſtanding might in- rm him the Attempt would be eligible. If ever *C*——*t* ſhould be inveſted with wer, he will take a direct contrary Path the deſirable Goal, than you and I ould chuſe. And as mean an Opinion as have of the Man's Virtue, I believe he E inks and wiſhes as we do; therefore ould be ſorry he ever ſhould ingroſs the yal E—r, becauſe his Plan, which from e Reſtleſſneſs and Arrogance of his Diſ- ſition, I reckon would be built on War d Confuſion, could not fail of producing ch Effects, as would add to the Power of e C—n, which muſt neceſſarily obſtruct e Completion of the general Scheme.' F In talking of the Treaty of *Hanover*, he kes theſe remarkable Obſervations: 'On *R*—*t*'s Plan and mine ſuch a Treaty ght have been ſingularly expedient, as neceſſarily opened the *Shire* of Expence, ranged from us, and weakened our na- ral Ally, the late Emperor *Charles* VI. d ſtrengthened the Hands of our heredi- G ry Enemies, the *French*. But on the her Hand, as it might tend hereafter, to large the Power of the preſent Royal mily, in the Empire, and therefore ight prove an Impediment to the Perfec-

tion of the projected Scheme, I was al- ways ſorry whenever the Neceſſities of the Adminiſtration obliged me to juſtify it.

This was my Opinion during Sir *R*—*t*'s Adminiſtration, but have alter'd it ſince, on perceiving that all Attempts for enlarg- ing the Electoral Power in *Germany* have conſtantly had a direct contrary Effect. The Jealouſy of the *German* Princes, par- ticularly of his *P*—*n* Majeſty, has all along increaſed, in Proportion to the Influence, which this Crown was ſuppoſed to have given to the Electorate in the Empire. Is it not perceivable, ever ſince the breaking out of the preſent Troubles on the Conti- nent, that all our Meaſures for the ſupport of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, were either directly oppoſed, or indirectly clogged by the other Powers of the Empire, upon no other Principle but that of Independency? An Increaſe of the Power of the Houſe of *Au-ſtria* has been no leſs dreaded, than an Ad- dition to that of the Houſe of *H*—*r*. Nor do I think the *Pruſſian* Jealouſy of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, on account of *Sileſia*, to exceed that of the Houſe of *H*—*r*, on Account of the Diadem of theſe King- doms.

The King of *Pruſſia* would naturally, I may ſay neceſſarily, be at the Head of the Proteſtant Intereſt in *Germany*, if this Crown did not add ſo much greater Luſtre and Weight to the Electorate of *H*—*r*, than may be conſiſtent with the Views of its Neighbours. And I am not ſure, but the Court of *Berlin* might bid fair for pre- ſcribing, even to the Catholicks of the Em- pire, now the Houſe of *Auſtria* is on the Decline, if the mighty Weight of this Crown had been out of the Scale. For this Reaſon, is there the Shadow of Pro- bability, that our preſent Struggles on the Continent, can be attended with Succeſs? Could we puſh the *French*, even within their own Limits, by ſome lucky Event, which does not ſeem very probable, I make no doubt but *P*—*a*, who ſees *H*—*r*, as well as *Auſtria* with jaundiced Eyes, would drop the Maſk of Neutrality, and arm openly in their Favour. Nor am I ſure that his preſent *P*—*n* Majeſty would have any ſuch regard to the Safety of the *Dutch* as might induce him to interfere in their Favour.'

He then tells us, that Sir *R*—*t* and he differed in their Sentiments about the Match with the Prince of *O*—*e*: That Sir *R*——*t* thought, this Alliance would ſo ſtrengthen the Houſe of *H*—*r*, as to pre- vent the Completion of the *patriot Scheme*; but that he thought it would contribute to it, by awakening the Jealouſy, not only of *P*—*a*, but of the *Dutch* and of *France* likewiſe; and that he believed, the Noble-

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man who had the chiefeſt Hand in the Match, had much the ſame Views; becauſe he always thought well of him, with Regard to the *old Conſtitution*, and therefore endeavoured to reconcile Sir *R—t* to him; but could never perſuade Sir *R—t* to aſſociate with one of that Nobleman's Wit and Fire, tho' his Objections always turned on that Lord's religious and political Principles: upon which he makes this Remark: 'But as for the great Man, whoſe Principles had been thus objected to by the Miniſter, I never knew any Reaſon for even ſuſpecting he did not wiſh as warmly, as I myſelf did, to the *old Conſtitution*. And as for his Religion, a Man may be a ſtaunch Patriot, without thinking better of our ſpiritual Guides, than they deſerve. How have they merited the Attention, or Approbation of Men of Senſe and Candour? Churchmen, before my Time, may have had ſome Title to the Eſteem of the People; but ſince I had any Knowledge of Men, the Clergy have brought the C—h itſelf into C——t. So that if my Lord —— ſhould be weaned from his Veneration for the Church, as well as many others, let them, who have been the primary Cauſe, take Shame to themſelves and bear the Blame.'

And a little farther he ſays: 'This diſtinguiſhed Nobleman has been lately taken into the Miniſtry, but it is in ſuch a State of Subordination, as his high Spirit would never brook, if he had not ſuch patriot Views as I myſelf had, and ſtill have in taking Share in the Conduct of publick Affairs, for the Completion of my favourite Scheme. One Man in, is worth a Dozen out of Place, for the Purpoſe of puſhing Things to Extremity, which alone is the Way to the *old Conſtitution*.'

Then a little farther he adds thus: 'In this Light I conſider the truly great Man, lately come into the Miniſtry. Is it not obvious that he muſt have ſome ſuch Patriot View, in accepting of Power ſo diſtant from Court? Why elſe, but to pave his further Way for the glorious Purpoſe of ſerving his Country, *eſſentially*, has he laid ſuch Reſtraint on his active Mind? Generous Motive! Nor do I deſpair in the leaſt, but he will prove himſelf the unſhaken Friend to the *old Conſtitution*. I take him for, when he reaches that Summit of Power, which will enable him to take the Lead in the Adminiſtration. As all the great leading Men, ſince the Revolution, had been ſecret Friends to that ſacred Standard; as all the Wiſe and Virtuous ſince that Period, have been unwearied in their Attention to that ſingle Point, why ſhould we doubt the V——e R——y's patriot Views, who ſo brightly ſhines among his Cotemporaries?'

He next acquaints us, that Sir *R—t* and he were of different Sentiments with Regard to the late Convention with *Spain*, and gives us the following Conference between them: 'As I was now, without Reſerve, in the Secret of the Miniſter's Attention to the *old Conſtitution*, I expatiated freely with him, on his Meaſures for preventing a Rupture with *Spain*. I told him, he might thank Heaven that the Oppoſition had ſo inflamed the People, as that they wantonly and imprudently urged a War, which in its Conſequence might produce that *Change* he intended, much more certainly, and ſooner than he could propoſe by his Scheme of an expenſive conſuming Peace. I added, that the more proſperous the War might be on our Side, the keener would be the Reſentment of the *Bourbons*, and the more ſteady and reſolved would be their Efforts to create Confuſion in the Bowels of our Country. —— Here Sir *Robert* interrupted me, ſaying —— But, my Friend, if we ſhould not be ſucceſsful in the War, how will it contribute to the Completion of our Scheme? You ſeem to look but at the fair Side of the Picture. I agree with you, that Succeſs on our Side would give an Edge to the Reſentment of the *Bourbons*, and be the Means of their making uncommon Efforts to unhinge the preſent Form of our Eſtabliſhment. But, ſhould they be ſucceſsful, will they, or ought they to wiſh or promote the Alteration? Would not they rather preſerve it? Is it not their Intereſt that we continue, and even increaſe our Debts and Taxes? And can it be ſuppoſed they would contribute towards meliorating our Condition, and creating Union among ourſelves, unleſs they are forced by a Run of ill Fortune?

My Scheme, you know, added he, was Peace, becauſe from the Degeneracy of the People, and Inability of our Commanders, I apprehended we ſhould be unſucceſsful, and was ſure the Houſe of *France* would never concur to do your Work and mine, while they could carry on their own with Succeſs. Could we beat *France*, ſhe would quicken her Pace to the other Side of the *Alps*, in order to help herſelf; but am convinced ſhe never will journey thither to help us, or for the Glory of doing a generous or compaſſionate Action. My Intimacy with the old Cardinal has given me a thorough Knowledge of the Genius of the *French* Cabinet. I rather think that *France* would ſooner impede, than promote the Completion of our Schemes; therefore have been always for ſuch Meaſures as might compleat it, without the Concurrence of that deluſive, ſelf-intereſted Court.' ——

To

To this he adds: 'Though I had not a much better Opinion of our Statesmen or Generals than the Minister, nor a more favourable one of *France*, yet I was willing to try the Chance of War, believing it might more immediately answer my Purpose than Peace.'

For this Reason, he says, That tho' he was not at Liberty to oppose the Convention directly, he took Care that his Justification of it should rather inflame than abate the Feuds and Heats, both within Doors and without; and that he had acted pretty near the like Part in his Abetment of the Excise Scheme, which, he says, was handed to the Minister, with an Injunction from which there was no receding for one that would continue his Influence.

Lastly, he tells us, That he had the Glory of being of those that had contributed to enlarging Lord *G* ——'s Views, in regard to the *old Constitution*; and concludes with these two remarkable Paragraphs:

'Yet how have I heard that wise Patriot Nobleman traduced for a Conduct that should endear him to all who wish well to the *old Constitution*, and have the Good of Posterity at Heart? Shall not we arrive much sooner and more certainly at the Port of our Happiness, by sailing rather with than against the Current of Power? Let all who are fond of War, and Parades on the *Continent*, be indulged. Let all who would maintain a large standing Corps of cherished foreign Mercenaries, have their Way. Let those who would increase our Debts, be pleased. And let those who would prolong the War, to increase these Pledges, and for a Pretext to continue the foresaid Mercenaries in our Pay, be praised and supported. In short, let all who would impoverish the People, in order to humble them, and corrupt them, in order to efface all generous Notions of Posterity and their Country out of their Breasts; let those, I say, have Rope enough, and they will better answer our Purposes than *France*, even if she were sincere, and inclined to serve us.

'Tis true, the People are volatile and unthinking; easily prejudiced against their real Friends and genuine Interest. The Pulpit and Press have had infinite Sway among them, and have often preached and wrote them out of their Wits, and from their Duty; and, *pro tempore*, from their Interest. But this has, in the Main, such Hold of their Minds, that it will warp them sooner or later from their Errors and Prejudices. My Scheme, therefore, has been to reduce them to such a State, as may open the Eyes of their Understanding, and shew them the Way to that Redress I have ever had in View, that Redress which every patriot, considerate *Englishman* must necessarily have in View. Let this then be my Excuse for that Contrast, that Inequality, which may have appeared in my Conduct, and given Offence to many well-meaning Persons.'

A proper Answer *to a fourrilous Libel entitled*, An Apology, *&c.*

THIS Answer is written by Mr. *Fielding*, who makes several remarks on the *secret and destructive views of the* Apology, for which, and for impudence and falshood, it never had its equal.—— But *(says he)* black, and false, and wicked as this pamphlet is, it contains some certain and undoubted truths: such are the designs of Q. *Anne* and her ministry, now first asserted and avowed in print; to carry on which, our great general was discarded; our allies, and with them the protestant cause of *Europe* was abandon'd; and the power of *France* restored.—— *Weak* as this deluded princess was, *Oxford* durst not trust her with *the consequences of his plan*; for she was *honest*, and would not have entered into a scheme to make this country a scene of bloodshed and desolation, and bring popery, with all its horrors, upon us, which, as this Jesuit unguardedly says, nothing but the utmost *indifference towards religion and posterity* could effectuate.

What is meant by the *old constitution?* Is it the constitution under which the barons lorded it over the K. and people? Is it the tyranny of the pope? Or, Is it that regal tyranny, which four successive princes of the house of *Stuart* had been endeavouring, by all the means of fraud as well as of force, to erect and establish in this kingdom?

If this be really a part of our old constitution, then I own the revolution hath introduced a change; a change for which we ought for ever to honour our glorious ancestors. And what means the jesuit, when he says, *that those who had the principal share in the conduct of the revolution had no view to go such lengths, as they were led into afterwards?* Certainly they intended to have expelled the popish tyrant; who had shewn he was not to be trusted again, having broken the most solemn oaths.

As to his charge against the present administration, How do they appear fond of war? The war was undertaken at the repeated solicitations of the merchants, by the advice of parliament. The then ministry was forced into this war, against their will, they declined it to the very last, were contemned, abused for having declined it so long, and were at last compelled to undertake it, by the united loud voice of the people,

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people, raiſed by the trumpets of the oppoſition. Yet the late adminiſtration were not more averſe to the commencement of this war, than the preſent have been deſirous to put an end to it. It is allowed by this writer that the rupture with *Spain* unavoidably involved us in a war with *France*; where then is it to be carried on? Muſt we rather make this iſland than the *Continent* its theatre?

The nation under the preſent eſtabliſhment is, indeed, burthened with taxes, and many other grievances; but muſt ſhe fly to the houſe of *St — rt* for redreſs? Shall we thus incur ſtill greater and more intolerable miſchiefs!

He appeals to the reign of *James* II. when every engine that *Rome* could invent or furniſh, was employed to extirpate all our liberty and all our religion.

But it is inſinuated, that by means of the *St--arts* the nation would be *relieved from its debt*. How! not by the payment of it. Foreign debts, as well as foreign obligations to our intereſt enemies, will be imported; but not a farthing of foreign coin. The national debt then is to be diſcharged by a ſponge, *i. e.* by the ruin of one half of our people. But if this be a deſirable event, there is no reaſon why we ſhould purchaſe it at the price of our religion and liberty, ſince it may be attained at a cheaper rate, by the preſent government as well as another. If we will ruin one half of our fellow-ſubjects, let us not ruin all; nay, let us leave thoſe who are to be thus deprived of their properties, all the other bleſſings of ſociety, and not cruelly take away their religion and liberties, in order to rob them of their money.

Of the MICROSCOPE, *and its Uſe.*

THE *Dutch* are thought to be the firſt who diſcover'd the Microſcope, as they did the Teleſcope before. As the latter makes all Objects appear nearer, the former magnifies ſmall Objects. Mr. *Hooke* in *England*, Meſſ. *Saluzti* and *Malpighi* in *Italy*, M. *Leuwenhoeck* in *Holland*, and M. *Joblot* in *France*, took a great deal of Pains to improve both the Lenſes, and the Manner of fixing them, and have imparted to the Publick a thouſand Obſervations equally curious and uſeful. The famous Microſcopes of *Leuwenhoeck* were but very little Drops of Glaſs melted by an Enameller's Lamp. If you are not furniſhed with this Inſtrument, you may, in Caſe of Neceſſity, immediately make one, by piercing a thin Plate of Lead with a Pin, and letting fall upon this Hole a very ſmall Drop of Water from the Point of a Pen; if this Drop continues round like a Bubble, in the Pin-hole, it makes a Lens, whoſe Focus, which is extremely near, will greatly magnify any ſmall Object.

Here we find a World unknown to us: and find Cauſe to adore our Creator, and acknowledge his Power in all Things. By an extravagant Prejudice, often backed by the Principles of even our Maſters, on Corruption and Generation, we attribute to vile Matter, that moſt honourable Privilege of producing Animals and Plants. I ſhall not charge ſuch a Philoſophy with Impiety or Sacrilege; we cannot be too much upon our Guard in the Uſe of odious Epithets: But to rob God, and attribute to a four Fruit the Glory of producing an Inſect, which ſhall again produce its like; that is to ſay, that Motion can organize a Body, can prepare a Brain, can cauſe the Nerves to branch from it, can make the Muſcles take a different Poſition, can form the Lungs, the Heart, the Stomach, and the Entrails; the Philoſopher, who can gravely teach the Poſſibility of theſe Generations, does he not ſeem to allow of the Coſmography of *Epicurus*, or the Generation of Worlds? But inſtead of arguing here againſt ſecond Cauſes of the Schools, let us take a good Microſcope in Hand, it will refute all the vain Formations of which Matter is ſuppoſed capable, and every where reveal to us the immediate Act of Wiſdom, which in all Times produces all Things, or which daily brings to Light that which it had at firſt created in Miniature in the firſt Seeds, to be ſucceſſively perpetuated to all Ages.

The Microſcope ſhews us all theſe Inſects coming out of their Eggs which contained them: There is no Vegetable, whoſe Seed it does not diſcover to us. The Muſhroom has its Seed; and the Dunghill which nouriſhes it, could not engender it.

We have gone yet farther: The imperceptible Duſt which falls from the Tufts of Flowers and Corn, in a Microſcope appear regular and permanent Bodies in each Species. The Duſt which flies off from Mallows, are little prickly Balls, like the outſide of a Cheſnut. The Duſt of the Poppy are little tranſparent Balls, excepting one little black Spot, where all the Filaments of a beautiful Net-bag, which covers them, are united. The Scale of a Sole, which on Account of the Smallneſs we neglect, and unknowingly ſwallow, is a Work of ſurpriſing Regularity. The End which fixes this Scale to the Back of the Animal, is furniſhed with 12 or 15 Points, which, as it were, pins it to the Fleſh of the Fiſh. In a Word, the wonderful Contrivance, Beauty, Regularity, Colours, Filaments, Interſexture, which are all alike in the Scales of every reſpective

tive Species of Fish; the Construction of the Feathers of Birds, of the Fibres in the Flesh of particular Animals, in the Composition of different Woods, in the Figures of different Salts, and that Form adapted to every particular Kind, notwithstanding the Difference of Climates, Nutriment, or Multiplicity of Circumstances, ever unchangeable, have been remarked in every Part of the Universe, from one End of the World to the other. The Mixture of different Species may, indeed, perpetuate and multiply certain Differences in the Exteriors, and in Propensities of Animals. The Dust of the Flower of a Pear-tree passing into the Pistil of the Flowers of another Pear-tree, may make a Mixture of Qualities, and furnish us with a new Species of Fruit: But the Genius of an Animal or Plant is not to be destroyed: And the Motion of accessory Causes, which cannot change the Radix, could not possibly form them. The Microscope places this important Truth in a full Light, in shewing us Dusts and Seeds in Vegetables, which in themselves were imperceptible to the naked Eye. These Dusts used, in an uniform Manner, for the Multiplication of Seed in all Vegetables, prove an universal Design; and the Variety of its Execution shews us yet more plainly, that it is not the Work, or necessary Impression of a blind Motion, but the Choice of an unbounded Wisdom; which in such and such Plants has united the Dust and the Seed in one and the same Stalk, and in others, has placed them on different ones; which certainly could not be done, either by Attraction or Motion.

The Microscope, which, in every known Being, conducts us from the same Vessels to the same Fibres, and there shews us the same capillary Fibres, convinces us of a primordial Delineation, and of an Organization, which, in the smallest Insect, as well as in the whole World, can have no other physical or natural Cause than God himself.

The following contains a most lively Picture of Distress, and a very amiable Example of Generosity and Charity in relieving it.

Extract of a Letter from a young Lady at Lincoln *to her Friend*, Nov. 27.

UPON hearing, a few Days since, of the Distresses of an honest Family in this Neighbourhood, I resolved to pay them a Visit, and was directed to a Mansion situate at the Foot of an Hill, surrounded with several Inclosures of Orchards, Pasture Grounds, and Corn Fields; at the Entrance leading to the Door, was a short Walk between two clipt Hedges, which bounded a small Kitchen Garden; near the Out-buildings were some Stacks of Hay, neatly made up, but all around was a profound Silence; no human Object seemed to be near, but all a solitary Stillness. I went up to the Door, and gently rapping, enter'd the Room, where Despair and Sorrow were painted in the strongest Colours, and in every Face such an undissembled Sadness, that struck me to the very Soul, and made me so deeply share in the general Grief, that it was with some Pain that I assum'd an Air of Ease and Chearfulness, in order to comfort a pretty Boy, who stood with his Eyes fix'd upon his Mother, and pulling her by the Apron, cried to see her weep. Two other Children, too young to take the same Notice, were playing about the Room: But wherever I turn'd my Eyes, all was in Disorder. Alas! the poor Woman was in too deep Affliction to mind the Management of her Family; she was too much discompos'd to attend to Trifles. At one of the Windows sat a Youth, with Despair in his Eyes, poring on a Book, which lay open before him, tho' neither his Eyes nor his Head seem'd to move to take the Compass of a Line.—Upon my entering the Room, the good Woman arose from her Chair, and with a modest Surprize, expressed in her Looks an Enquiry of my Business; when I immediately took the little Boy into my Arms, wip'd away his Tears, and kissing his rosy Cheeks, told him, I would wipe away his Mother's too, if I was able. Then turning to her, I desired her to look upon me as a Friend, who should think it a Pleasure to serve her; but she thanked me in a Manner that shewed her Hopes were at a low Ebb, and too far sunk to be raised by glimmering Prospects and airy Visions. However, she called her Husband, who approached with more Firmness in his Countenance, but with Eyes drooping with Care. He came from a back Room, and related his Misfortunes with that honest Frankness and Simplicity, which always affects the Mind, tho' utter'd in the most plain and homely Language. In short, his present Distress proceeded from his having been a third Time visited by that dreadful Contagion, which so fatally sweeps away the Cattle in some Parts of this Kingdom.—— His Stock, thrice renewed, being now irretrievably lost, he said, would instantly reduce him from a State of Affluence, to Penury and Indigence, and that he must be obliged immediately to sell that plentiful Crop, which lately covered his Lands, to the greatest Disadvantage, in order to satisfy the Demands of a harsh Landlord; and after that, he apprehended that he should be forced to quit his present Possessions, and per-

perhaps glean the Fields which he himself had sown before.

Willing to shorten his Uneasiness, I ask'd him what Sum would remove his present Anxiety? As soon as he had informed me, I told him that I thought myself very happy at having it in my Power to give Ease to any honest Family; and at the same Time emptied my Purse upon the Table. I now felt my Heart flow with a sympathetick Extasy, arising from the Transports I myself had occasioned.—— Thus with a little Gold, that had long lain useless in my Chest, I have procured the Happiness of a whole Houshold, and given myself more exquisite Delight than ever I before experienced.

Go thou, and do likewise!

The following authentick Piece may be said to contain an Account by Authority, of the late wonderful Revolution in the Persian *Empire; and may at the same Time give our Readers a Taste of the Eastern Stile,* (See p. 418, 419, &c.)

Translation of the new Shah *of* Persia's *Mandate to the Elders of* Reshd.

(L. S.)

Wherein stands
the Kingdom of God;
Shah, or Sovereign of the Empire,
a Servant of *Ali*.

A Mandate which the whole World obeys.

THE Noble and Honourable *Sheick El Eslam Caphi*, (Clergymen) the Elders, and all the Subjects; the poor and oppressed Inhabitants of *Reshd*, *Loljone*, *Rancourte*, *Kiskare*, *Fumin*, *Shefta*, *Kugdum*, and the Places thereunto belonging, to whom God has granted his unspeakable Mercy, and who are assur'd of, and exalted by our incomparable Sovereign Favour, shall know: Whereas it is known to all, both High and Low, good and bad Subjects of the *Iranick* (or *Persian*) Empire, after what Manner the Wickedness of the barbarous Monarch [*Kouli-Kan*] succeeded, insomuch, that the incessant Howling and Lamentations both of Great and Small reached Heaven; and by blinding, putting to Death the poor People, and selling of the Muselmans Sons and Daughters, the seven heavenly Circles were even mov'd to Compassion: In one Word the Extortion of Elss* and Cururs † has been the Occasion of a great Number of People losing their Sight. Therefore our Sovereign Majesty, according to the true Text ‡, *(If God will destroy the People, he lends the one Aid against the other,)* having taken such Exhortation in Consideration, and upon the Desire of the Ministers and other Persons of Distinction, (as also all Military Persons who are included) near our victorious and splendent Stirrup, to put an End to such deep-rooted Violences and Oppressions, committed by this tyrannical King; we did therefore, after having taken an Army with us from *Ferag* and *Herat*, go with all Haste; but upon our Arrival on the Coasts of *Terbedshan*, Advice came that some of the *Avshar* Guards had already given the Tyrant his deserved Reward, according to his Actions: So soon as this welcome News was spread abroad, we betook ourselves immediately to *Mesched*, where all the Ministers, Commanding Officers, and other Persons of Distinction in the *Iranick* Empire, as many as were there, did unanimously desire our Majesty to take upon us the Government of the *Persian* Empire, and to rebuild the demolished Houses; presenting for their Intercessor the Saint buried there, they would not desist from their Requests. When we considered the oppressed Condition of the *Persians* for some Years past, who were not only obliged to deliver up all they had, of Substance in the World, but likewise their Lives and Families; thereby reduced to the greatest Misery, according to the Saying, *You are all Shepherds, and every one craves from you*: We therefore thought it necessary to shew our Sovereign Favour to the Oppressed, in order to gain their Love; and therefore we have for the Satisfaction of the Creator and Creature, commanded intirely to disannul the new Money Contributions laid both on the Subjects and Strangers, and to free them of it; likewise to discharge the *Muhasils*, (who are in your Province collecting the Money) and to send them to our Court.

The Government's Money and Effects, which are collected this present Year, by the Officers and Commissaries, before receiving these our Commands, shall be brought into the Cash Book; but the other Revenues for this Year, as also the Taxes for the following two Years, (excepting the Money, Effects, and Goods belonging to the Government) we do most graciously remit, that the *Iranick* Subjects of the *Islamisk*, and other Religions, as likewise the *Indians* and others, who for some Time have been subject to all Sorts of Torture and Oppression, may enjoy Tranquility and Safety without Interruption; and sollicit the Most High for our Welfare. As to what concerns the upholding of Post-Horses

* 500,000 *Hazardinar, or Crowns Sterling.* † 50,000 *Hazardinar.* ‡ *From the* Koran.

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horses at the Stages *, the Post-Masters and others to whom this Office belongs, shall take proper Care thereof; and that for the future, twice the Number of Horses shall be kept at each Stage as were formerly ordered, and the Money for maintaining of the same shall be taken out of the Treasury; if in case it should fall short, it must be represented to us, and the Money shall be ordered to be paid by other Places.

For settling the Accounts for this Year, two or three Writers and Calentars shall be sent to our High Court.

Concerning the Estates of sundry People, which, in the late Reign, were unjustly taken from them, we shall order Inspection to be made into it, and have a circumstantial Account of the Whole sent us; and that every one may be satisfied in this Point, we shall, with the first Opportunity, appoint a proper Person for that Purpose. Given in the Month *Dschemadiel-lam*, A° 1160, that is, in *June* 1747.

(L. S.)

P. S. The Command is: Whereas the cruel and barbarous Actions of the tyrannical Monarch at last surpassed all Bounds; for he barbarously resolved, and built high Towers, in the Provinces, out of the Peoples Heads, the which Barbarity seemed very abominable to our Majesty: Therefore we commanded the Most Eminent and High-Instructed *Mahomed Kuli Khan*, our *Cureshi* Bashaw, that he should prevail with, or animate the Soldiers or the Guards of the *Awsharish* Nation, to seize the Tyrant, and remove him out of the Way; and by that Means, to do an Action which would be highly for the Welfare of the Publick, and restore Rest and Tranquility to the Nation. The said Most Eminent *Mahomed Kuli Khan*, did not refuse this our Undertaking, and seiz'd the Tyrant. But as in the mean Time there happened a Commotion among the *Persian* Soldiers; to put an End thereto, the Tyrant was murdered. Upon which we immediately repaired to the Holy City of *Meschid*, and by God's Grace and Assistance this Affair was happily brought to a Conclusion, for the Good of the Publick. Afterwards the strong Castle of *Calot*, which the late Monarch had spent some Years in fortifying, for which God be praised! was by *Segrab Bex*, whom we had sent for that Purpose, brought in one Day under our Subjection.

As the Merchants of London *have generously rais'd a Subscription to reward the brave Capt.* Siex, *Commander of the* Tyger *Privateer of* Bristol, *the following Account of his gallant Actions will not be deem'd unseasonable.*

IN *May* last he commanded the *Blandford* Privateer, of 22 Guns; in her he took the *Count Noailles*, a *French* Privateer, of 22 Guns, Six-pounders, and 240 Men, after a very smart Engagement, in which the *French* had 27 Men kill'd out-right, and 39 wounded; and the *Blandford* had 4 killed, and 22 wounded.

Six Days after, in his Way for *Bristol*, with his Prize, he fell in with the *Grand-Granoth* Privateer, of *Grandville*, of 40 Guns, and 480 Men, who engaged the *Blandford* 4 Hours, all which Time the Prize gave him no Assistance, and the *Two Crowns* of *St. Maloes*, a Privateer of 24 Guns, Nine and Twelve-pounders, coming down to the Assistance of the *Granoth*, the *Blandford* endeavoured to escape; but being so shatter'd in his Rigging and Sails, the *Two Crowns* soon came up with her, and as Capt. *Siex*'s People were quite tired, the best of his Men on board the *Count Noailles*, and 159 Prisoners on board his own Ship, the *Blandford* Privateer was obliged to strike to a superior Force, and with his Prize, was carried into *France*.

In Reward for this Instance of his Bravery, his Owners purchased the *Tyger* Privateer of *St. Maloes*, of 26 Nine-pounders (then lately taken by the *Faulkland* Man of War) and on his Return from *France*, they gave him the Command of her; in his first Cruize he took the *Grand Bigonia* Privateer, from *Bilboa*, of 18 Guns, Six-pounders, 12 Patteraroes, and 217 Men, after an Engagement of half an Hour, in which the *Spaniards* had 9 Men killed, and 16 wounded, the *Tyger* had 1 Man killed, and 2 wounded; which Ship he carried into *Cork*: Where he fitted out on another Cruize, in which he took the *Le Vanqueur* (or *Conqueror*) Privateer, from *St. Sebastian's*, of 20 Six-pounders, and 222 Men, after an Engagement of 2 Hours and 50 Minutes, all the Time within Pistol-shot. In this Engagement the *Spaniards* had 20 Men killed outright, 18 more lost their Legs and Arms, and many others were slightly wounded. The *Tyger* had 1 Man killed, and 6 wounded, with the Captain, who very narrowly escap'd, having had his Nose graz'd by a Musket-shot above an Inch.

This

* *The Chaparee, or Couriers, were one of the grievous Oppressions which* Persia *had long laboured under.*

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This last Prize he has brought into *Bristol*, which has given Rise to the Subscription abovementioned. (See p. 480.)

An Inscription designed for the Entrance into the Armory, Arsenal, and Magazines for Military Stores, &c. at PILGRIM, *the Governor's Seat in the Island of* BARBADOES.

Hoc, Peregrine,
Quod præ oculis est,
Tam armorum quam pulveris pyrii
Repositorium*
Propriis sumptibus extruxit,
Et publici juris fecit
THOMAS ROBINSON, Baronettus,
Anno Domini
MDCC XXXXIV.
Fortunata salveto Insula!
Cui,
Quod propriæ, quod patriæ Saluti,
Manu malè parcâ,
Denegavit Senatus.
Genio liberiore, hoste jam imminente,
Gratis exhibuit vester Præfectus †.
En, En
Munificentia admodum insausta!
Quæ suum haud cohonestat Dominum;
Et dum Civitatem præstat incolumem,
(Inverso pietatis ordine)
Ipsum salutis authorem
Hodiernis Reipublicæ patronis
Deridendum propinat:
Opus, eheu! laudatur adhuc, & alget ‡!

An ESSAY *towards deciding the* Important Question, *whether it be a national Advantage to* Britain *to* insure the Ships of her Enemies; *by* Corbyn Morris.

THE author having observed the advantages of insurances, for the security of commerce, and supporting and extending the merchant's credit; says, it may be doubted whether or no right policy permits us to insure for our enemies; but as many gentlemen of great abilities and experience in mercantile Affairs, were strenuous advocates for it, the point was almost resign'd to them. However, the national importance of the question demanding a free and ample discussion, it has been thought proper to recal it to the bar of the public.

He then proceeds in the scrutiny, by stating and answering the arguments in favour of the practice, in the following order.

Argument 1. That we hereby heavily tax the *French* trade, and draw to ourselves a gain of the whole premium.

Answer. If the loss of ships in any trade be computed at one in ten, any person might insure such ships at 10 *per Cent.* without advantage or disadvantage, but insurers expect some advantage for their time and trouble, so that a sum equivalent to the hazard, and the insurer's profit only, which does not amount to 1 *per Cent.* is gained to the nation by insurers; the other part of the premium, which is the weighty tax on the *French* trade, arises from our captors.

Arg. 2. These insurances have been proved by experience to be advantageous, from the continual encrease of insurers, which can only arise from their clear knowledge of the profit.

Ans. If a continued pursuit of any business by great numbers, be a proof that it is on the whole advantageous, Gaming is an advantageous business, this being still pursued by many, after a long series of losses, from a fond unreasonable hope of future success; besides, if our eagerness to insure the *French* proves the practice gainful to this nation, that it is gainful to *France* may also be inferred from the eagerness of the *French* to be insured here; and tho' it may possibly be gainful to particulars of both nations, yet it cannot be a national advantage to both. The exporters of wool find their business profitable to themselves, and may urge that it brings money into the nation; but it is evident that *Britain* receives, by this commerce, much less than *France*, and the cases are parallel. If, agreeable to the loss supposed when insurance is made at 18 *per Cent.* out of every 100 of their merchants, 18 are absolutely ruin'd, and 82 escape with considerable gains, the trade of *France* will be much more distressed, than if all the hundred are fined according to their abilities. In one case there appears absolute ruin to many, terror to all; in the other neither ruin nor terror, but a general frugal security. To be convinced by what a rapid progress ruin would have extended itself over the whole trade of *France*, if their ships had not been insured, we need only suppose every voyage out and home to be compleated in one year, and compute the loss of ships, for three years, after the rate of 18 in every hundred, and it will appear that 7 10ths of her shipping and commercial property, would have been destroyed in that time, and whatever is preserved to them, is intercepted from us. When their

* *This Repository is a Quadrangle of* 120 *Foot Square.*

† *The abovementioned Sir* Thomas Robinson *was Governor of the said Island of* Barbadoes *above five Years.*

‡ *See before, Page* 507, 508.

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their trade was interrupted by the plague of *Marſeilles*, ours proportionably encreaſed, and before their ſugar colonies became numerous, we vended that commodity in the *Baltick*, *Holland*, *Germany*, and the *Mediterranean*, which markets they have ſince ſupply'd.

Arg. 3. It is right policy, in all commercial ſtates, to deal in every article of trade, and to render their own country the great mart for all ſorts of commodities.

Anſ. The caſes are not parallel, for tho' it may be right for *Britain*, *Holland*, and *France*, conſidered as ſeparate traders, to have in their ſtorehouſes, commodities by which little is gain'd, to preſerve the general reſort; it will not, therefore, be prudent in either trader to inſure the bad debts of his rival, from whoſe failure he hopes an encreaſe of buſineſs: Yet this we do by inſuring the *French* commerce—and that all commercial prohibitions and reſtraints have not an evil tendency, as ſome pretend, appears from the good effects of the law of navigation, by which the *Dutch* are reſtrained from ſupplying the wants, and receiving the produce of our *American* colonies; from our checking the Importation of *French* linens and ſilks, without which our own manufactures would be immediately ruin'd, &c.

Arg. 4. We are now poſſeſſed of almoſt this whole buſineſs, and as trade is of a delicate nature, we may by chequing any part of this branch, drive away the whole, and be obliged to depend upon the courteſy of foreigners for being inſured ourſelves.

Anſ. This argument ſeems to be drawn rather from conjecture than fact; beſides, if theſe foreigners, upon whoſe courteſy we are to depend, ſhould not be courteous, they will drive this buſineſs from them in their turn, and we ſhall have it again; but if it be ſaid that between its retreat from them, and eſtabliſhment with us, our trade may be ruined for want of this ſupport; let this ſuggeſtion be well remember'd, and that by parity of reaſoning it follows that we who now have this ſupport in our power, may by withholding it utterly ruin the *French*. But till it can be ſhewn that the inſurance of *French* ſhips is ſo cloſely connected with that of our own, that we muſt retain or reject them together, this argument deſerves no attention.

Arg. 5. If we do not inſure the *French* ſhips, the *Dutch* will, or the *French* will become their own inſurers.

Anſ. This argument ſeems to admit what in the former anſwers is endeavoured to be proved, that it would be bad policy in us to inſure the *French* ſhips, if their inſurance could be prevented. However if we act prudently in this reſpect, it is highly probable, the *Dutch* will follow our example, and it is ſo far from being certain that either the *Dutch* or *Venetians will* inſure the *French* ſhipping, that whether they *can* is doubtful: for to effect it, great numbers of monied men muſt unite ſuddenly to carry on an undertaking attended with hazards, which they have not been uſed to compute, the adjuſtments of particulars upon a loſs with which they are unacquainted, and a variety of doubts, difficulties and anxieties, which are not to be diſſipated but by time and experience; but admitting that the *Dutch can* inſure the *French* ſhips, is it certain that they *will*? * They already know of what importance it is to them to diſtreſs the *French*; they will then have the incitement of our example, if neceſſary, ſtrengthened by remonſtrance, and the ſubterfuge to which probably the *Dutch* inſurers of *French* ſhips have now recourſe, *that the Engliſh would inſure if they did not*, will be cut off; and it is not probable ſo many motives uniting their ſtrength ſhould be ineffectual. But even ſuppoſing the *Dutch*, for an inconſiderable preſent gain, ſhould entail upon themſelves future and intolerable evils, by continuing to protect the commerce of the *French*, yet this new demand for inſurances in *Holland* muſt greatly raiſe the premia in that market, and wherever elſe the like application ſhall be made; and if it be true that the premium now paid for inſurance here, is an almoſt inſupportable tax on their trade, it muſt ſink under this additional weight.

Arg. 6. It is impoſſible to prevent this inſurance by prohibitary laws, the profit of it having been experienc'd, the practice will be purſued; the ſecret communication between merchants at diſtant ports, giving conſtant opportunity of tranſacting a buſineſs at one place, which is prohibited at another.

Anſ. It is not to be ſuppoſed that the gain of this branch of inſurance will be a ſufficient motive, to gentlemen of character and fortune, to act in oppoſition to the laws of their country; and perſons of an inferior rank, will not be able to eſtabliſh a ſufficient fund of credit abroad, although they appear reſponſible at home.

But ſuppoſing perſons of ſufficient wealth ſhould determine to purſue this branch, in violation of the law; the eſtabliſhment of houſes abroad, the choice of perſons to whom they can confide their property in ſo nice and hazardous an undertaking, and the regulation of a ſafe and ſpeedy correſpondence, are works of difficulty and time, and if at length they ſhould be effected, commiſſion money to correſpondents, &c. will

* The *Dutch* prohibited the Inſurance of *French* ſhips as ſoon as they reſolved to act offenſively by ſea.

encreaſe the expence of the trade, heighten the premia, and conſequently, in part, anſwer the end propoſed by an effectual prohibition.

Arg. 7. It being wrong policy in the *French* to be inſured abroad, it is right policy in us to be their inſurers, their loſs being our gain.

Anſ. The principal reaſon why the *French* ought not to inſure here is, becauſe we may take this ſecurity from them in a war; their dread of this blow ſhould determine us to give it, ſo that this argument is *ſolo de ſe*. To this, however, may be added, that if by uſing our preſent advantage, we ſhould bring the *French* to ſue for a peace, three months ſooner, although we may deprive ourſelves of a branch of profit, and force the enemy to rectify their bad policy, to their future advantage, we ſhall, notwithſtanding, be great gainers upon the whole; and on this occaſion it ſhould be remembered, that in war no force can be exerted, no battle fought, without ſome loſs to the victor; and to inflict a greater evil than we ſuffer, is all that can be hoped in the moſt abſolute conqueſt.

If it be here demanded, whether as the *French* are our competitors in trade, we ought to inſure them in peace, it may be anſwer'd yes, for two reaſons, becauſe they pay us a profit which they ought to keep to themſelves, and they will put their commerce into our power; but if we do not exert this power in a time of war, we ſcreen them from the ill effects of their own errors, inſtead of improving them to our own advantage.

The author having thus ſtated and anſwered all the arguments commonly produced in favour of this inſurance in war, proceeds to explain ſome extenſive evils conſequent upon it, which did not properly fall under the foregoing heads.

1*ſt*, The inſurers have ſtrong temptations to contribute to the eſcape of the ſhips, which they have inſured, and it even ſeems neceſſary that the *French* ſhould be informed of the force, number, and ſtations of our men of war, that the premium may be equitably adjuſted; nor is this intelligence reciprocal between the two nations, although the number, value and deſtination of *French* ſhips muſt be known: for our inſurers *will* give intelligence to the *French* of *Britiſh* cruizers, &c. becauſe it will raiſe the premium, but *will not* give intelligence to our cruizers of the *French* ſhips, becauſe it will promote captures. The method of inſuring, intereſt or no intereſt, being liable to the ſame objections as gaming, and furniſhing great opportunities for fraud, it has been prohibited by the legiſlature, with reſpect to *Britiſh* ſhips; but, for whatever reaſon, not extended to the ſhips of foreigners, ſo that in this branch of inſurance we are ſtill liable to all the abuſes of this fraudulent practice.

2*d*, While our Admiralty is exerting the maritime force of the ſtate, totally to ruin the *French* commerce, our inſurers fruſtrate their endeavours, by reſtraining the utmoſt poſſible loſs of the *French* merchants to 20 or 25 *per Cent.* or whatever is paid for premium. If a *French* Fleet inſured by us be deſtroyed, there will be a clear national loſs to us of the whole value, after deducting the premium; if ſuch fleet be captured, no more than the premium is gained to the nation. So that the charge attending the deſtination and equipment of our ſquadron, will be a waſte both of publick ſtrength and treaſure, except that it may raiſe the premia to be paid on the next inſurance.

3*d*, It is evident, that under this practice, the court of Admiralty of *Great-Britain* are rendet'd in effect a ſet of under-actors to the board of inſurers. The former only make fluctuations in the rate of inſurance, which the latter manage: and what is this, but to ſubvert the order of ſtate, and render its efforts ineffectual?

The author concludes his tract with ſtating and anſwering a ſpecious and general objection to all arguments againſt foreign inſurance.

Objection. Notwithſtanding our captures are repreſented as a national loſs, while the ſhips taken are inſured here, is it not certain that we receive annually from the *French* more than the annual value of their ſhips taken by us? And ſhall we not ſtill do ſo, while gain is made by inſurance, let their loſs by captures encreaſe ever ſo much, by the diligent application of our naval force?

Anſwer. It is true, the groſs pecuniary loſs of the *French*, is more by the inſurers profit, than it would be if their ſhips were not inſured: But this loſs being equally ſhared by all the *French* merchants in proportion to their reſpective quota's in trade, and the particular loſs of each being aſcertain'd, no one ſinks under the weight, the whole body is preſerved, and their publick credit ſupported; and if it be ſaid that the premium here upon *French* Ships being one third value, our inſurers do in reality capture one out of three, which is more than have been taken by our cruizers; allowing this to be true, yet theſe inſurances are the ſupport of the *French* commerce. For it is evident, from this inſtance, that without inſurance, one *French* merchant out of every three would be ſucceſſively ruined, and two who eſcape would be overwhelmed with terror, and deſtitude of credit till the event of the

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voyage could be known. Whereas by the ertaining the loſs, and permitting each rchant to contribute towards it, as his trade will bear, all are preſerved, their cre- dit is unſhaken, and their commerce ſteadily and ſucceſsfully perſued.

Poetical ESSAYS.

A new SONG.

HARK, hark o'er the plains how the merry bells ring,
Aſleep while my charmer is laid;
Aſleep while my charmer is laid.
ie village is up, and the Day on the wing,
And *Phillis* may yet die a maid,
my poor girl,
my poor girl.
id *Phillis* may yet die a maid,
my poor girl, &c.

2.

e. 'Tis hardly yet day and I cannot away,
Oh! *Damon*, I'm young and afraid;
o-morrow, my dear, I'll to the church without fear,
But let me to night lie a maid,
My dear boy. but, &c.

3.

. The bride-maids are met, and mamma's on the fret,
All, all my coy *Phillis* upbraid;
midnight, my dear, ſhall be eas'd of her fear,
Nor grieve ſhe's no longer a maid,
My poor girl, &c.

4.

e. Dear ſhepherd, forbear, and to-morrow I ſwear,
To-morrow I'll not be afraid;
ll open the door and deny you no more,
Nor cry to live longer a maid,
My dear boy, &c.

5.

e. No, no, *Phillis*, no, on that boſom of ſnow,
To night ſhall your ſhepherd be laid;
ft lock'd up in his arms, you ſhall yield up your charms,
Nor wiſh to live longer a maid,
My dear girl, &c.

6.

be. Then open the door, 'twas unbolted before,
'Twas *Damon* his bliſs that delay'd;
o church let us go, and if there I ſay no,
O then let me die an old maid,
My dear boy, &c.

7. *Duet and Chorus.*

away then away, and to love give the day,
Ye nymphs let example perſuade;
et beauty be kind, when the ſwain's in the mind,
'Tis fooliſh to die an old maid,
My dear girl, &c.

A SONG.

O How could I venture to love one like thee,
Or thou not deſpiſe a poor conqueſt like me?
On lords thy admirers could look with diſdain,
And tho' I was nothing, yet pity my pain!

You ſaid, when they tear'd you with non-ſenſe and dreſs,
When real the paſſion, the vanity's leſs;
You ſaw thro' that ſilence, which others deſpiſe,
And while beaux were prating, read love in my eyes.

Oh! where is the nymph that like thee ne'er can cloy,
Whoſe wit can enliven the dull pauſe of joy;
And when the ſweet tranſport is all at an end,
From beautiful miſtreſs, turn ſenſible friend!

When I ſee thee I love thee, but hearing adore,
I wonder, and think you a woman no more;
Till mad with admiring I cannot contain,
And kiſſing thoſe lips find you woman again.

In all that I write I'll thy judgment re-quire,
Thy taſte ſhall correct what thy love did inſpire;
I'll kiſs thee, and preſs thee, till youth is all o'er,
And then live on friendſhip, when paſſion's no more.

WRITTEN *by Cardinal* BARBERINI.

In miram hujus Sæculi Hyemalis tempore Flo-rum Varietatem.

VERIS opes varios flores mirata ſuperbit
Purpureas inter cana *Pruina* roſas.
Ver queritur, mœrenſq; Meos cur, inquit, honores
Floriferumq; rapis Tu mihi, *Bruma* decus?
Tu quoque *Bruma* refert, glaciem furaris, in æſtu
Ut ſint vina magis grata, niveſq; rapis.
Parcite jurgari, clamat *Solertia*; per me
Nix æſtate riget, florida vernat *Hyems*.

The

The TRANSLATION.

On the wonderful Variety of Flowers to be seen at this Time, in the Winter Season.

AS *Winter*, once, in various flowers,
And summer-sweets array'd,
Saw roses flaunting in her bowers,—
With pride herself survey'd.

This *Spring* beheld with great surprize—
" Can breathing roses blow
" Beneath cold *Winter*'s dreary skies,
" Or blushing vi'lets glow?

" Are honours sacred now no more,
" Then *Spring* complaining said?
" Shall flow'ry beauties, that I wore,
" Deck *Winter*'s hoary head?

To whom then *Winter*—" Friend, you know,
" In summer's green retreat,
" At banquets you've my frost and snow,
" To cool the scorching heat.

To both *Industrious Art* replies,
" Cease, this idle strife;
" By me the *Summer* snow supplies,
" And *Winter* gives *them* Life.

VERSES *occasioned by a Poem of Mr.* Lyttleton's *to the Memory of Capt.* Grenville, *of the* Defiance *Man of War, who was slain in an Engagement with the* French *Fleet*, May 3, 1747. *Addressed to Admiral* Boscawen, *Sept.* 1747.

THRICE have the muses wept, the tuneful train
Mourn'd their first hopes in gentle SIDNEY slain;
While *Spencer*'s pious hand an altar rears,
Preserves the * *Dirge*, and consecrates the * *Tears*, [tell
FAULKLAND was next, nor civil rage could
What urg'd his fate, but wonder'd why he fell;
By *Hyde*'s rich genius are his honours paid,
In grave discourse of high record display'd.
GRENVILLE the last, his precious pledge the nine
To thee their † *Priest*, O *Lyttleton*, consign;
Thy verse alone can satisfy the dead,
And pay the glorious *price* for which he bled.
A spotless sacrifice in beauty's prime,
Fell the lov'd youth, not fell before his time.
No life is timely to the coward slave,
No death untimely to the free and brave.
While with his friends the publick sorrows flow,
And each soft eye adopts a ‡ *Sister*'s woe;
While honour, truth, and every sacred name,
Fill the grand chorus of his finish'd fame.
Could years have added more? O envy'd breath,
Lost to thy country! O luxurious death!
To such deserts such praises to succeed,
Lives there a wretch who would not wish to bleed? [past,
Lives there?—But stop the song, too much is
And may his fate, *Boscawen*, be the last.
From thy try'd fortune BRITAIN hopes to raise
A cheaper triumph, and less guilty bays,
And bids thee take the ‖ *Fasces* of the main,
And free fair commerce from her servile
Already I behold thy navy steer, [chain.
By other stars, and gain upon the year,
Where seas impell'd by faithful breezes roll,
And the broad shadows shorten from the pole;
With no proud luxury the vessels groan,
The glorious freight is liberty alone;
That rare exotick to a foreign sky,
Which *Britain* gives, but *India* cannot buy.
At her approach the *Gaul* shall hide his face,
And herd for shelter with a swarthier race;
His spurious sun no more shall rule the day,
But set for ever in an eastern sea;
New titles and strange trophies shall be thine,
And laurels cull'd beyond the *burning line*:
Go with these auspices, and when thy sails
Bend homeward, swelling with less spicy gales,
The muse, who mourn'd thy much lamented friend,
With better strains thy triumphs shall attend;
Ev'n now she strives to raise the drooping wing,
Essays her harp, and meditates to sing;
While o'er these late so sad and joyless plains,
Again smiles *Phœbus*, and a *Stambope* reigns.

To the LADY *who celebrates* Cliff-Hill.

FAIR nymph, to your poetic eyes
This seat affords supreme delight,
No beauties here the clown deceries,
For wit's a kind of second sight.

But while your easy strains reveal
The pleasures rising in your breast,
All hearts a kindred pleasure feel,
Proud in your blessings to be blest.

In bounty then your lays renew,
And kindly spread a gen'ral joy,
Each subject dignify'd by you
Shall in your praise each voice employ.

* *In Allusion to two Poems of* Spencer. † *Quarum sacra fero.* Virgil. ‡ *Mr.* Grenville, *by an uncommon Generosity made his Sister a Present of* 10,000*l.* ‖ *This Expression is taken from* Waller.

THE

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

A COURT Martial was held, *Nov.* 26, General *Wade* Preſident, on the Trial of Serjeant *Smith*, lately brought from *Scotland*, for deſerting into the Service of the *French*, and afterwards entering with the Rebels; which Facts being proved, he was found Guilty.

On the 28th, a Bill was ordered into Parliament, for naturalizing foreign Proteſtants.

On the 30th, Orders were ſent to *Lancaſter-Caſtle* to diſcharge out of that Goal the following Rebel Priſoners, viz. *Ralph Abernethy*, *James Thorold*, *Adam Peirſon*, *Stephen Cummins*, *Benjamin Lee*, and *John Fitzgerald*.

TUESDAY, *December* 1.

Happened a violent Storm, which blew down trees in *St. James's Park*, overſet boats in the *Thames*, by which ſeveral perſons were drowned, and did a great deal of damage to the Shipping on the coaſts of *England* and *Holland*; 9 *Engliſh* ſhips were loſt, and many forced on ſhore, among them the *Nympha*, a very rich prize, taken by the Royal Family Privateers, at *Beachy Head*; but the gold on board her, with other valuable Effects, were ſaved. —— Multitudes having flocked thither for plunder, ſeveral periſh'd with the cold, on the ſhore, and in their way homeward, many more were taken up as dead, but recovered by warm beds; a woman was found dead with two children crying by her. But the plundering was ſoon ſtopp'd: Mr. *Belchier*, member for *Southwark*, part owner, on the firſt news of this ſhipwreck, going down with a warrant from the ſecretary of war, for all ſoldiers on the coaſt to aſſiſt him, the met about 12 ſmugglers with their loading, which they abandoned at ſight of the ſoldiers; but next day return'd in great numbers to retake it, on which, the ſoldiers firing, killed 2, and diſperſed the reſt. ——The *Portſmouth* ſtoreſhip, laden with naval ſtores for the fleet in the *Mediterranean*, to a very great value, was * ſunk in 18 feet water, ſhe had on board alſo Rear admiral *Forbes*'s baggage. Many ſhips were alſo caſt away on the coaſts of *Zealand*, and in the *Texel*, among them were loſt two *Dutch* privateers, juſt fitted, with all their men; vaſt damage was alſo done at land, and the ſea ran ſo high at *Rotterdam*, as to top two ſtorries of ſeveral houſes; the hurricane extended to *Bruſſels*, where it blew down the palliſades, and tumbled the centries with their boxes into the ditch. The *Rhine* carried away the bridge of *Cologn*, with carts, waggons, and 100 people upon it.

At the anniverſary meeting of the royal ſociety, held yeſterday, the annual prize medal of gold was given to Dr. *Knight*, for his great Improvement in raiſing the power of artificial magnets.

WEDNESDAY, 2.

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* was unanimouſly elected one of the Governors of the *Charterhouſe*, in the Room of his Predeceſſor.

THURSDAY, 10.

His Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Baden-Dourlach*, the Earl of *Lincoln*, and the *Daniſh* Ambaſſador, were choſen Fellows of the Royal Society.

The Court ſat at *St. Margaret's Hill*, *Southwark*, on the King's ſpecial Commiſſion for trying the Rebel Priſoners; when *Æneas*, alias *Angus Macdonald*, late a Banker at *Paris*, commonly called the Pretender's Banker, was tried. Eight Witneſſes were examined in behalf of the Crown, ſeveral of whom ſaw him in the Rebel Army at different Places in *Scotland*, and at *Carliſle*, armed, and in a *Highland* Dreſs.

Then ſeveral Witneſſes were called for the Priſoner, one of whom proved him to be in *France* at the Age of 9 or 10, that he went to School at one of the *French* King's Colleges, and that he knew him there from the Year 1721 to 1730. Other Witneſſes proved him to be there ſeveral Years longer. Some of his own Witneſſes ſaid they thought him to be a *Scotchman*, and the Priſoner had no Witneſſes to prove that he was not a Subject of *Great-Britain*. One of the Witneſſes ſaid, he was ſuppoſed to be Brother of *Kinloch Moidart*. The Priſoner ſurrendered himſelf to Lieut. Gen. *Campbell*, in the North-Weſt of *Scotland*, *May* 13, after the Battle of *Culloden*. The *French* King's Commiſſion was produced, wherein the Priſoner was appointed his Commiſſary in *England* and *Scotland*. The Jury, after withdrawing a few Minutes, found

* *Capt.* Soames *was try'd for the loſs of her but acquitted with honour.*

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found him guilty of the Indictment. Then the Prisoner delivered a Paper to the Jury, which being perused by them, the Foreman applied to the Court, to recommend the Prisoner to his Majesty's Mercy.

FRIDAY 11.

This Morning, at Eight o'Clock, Serjeant *Smith* was carried from the *Savoy* to the Parade in St. *James*'s Park; and about Nine he walked from thence in the Middle of the Foot-Guards, commanded by Col. *Dury*, and attended by the Minister of the *Savoy*, to *Hyde-Park*, where he was executed about Ten on a Gibbet erected purposely for his Execution, and was buried in a Grave near it. He was dressed in a red Coat, with a white Waistcoat, Stockings and Breeches, which were ty'd at the Knees with Plaid-colour'd Ribbands. He shew'd little Concern at his approaching Death, and profess'd himself a Protestant. He had been in the service of several Princes, and abus'd them all by Desertion. Having thus acquir'd divers languages, he was of great service to our officers in *Germany*, as interpreter, who treated him as a companion, and promoted him to be Pay-master Serjeant, by which, and other Perquisites, he had above 200*l. per Ann.* but he could not overcome his Propensity to Change.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the 4 following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, *viz. James Walker* and *William Wardlow*, for robbing on the Highway; *Elizabeth Taylor*, for stealing Goods in a Dwelling-House; and *Samuel Auslin* on the late Act against Smuggling.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Malt-Tax Bill, and one Naturalization Bill.

A Bill was ordered into Parliament to prohibit Insurance on Ships belonging to *France*, and on Merchandizes or Effects thereon, during the present War with that Nation.

A Bill was also order'd into Parliament, for the better Relief of the Poor by voluntary Charities.

A petition was presented by the Sheriffs of *London*, in behalf of themselves, and the court of lord mayor, and aldermen, *&c.* to the house of commons, against the bill *for a general naturalization of foreign protestants*; which represents, — 'That it 'will occasion the decrease, if not total loss 'of the duties of package, scavage, portage, and balliage of the goods of foreign 'merchants: That it is more likely to 'increase the poverty, than add to the 'wealth of this nation; for that neither 'the rich nor the industrious foreigners 'need such inducement, as the latter never 'want encouragement, nor the former the 'very privilege in question, when they apply for it to parliament: That a like law 'was attempted in the reign of the late K. *William*, but was rejected, on such 'national considerations as it is presumed 'can never escape the attention, nor lose 'the regard of the house: That the experiment being made, By passing a law for that purpose, in the reign of the late Q. *Anne*, it was found so detrimental to the public interest; that it was shortly after repealed, and not without some reflections 'on the mischief it had produced: and 'that as a naturalization cannot convey 'to foreigners a true knowledge of our happy constitution in church and state, 'or give them such zeal and affection for it as may be requisite for maintaining and defending it; and as those who have grown up under arbitrary government, may be fittest to answer arbitrary purposes, too much caution cannot be used in a matter of so great importance: and therefore pray the bill may not pass into a law.'

THURSDAY, 17.

Two very extraordinary Cases were communicated to the Royal Society; the one of a Woman who speaks articulately, and sings very prettily, after having been deprived of the whole Substance of her Tongue by a Disease; the other of a Child (which was produced) that had been taken out of a Woman after her Death, which had lain within her 16 Years, during which Time she had four Children, all born alive.

FRIDAY, 18.

The Court sat at *St. Margaret's Hill* when *Æneas*, alias *Angus Macdonald*, was brought to the Bar, and the Attorney-General mov'd in behalf of the Crown, that Sentence might be pronounced against him. The Prisoner then delivered a Paper into Court, which was read, setting forth, That he had made use of no Subterfuge upon his Trial; that his Witnesses were Men of Credit and Reputation, who gave an Account of him in *France* for many Years; that if he was sent out of one Country into another, it was without his Knowledge; and that if he had acted against the Laws of his Country, it was thro' Ignorance. Then the Lord Chief Justice *Lee* pronounced Sentence of Death against the Prisoner for 15th *January*.

Account of the disposal of the money granted last session unto *Dec.* 15, 1747, and of the disbursement of the sum of 500,000 *l.* granted to enable his majesty to carry on the war, chargeable on the first aids next session, being referred to the committee, *resolved*, that there be granted to discharge the said sum 500000 00 0

To make good deficiencies in 1747, not above 571827 18 7

The

The *Dutch* have resolved to establish a ilitary school, in imitation of those at aris, to instruct young officers in the true nowledge of their profession, as well as of atural philosophy, geography, and the nguages of most general use.

SUNDAY, 20.

One of his majesty's messengers arrived ipress from the E. of *Hyndford* at *Peterſburgh*, with the treaty sign'd by the emress of *Ruſſia*, for the immediate march of 0,000 *Ruſſian* troops for *Flanders*.

MONDAY, 21.

Samuel Auſtin, the Smuggler, was executed at *Tyburn*, and afterwards hung in hains at *Shepherd's Buſh*.

Was published in the *Gazette* an order of ouncil, continuing the orders of *June* 18, *ept.* 8, and *Oct.* 27, for preventing the iſtemper among the horned cattle from the oth inſtant to the 1ſt of *Feb.* next, except s follows.—Permiſſion is given to remove found cattle from fenlands deſtitute of aſture to the owners reſpective farms and nclosures, even tho' ſome other cattle in he ſaid fens ſhould be infected, provided the owner enter into a recognizance of 10 *l.* or each beaſt ſo removed, that they ſhall e kept in ſeparate paſture for two calenar months.—For better continuing the reed, cows may be drove to bull, tho' in lifferent pariſhes, on a certificate of the ealth of ſuch cows and bulls.—The time of digging pits for cattle dead of the diſtemer is enlarged from 3 hours (limitted by he order of *Oct.* 27) to 8.—Farther the oaths of the herdſman, or other ſervant having the charge of ſaid cattle, are accepted, where the oaths of the owners are not, as in many caſes, to be had.

Receipt for the Diſtemper'd Cattle, found very ſucceſsful in Lincolnſhire.

When the Beaſt begins to be ill, let it have no dry Meat; take two Quarts of Blood, repeat Bleeding every other Day as the Beaſt can bear it; put a large Hair Rowel after the ſecond Bleeding in each Side of its Neck; on the fifth Day, if no Eruption appears, bleed the Creature to 3 Pints, and put a Rowel in each Thigh; every 12 Hours give the Beaſt a thin Maſh of warm Water, with 2 Ounces of Liquorice, 2 of Honey, and 1 of Saltpetre, diſſolved in it; if the Creature is coſtive, let it have 2 Quarts of warm Gruel with half an Ounce of Saltpetre, and 1 Ounce of Honey, every 8 Hours. When the Looſeneſs comes on give nothing binding, but give a Quarter of an Ounce of powdered Rhubarb in the Liquorice Infuſion, and 3 Hours after another Quarter, and leave off the Honey and Saltpetre. The Beaſt ſhould be kept warm, and return to its dry Meat by Degreet.

Another, which was ordered to be left by the Lincoln *Drovers in every Town they paſs'd thro'*.

Take Daucus (that is, Wild Carrot) Angelico Root, Fennel Seed, Groundſel, and Miſſelto, of each a large Handful, Eringo two Ounces; boil theſe well in 12 Gallons of Spring Water for two Hours; then take a Gallon of this Liquor, and boil in it two Ounces of Caſſia for half an Hour, (the Uſe of this Gallon of Liquor is to put a Horn full down the Noſtrils every Time you give the Beaſt a Drink) thicken the other Liquor with Wheat Meal like Calves Pottage; when cold put in two Ounces of Myrrh, and two Ounces of Frankincenſe, finely powder'd: Give 3 or 4 Quarts at a Time 3 Times a Day, for 3 Days together: Let the Beaſt have both Meat and Water. If they are coſtive put in two Ounces of *Glauber's* Salt.

TUESDAY 22.

The Court Martial at *Portſmouth* gave Judgment on the Trial of Capt. *Fox*, acquitting him of the Charge of Cowardice; but finding him culpable as to his Conduct, in lying inactive ſome Time, with his Miſen Top-ſail a-back, and not bearing down to the *Tonant*; alledging Part of his Behaviour to the bad Advice of ſome of his Officers, he was therefore diſmiſſed from the Command of the *Kent*.

The Court-Martial conſiſted of Sir *Peter Warren*, Preſident; Rear Admirals, *Oſborne*, *Forbes* and *Chambers*; Captains, *Martin*, *Parry*, *Harriſon*, *Brett*, *Keppell*, *Jelfe*, *Delanghey*, *Weſt*, *Dennis*, and *Pratten*. (See an Account of the Trial, *p.* 502, 503.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

James Walker and *William Wardlow* were executed at *Tyburn*, purſuant to their Sentence.

Extract of a Letter from YORK.

That the gallant Spirit ſhewn by the brave Admiral *Hawke*, is natural to him, may appear from the following noble Declaration, which he made at his firſt going to Sea, when a Boy:- At parting, his Father exhorted him to behave well, and he hoped in Time he might riſe to be a Captain; a Captain! replied the Boy, if I did not think I ſhould come to be an Admiral, I'd never go.—The Truth of this is confirmed by the Admiral's own Mother, who now lives at *York*.

SATURDAY 26.

A Proclamation was ordered for a General Faſt throughout *England* and *Scotland*, on *Wedneſday* the 17th of *February* next.

The

The Amount of the Claims of the *Scotiſh* Nobility and Gentry, for parting with their Heretable Juriſdictions, agreeable to an Act of Parliament paſs'd laſt Seſſion for that Purpoſe, is 598, 527*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Sterling, which Heretable Juriſdictions for the future, are veſted in the Crown. (See p. 499.)

It is remarkable that in the petitions ſeveral of the claimants expreſs a diſlike to the ſurrender of their Juriſdictions, alledging that they had been excerciſed for the benefit of the Country (which is in ſome caſes true, tho' far from being ſo in all) and were of ſo great honour and conſequence to their families, that they ſhould not voluntarily have parted with them under the ſum demanded, which 'tis therefore hoped will be granted. But as, where there are two claimants, one ſets the value much lower than the other, it appears to be quite imaginary, and 'tis to be hoped the nation will not pay 600,000 *l.* for it, which would buy great part of the lands themſelves, to which theſe privileges are annexed; and ſurely the demands of the chiefs of clans, many of them very large, may be ſuppoſed to include an equivalent for whatever claims are made under them. The claims under one chief, D. of *Argyll*, are 11,000 *l.*

TUESDAY, 29.

His majeſty's royal annual bounty of 1000 l. was diſtributed to poor houſe-keepers of the pariſhes of St. *Margaret's Weſtminſter*, St. *John the Evangeliſt*, St. *Martin's* in the fields, St. *Paul's Covent-Garden*, St. *Clement's Dean*, St. *Mary le Strand*, St. *James's*, St. *Anne's*, and St. *George's Hanover-Square*.

THURSDAY, 31.

Two violent hurricanes on *Sep.* 21. and *Oct.* 24 laſt, have done vaſt damage among the leeward iſlands of *Montſerrat*, *Nevis*, *St. Kitts* and *Antigua*; 14 ſhips were loſt at *St. Kitts* in the laſt ſtorm, bound for *London* only, and moſt of them fully loaded with ſugar. The loſs of all ſorts are reckon'd above 50.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

DEC. 27. LAdy of Sir *Everard Faulkner*, — of a Son.

1. *Rob. Hartwell* of *Eaſtle*, *Kent*, Eſqy was marry'd to Miſs *Anabia Hunter* of *Cambervell*.

2. Mr. *Solomon da Coſta*, — to Miſs *Lopez*, daughter to Mr. *Lopez*, a *Jew*, broker.

Mr. *Triton*, linen-draper in *Southwark*, — to Miſs *Jenkins* of *Mortlake*, with 12,000 *l.*

Mr. *Stabler*, linen-draper in *York*, — to Miſs *Peyton*, with 12,000 *l.*

11. *Henry Hide* of *Herſordſhire*, Eſq; — to Miſs *Colſon* of *Hartſhead*, in the ſame county.

Geo. Cobbin of *Hunſ, Eſſex*, Eſq. — to Miſs *Maria Brighton* of *Rumford*.

— *Reynolds* of *Spital-fields*, Eſq; — to Miſs *Letitia Vernon*, niece to Adm. *Vernon*.

17. *John Jackſon* of *Liſham*, *Berks*, Eſq; — to the relict of the Rev. Mr. *Martin* of *Wallington*, *Oxfordſhire*, 300 *l.* *per Ann.*

19. The Counteſs of *Aylesbury*, — to the Hon. Col. *Conway*, member for *Fowey*.

23. *Walter Withers* of *Ham*, *Eſſex*, Eſq; — to Miſs *Martha Harris* of *Walthamſtow*, with 10,000 *l.*

24. *James Jeffreys* of *Denbighſhire*, Eſq; — to Lady *Fitzroy*, mother to the E. of *Euſton*.

25. — *Rich* of *Deptford*, Eſq; — to Miſs *Pevel*, of the ſame, with 10,000 *l.*

27. *Theophilus Lewis Hopkins* of *Marſton-Hedge*, *Kent*, Eſq; — to Miſs *Fanny Hopkins* of *Slough*, *Buckinghamſhire*, 10,000 *l.*

Andrew Benſon, Eſq; of *Ellis Hall* in *Hampſhire*, to Miſs *Shute* of *Peterſham* a 20,000 *l.* Fortune.

George Hinde, Eſq; to Miſs *Molly Peyntz*, Daughter of *Deane Peyntz*, Eſq; of the Iſland of *Jemaica*, deceaſed.

Rev. Mr. *Hotchkis*, lately return'd from *Barbadoes* to Miſs *Nicholſon*, of *Croydon*.

Mr. *Benjamin Mee*, Merchant, to Miſs *Man*, of *Clapham*.

Rev. Mr. *Scabright*, to Miſs *Sharwood*, of *Carſhalton*.

Francis Allen, of *Gray's Inn*, Eſq; to Miſs *Durling*.

Sir *Hugh Henderſon*, of *Winterton* in *Kent*, to Miſs *Scabright*, of *Enfield*, a 20,000 *l.* Fortune.

Edward Cockayne, Eſq; to Miſs *Fanny Lucas* of *Berkſhire*.

David Liſle, of the *Inner-Temple*, Eſq; to Mrs. *Harriſon*, a Fortune of 1050 *l.* *per Annum*.

Sir *Edward Iſham*, Bart. to Miſs *Arnold*, *ſon*, of *Groſvenor-Street*.

William Norris, of *Chippenham* in *Wilts*, Eſq; to Miſs *Fox*, of *Great Ormond-Street*.

The Lady of Sir *Henry Vane*, of *Eaſtle* in *Kent*, Bart. delivered of a Son and Heir.

(3) The Lady of the Hon. Mr. Baron *Clarke* of a Son.

The Lady of Sir *Philip Marſton*, of *Eaton Bampfield* in *Suſſex*, of a Son and Heir.

A LIST *of* DEATHS *for the Year* 1747.

Sept. — *Edw. Legge*, Eſq; ſon of the Earl of *Dartmouth*, commander of his majeſty's ſhips on the *Leward Iſlands* ſtation. He is ſucceeded by *George Pocock*, Eſq; Capt. of the *Sutherland*.

Nov. — Lieut. Gen. *Price* at *Breda*.

Capt. *Horſhall* of the Artillery, at *Williamſtadt*.

Gen. *Wentworth*, at the Court of *Turin*.

30. Mr. *Hudſon York*, formerly a ſhipwright

in *Shad Thames*, at his Seat near *Shittleton*, *Bedfordſhire*, worth 50,000 *l.* aged 90.

Dec. 1. Died, a few days after the birth of her *fourth* child, and in the 25th Year of her age, Mrs. *Ann Stonhouſe*, wife of Dr. *Stonhouſe*, a *Phyſician* of *Northampton*.

2. Mr. *Vincent Bourne*, late uſher in *Weſtminſter* ſchool, author of the ingenious Latin Poems, called *Poematia*.

3. —*Galliard*, Eſq; purveyor to K. ſtables.

5. *John Hamilton*, Eſq; one of the 6 clerks in Chancery.

Thomas Bradyll, Governor of *Bengal* at *Woodford*, *Eſſex*; he left his two brothers *Dodding* and *James Bradyll*, 20,000 *l.* each, and 30,000 *l.* to be equally divided between his ſiſters.

Rev. Dr. *James King*, prebend of *Winchcheſter*, aged 98.

Lady of Hon. *Horatio Townſhend*, Eſq;

8. *Hump. Edwin* of *Berks*, Eſq; aged 77.

10. *Henry Topham*, Eſq; at St. *Albans*.

Rev. Mr. *Jeremiah Seed*, rector of *Enham* and *Charch Oakley*, *Hants*, author of two volumes of ſermons on curious ſubjects, which have paſt thro' three editions, and were tranſlated into the *Ruſſian*.

Hugh Yeates of *Devonſhire*, Eſq; at *Chelſea*.

Hon. *Duncan Forbes* of *Culloden*, Eſq; Ld. Preſident of the Court of Seſſion.

11. Mr. *Edm. Curll*, bookſeller, aged 72.

14. *John Nichol* of *Coney Hatch*, Eſq;

Hugh Rogerſon of *Cheſhire*, Eſq; aged 102.

——*Holmes* of *Dorſetſhire*, Eſq; aged 80.

Edw. Drew, Eſq; deputy recorder of *Exeter*, of a ſudden inflammation of the pericardium, aged 33.

17. *John Dean* (only ſurvivor of the 16 mariners, who remain'd on board the *Suſſex* Indiaman, in the *Eaſt India* company's hoſpital at *Poplar*.

John Fenwick, Eſq; member of parliament for *Northumberland*.

25. *John Payne*, an *Eaſt India* director.

27. Mrs. *Morſi*, at *Hoxton*, aged 101, in health a few minutes before her death.

29. *Tho. Robinſon*, Eſq; Counſellor in *Lincoln's Inn*.

Rev. Dr. *Warren*, Archdeacon of *Suffolk*.

Edward Barker, Eſq; an eminent *Turkey* Merchant.

Jonathan Micklethwait, of *Croydon*, Eſq; a Gentleman of a large Eſtate, who went to *Liſbon* on Account of his Health, but died a few Days after he arrived there.

(1) Rev. Mr. *Robert Rawlinſon*, Rector of *Charlewood* in *Surrey*, and Chancellor of *Chicheſter*; and Father to Mr. Alderman *Rawlinſon*.

John Barker, Eſq; Juſtice of the Bridge-Yard, *London*.

Capt. *Joſeph Harman*, Commander of the *Lapwing* Sloop of War.

Thomas Laurence, Eſq; at his Apartments in *Greenwich* Hoſpital, a brave and experienced Sea Officer, whoſe Commiſſion as a Captain bears Date, *Oct.* 18, 1704.

Sir *Hugh Harriſon*, at *Ardley* in *Eſſex*.

The Lady *Diana Huckford*, Relict of Sir *Charles Huckford*, of *Sutton Colfield* in *Staffordſhire*.

Mr. *Laurence*, *Cragie*, of *Gilgraſtone*, Advocate, one of the Barons of the Court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland*.

Mr. *Lyde*, an eminent Apothecary in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*.

Rev. Mr. *Jacob Ball*, an eminent Diſſenting Miniſter at *Andover* in *Hampſhire*.

Eccleſiaſtical PREFERMENTS.

WILLIAM *Beardmore*, M. A. preſented to the Vicarage of *St. Crux* in *Foſſgate* in the City of *York*.

Mr. *James Adworth*, to the Living of *Weſtbury* in *Suſſex*.

Dr. *Charles Saunders*, to the Rectory of *St.-Dean* in *Cornwall*.

Mr. *John Tunſtall*, to the Rectory of *All-Saints*, in *Chicheſter*.

Mr. *Henry Cotton*, to the Vicarage of *Kumeſbury*, alias *Limeſbury*, in *Warwickſhire*.

Mr. *Thomas Rayne*, choſen Lecturer of the United Pariſhes of *St. Lawrence Jewry*, and *St. Mary Magdalene*, *Milk-ſtreet*.

Mr. *Arnoldſon*, B. D. preſented to the Rectory of *Malden*, in the Iſle of *Sheppy*, in *Kent*.

John Fogg, D. D. to the Rectory of *Spoſforth*, in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*.

Mr. *Bligh*, to the Living of *Sutton-Bland* in *Oxfordſhire*.

Rev. Mr. *Thomas Meſon*, by diſpenſation, Vicar of *Mamble*, and Rector of *Porton*, both in *Worceſterſhire*.

John Taylor, —— Rector of *Hampton Lewer*, and of *Selwork*, both in *Worceſterſhire*.

Charles Leaver, —— Rector of *Corby*, *Northamptonſhire*, and of *Glouceſter*, *Linc.*

John Cornwallis, LL. D. —— by the Abp. of *Canterbury*, to the Rectory of *Milford*, *Kent*.

James Welden, ——of *Bellenger*, *Hants*.

Samuel Stedman, D. D. Prebendary of *Canterbury*, and Mr. *Merrit*, appointed King's Chaplains in ordinary.

Mr. *Miller* of *New-England*, preſented by the Univerſity of *Oxford* with the Degree of Doctor of Divinity.

PROMOTIONS, *Civil* and *Military*.

CAPT. *Gordon*, made Commander of the *Aſſiſtance* Man of War, of 50 Guns.

Mr. *Hornal*, ſworn in Head Marſhal of the City of *London*.

Hon. Major *Caulfield*, made Governor of *Inverneſs*.

Capt. *Edward Saunders*, made Commander of the *Blandford* Man of War.

Mr. *Melmoth*, chosen Register of the *Charterhouse*.

Mr. *Arnold*, made Clerk of the Kitchen to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, in the Room of his Brother deceased.

Hon. *James Delancey*, Esq; Chief Judge of *New York*, made Lieut. Governor of that Province, in the Room of the Hon. *George Clinton*, Esq; Rear Admiral of the Red.

——*Lee*, Esq; made Comptroller of the Customs for *Liverpool*.

John March, Esq; chose Deputy Governor to the *Turkey* Company, in the Room of *Edward Barker*, Esq; deceased.

Charles Pelham, Esq; made Comptroller of the Customs for the Island of *Guernsey*.

Mr. *Rowman*, chosen by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, Justice of the *Bridge-Yard*.

James Clayton, Esq; made Purveyor to his Majesty's Stables.

Mr. *Robert Avis*, sworn in Naval Store-Keeper of *Antigua*; and Mr. *Thomas Hayward*, Clerk of the Bakehouse at the Victualling Office, in his Room.

[*The Remainder in our next.*]

BILL *of Mortality from* Oct. 27 *to* Nov. 24.

Christened	Males 601		1113
	Females 512		
Buried	Males 1008		2084
	Femal. 1076		
Died under 2 Years old			669
Between	2 and 5		177
	5 and 10		67
	10 and 20		50
	20 and 30		193
	30 and 40		214
	40 and 50		240
	50 and 60		196
	60 and 70		124
	70 and 80		103
	80 and 90		47
	90 and 100		4
			2084
Buried	Within the Walls		197
	Without the Walls		470
	In *Mid.* and *Surrey*		990
	City and Sub. *West.*		427
			2084
Weekly *Nov.*	3		485
	10		525
	17		520
	24		554
			2084

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Wheat 26 *s.* to 27 *s. per* Quar.

BILL *of Mortality from* Nov. 22. *to* Dec. 22.

Christened	Males 586		1152
	Females 566		
Buried	Males 991		2100
	Females 1109		
Died under 2 Years old			624
Between	2 and 5		195
	5 and 10		66
	10 and 20		60
	20 and 30		167
	30 and 40		231
	40 and 50		248
	50 and 60		193
	60 and 70		136
	70 and 80		123
	80 and 90		53
	90 and 100		4
			2100
Buried	Within the Walls		285
	Without the Walls		508
	In *Mid.* and *Surrey*		943
	City & Sub. *West.*		464
			2100
Weekly *Dec.*	1.		531
	8.		536
	15.		548
	22.		585
Wheaten Peck Loaf 1*s.* 8*d.*			2100
Wheat 27*s.* to 29*s. p.* Quar.			

A General BILL *of all the Christenings and Burials, from the* 10*th of* Dec. 1746, *to the* 15*th of* Dec. 1747.

Christened		Buried	
Males	7737	Males	12427
Females	7205	Females	13077
	14942		25494

Decreased in the Burials this Year 2663

Died under 2 Years of Age	8741
Between 2 and 5	2085
5 and 10	905
10 and 20	790
20 and 30	2190
30 and 40	2649
40 and 50	2717
50 and 60	2079
60 and 70	1544
70 and 80	1199
80 and 90	520
90 and 100	68

A Hundred 2. A Hundred and One 1. A Hundred and Two 1. A Hundred and Five 1. A Hundred and Six 1. A Hundred and Seven 1.

FOREIGN

THE new Settlement of the Government of *Holland*, and the Measures they are taking for carrying on Reprisals, as well as defending themselves against *France*, are now the principal Topicks of Conversation in all Companies. In our last we gave the Resolution of the States of *Holland*, for settling the Stadtholdership hereditarily upon the Prince of *Orange* and his Family: The other Provinces have since come to the same Resolution; and since their Answer to the *French* Memorial, which we likewise gave in our last, they have published several Resolutions or Placarts in consequence thereof. By the first they issued Orders to the several Colleges of Admiralty to grant Commissions to Privateers to make Reprisals upon the *French*; and on the 11th Instant, N. S. the first Commission was granted to a Privateer of *Amsterdam*, since which several other Commissions have been delivered out; and to encourage their People to fit out Privateers, they have by a Placart not only exempted them from the Obligation of giving up one Man out of three for the Use of the Men of War, but also have promised, that upon their taking any of the *French* Men of War or Privateers, they shall have a Reward of 150 *Guilders* for every Man alive on board the Enemy's Ship before the Engagement, and likewise the same Reward for every Pound-Weight of Ball, computing together the Weight of Metal each Gun carries on board the said Ships; and further, that all such Ships, as well as all other Ships, taken from the Enemy, shall belong absolutely to the Captors without any Deduction whatsoever.

On the 16th Instant, N. S. they published three Placarts relating to the Trade with *France*. The first contained a Prohibition of all Wines, Brandy, refined Sugars, Syrups, Paper, and Salt, of the Produce of *France* or of the *French* Colonies. The second prohibited the Insurance of all Ships, Goods, and Effects belonging to the *French*. And by the third, the Subjects of the Republick are absolutely forbid the carrying on Trade for the Use of any of the *French* King's Subjects.

And on the 30th, they published a Placart, whereby the Crews of all *French* armed Vessels, or Letter of Marque Ships, that shall be taken 15 Days after that Date, within the Creeks, Buoys, or at the Mouth of any of the Republick's Rivers, or found any where on Land along the Sea-shore, shall be punished with Death, unless it be evidently made appear, that they were cast away, or driven in by Stress of Weather, and had surrendered themselves Prisoners, and given up their Arms to the first Vessel they saw within the Buoys, or to the first Persons they met on Shore.

The furious Storm which they had in *Holland*, as well as we had here, on the 12th Instant, N. S. did great Damage to the Buildings in several of the Provinces, as well as to their Shipping. Two small *Dutch* Men of War were lost in the Seas of *Zealand*; and the two States Yachts of that Province, with the Deputies on board, who were coming to wait on the Prince of *Orange*, with the Resolution of that Province, for settling the Stadtholdership on him and his Family, were both stranded near *Zuricksee*; but the Deputies and other Persons on board got safe a-shore.

On the 23d Instant, N. S. it was publickly declared at the *Hague*, that the Princess of *Orange* was 7 Months gone with Child; and Prayers were accordingly ordered in all the Churches for her happy Delivery.

By Letters from *Stockholm* of the 20th ult. N. S. we have Advice, that Mr. *Springer*, who was taken up in *February* last by Order of the Government, and whose Sentence was to have been pronounced that Day, found Means to escape out of Prison the Night before; that diligent Search being made after him, it was discovered, that he was at the House of Mr. *Guy Dickens*, the *British* Envoy, who refusing to deliver him up, a Guard of 50 Men was placed over his House, and all the Avenues secured by 300 more; whereupon that Minister thought fit to deliver him up, and he was conducted back to Prison. And we have since heard, that the said *Springer* was on the 12th Instant, N. S. sentenced to have his Name posted up on the Gallows, to be confined for Life in the Prison at *Marstrand*, and to stand two Hours in the Pillory at *Stockholm*, and the same at every Town through which he is to pass to *Marstrand*. The *British* Envoy has protested in the most solemn Manner against the Indignity put upon him, by posting a Guard of Soldiers upon his House; but the *Swedish* Ministers excuse themselves, by saying, that it was only to secure his House from the Insults of the Populace, who would probably have attempted to enter it by Force, in order to have seized the Fugitive.

The Affairs of *Corsica* have, by the last Accounts, taken a new Turn: for tho' Col. *Rivarola* be at *Turin*, soliciting Assistance, General *Madrasi*, who commands the Malecontents in his Absence, has advanced with a Body of Troops to the Walls of *Bastia*, and has already made himself Master of all the neighbouring Places.

On the 28th ult. died at *Domitz*, the Duke *Charles Leopold* of *Mecklenburgh*, in the 67th Year of his Age.

CON-

(4) TWO Golden Medals, the annual Gift of the Lord Bishop of *Cloyne*, to such Batchelors of Arts in the University of *Dublin*, as distinguish themselves in the *Greek* Tongue, were delivered to Mr. *Baldwin* and Mr. *Hudson*, who answered remarkably well. —— These Premiums have had so good an Effect, that the Students in general are great Proficients in *Greek*, and may vye, perhaps, with any other College of *Europe*.

(21) The Lord Lieut. gave the Royal Assent to the Money-Bills, and to the Amended Bill for licensing Hawkers and Pedlars, and the Encouragement of *English* Protestant Schools.

Arrived from *London*, an *Egyptian* Mummy, the Present of *William Erisbow*, Esq; Commissioner of the Revenue, to the University.

A Yearly BILL *of* MORTALITY *for the City and Suburbs of* Dublin: *Ending the 27th of* December 1747.

Bapt.		Bur.
07	St. Patrick's	24
25	St. Audeon's	56
89	St. Andrew's	249
34	St. Anne's	47
43	St. Bridget's	53
370	St. Catherine's	152
05	French	24
20	St. George's	79
46	St. James's	216
88	St. John's	48
94	St. Luke's	74
01	Christ's-Church	02
07	St. Michael's	13
117	St. Michan's	147
82	St. Mary's	98
78	St. Mark's	83
13	St. Nicholas within	07
84	St. Nicholas without	174
84	St. Peter's and Kevin's	135
93	St. Paul's	129
52	St. Werburgh's	72
	Males buried this Year	894
	Females buried this Year	933
	Total buried this Year	1827
	Males baptized this Year	787
	Females baptized this Year	702
	Total baptized this Year	1489
	Decreas'd in Burials this Year	130
	Increas'd in Christenings this Year	57

MARRIAGES.

(3) *Charles Gordon*, of *Capel-Street*, Esq; to *Margaret*, Daughter of Alderman *Robert King*.—(5) *Joseph Preston*, Esq; Major of General *Wentworth*'s Regiment of Horse to Mrs. *Frances Cuffe*, Widow of the late *Michael Cuffe*, Esq;—*John Bell*, of *Bellgrove*, in the County of *Tyrone*, Esq; to Miss *Margery Hamilton*.—Lieut. *Hollet*, to the Daughter of the late Sir *Edward Lovet Pearce*, Knt. Surveyor-General of *Ireland*.

DEATHS.

(6) Mr. *Ralph Roseingrave*, Vicar-General and Organist to the Cathedral of St. *Patrick*, and Organist of *Christ-Church*: he is succeeded in the former by Mr. *Richard Broadway*, and in the latter, by Mr. *George Walsh*.—(7) *Lambart Bailie*, Esq; Counsellor at Law, Brother to Sir *Nicholas Bailie*, Bart.—(8) *Dominick Burke*, Esq; Knight in Parliament for the County of *Galway*.—(9) *Murtogh Cavenagh*, of *Marly*, in the County of *Carlow*, Esq;—Rev. Mr. *John Burton*, of *Birr*.—(12) Suddenly, *Trevor Lloyd*, of *Gloster*, Esq; Representative of the *King's County* in Parliament. —— (15) *William Thwaites*, Esq; who acquired a considerable Fortune by his Business of a Silk Throwster. —(18) *Anne*, Wife to *Charles Ribbin*, of *Ardquin*, Esq; and Daughter to *Thomas Knox*, of *Dungannon*, Esq; —(21) Lady *Margaret Nugent*, Wife to *John Nugent*, of *Castle-Nugent*, in the County of *Longford*, Esq; eldest Daughter to *Peter*, the 4th Earl of *Fingal*.—(28) Lady *Molyneux*, Widow of Sir *Thomas Molyneux*, Bart. State-Physician, Sister to the late Dr. *Robert Howard*, Bishop of *Elphin*.—(30) Mr. *Charles Hussey*, an eminent Attorney at Law.—(31) Mr. *John Winstanley*, *æt.* 71, Author of a Volume of Poems in 8vo, published a few Years ago by Subscription.

PROMOTIONS.

Mr. *Samuel Hore*, Surveyor of the Port of *Kinsale*, appointed Surveyor of the Port of *Limerick*.—(10) Mr. *Jonathan Caldbeck*, chosen Clerk to the Corporation of Tallow-Chandlers.—(15) *John Follict*, Esq; made Lieutenant Governour of *Charles-Fort* and *Kinsale*.—(16) *Samuel Barker*, Esq; returned Member for the City of *Waterford*. —(17) *Henry Hamilton*, Esq; confirmed by the House of Commons, Member for the City of *Londonderry*, against the Petition of *George Vaughan*, Esq;—*Richard Clarke*, Esq; LL.D. appointed Advocate, and Mr. *Ephraim Carroll*, Proctor of the Court of Admiralty.—(26) *Washington Cotes*, J.U.D. presented to the Deanery of *Lismore*, by Patent.

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INDEX *to the* DEBATES *in the* POLITICAL CLUB, *to the* ESSAYS, DOMESTICK *and* FOREIGN OCCURRENCES, *&c.*

A.

ACTS passed 97, 145, 210, 524
Acts disqualifying 324
Addreſs of the Houſe of Peers to deſire his Majeſty to appoint a Lord High-Steward on the Trial of *Simon* Lord *Lovat*, 98. Addreſs of the Lords in Anſwer to the King's Speech at the Opening of the Seſſion, 466. Of the Commons, 469. Of his Majeſty's Council in *Barbadoes*, 507. Of the ſame to his Excellency Sir *Thomas Robinſon* 508
Advertiſement, remarkable one 186
Air-Pump, Explanation of 455
America, brave Action there 266
Anſon, Admiral, his Succeſs againſt the *French* 191—193
Antibes, Deſcription of, 5. Fruitleſs Siege of 149
Antiparos, Deſcription of a famous Grotto there 229—232
Arville, Duke *de*, dies 32
Apiſhneſs, *French* 8
Argent, River, whence it derives its Name 5
Aſtronomy, ancient and modern compared 428
Auſtrian Netherlands 279, 280
Axel, taken by the *French* 226

B.

Bacon, *Nathaniel*, Abſtract of his Diſcourſe on the Laws and Government of *England* 133
Baker, *Polly*, her remarkable Speech 172
Balance of Power, when overturned, 10. Notion of, exploded 19, 20
Barnet, Commodore, his Death 211
Barometer, Explanation of 456
Barons, Difference between thoſe in *England* and thoſe in *Scotland* 452
Belleiſle, Chevalier *de*, killed, 265. Circumſtance relating to his Death 266
Bergen-op-Zoom, Deſcription of the Marquiſate Town and Fortreſs of, 263. Siege of, 297, 298. Plan of, 323. Impartial Journal of the Siege, 355—359. Taken, 360. Judicious Letter on Sieges occaſioned thereby 360—362
Bibbles, two Brothers, eſcape out of *Newgate*, 294. One breaks his Neck, ibid. the other taken 586
Bigamy, Tragical Effects of 415
Blackwell, Dr. ſome Account of 371—374
Bochetra, Paſs of, taken by the Auſtrians 102
Bottoms, Foreign, of freighting Goods on them 71
Bouffliers, Duke *de*, his Speech to the Doge and Senate of *Genoa* 194
Boulter, *Hugh*, D.D. Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, his Life 397—405
Breſt Squadron, Particulars of 32
Britiſh Forces, Liſt of thoſe to ſerve in *Flanders* 27
Brothers, two of a ſurpriſing Bulk 169
Brown, General, repaſſes the *Var*, 102. Remarks thereon 76

C.

CAndidates, Heads of Enquiry for *Cannes* 5
Cardinals, nine new 183
Cat, and her young one 284
Cattle, diſtempered, how managed in *Livonia*, 77. Receipts for 343, 525
Cheſterfield, Earl of, his Letter to the Abbe *De la Ville* 331—333
Chimney, ſmoaky, how to cure 224
Choiſeul, Count *de*, his Letter to the *Genoeſe* Deputies 6
City, petrified, an Account of 374
Cloyne, Biſhop of, his Letter concerning Petrefactions 320
Comedy, Receipt for 284
Cope, Sir *John*, Caſe of, 63. Conſequence of the Orders given him ibid.
Council, Order of, to prevent killing Calves 49, 50
Country, Power and Riches of, depend on the Number and Induſtry of its People, 305. Advantages of a populous, 306. cannot be populous without Frugality, ibid.
Court-Martial, Remarks on a late one 36
Gray-Fiſh, Obſervations on 315
Credit, private, how deſtroyed 352
Cumberland, Duke of, arrives at *Gravesend*, 49. Is in great Danger, ibid. Sails for *Holland*, 97. Arrives thence 479
Cyder, Directions for improving 333, 334

D.

DAuphineſs, Daughter of the King of *Poland*, arrived at *Verſailles*, 102
Debates in the Political Club, on the War on the Continent, and the taking 18000 *Hanoverians* into our Pay, 9--24. On a Motion for a Committee to enquire into the Cauſes of the Progreſs of the Rebellion in *Scotland*, 59--64. 118--125. On the Naturalization Bill, 305--309, 349--354, 405---411. On the Bill for aboliſhing the Heretable Juriſdictions in *Scotland*, 449---435, 496---500
Diabolical Courant 27
Dutch Miniſter, his Memorial to the Diet of *Ratiſbon* 278
Dutch, Number of Forces in their Pay 13

E.

EArthquakes, Philoſophical Account of 223
Eclipſe, Lunar, Calculation of 53
Election, for *London*, Account of 294
Electors, Topics of Self-Enquiry for, 220, 221
Electrica

Digitized by Google

Electrical Machine, Construction of, 235. Improvement of 284---288
Electricity, remarkable Experiment in it 77, Experiments and Queries, 138, 139, 178, 208---210, 232---235
Engagements, general, to be understood in a limited Sense 27
Eugene, Prince, Character of 168
Example, Force of 406
Exhalations, their Effect on the Disposition of the Air 206---208
Exiles, signal Victory gained over the *French* there, 265. Great Importance of it, 266. A List of *French* killed there, 339
Extract from A——l *Af*——*wi*'s Remarks 29
——— From the *State of the Nation consider'd*
——— from *Algernoon Sidney*'s Discourses concerning Government 303
——— From an Apology for the Conduct of a late celebrated second-rate Minister, 5 9.
Answer to it by Mr. *Fielding* 513

F.

FASTS, General, Reflections on, 24. One observed, 49. Appointed, 525
——— In *Ireland* 56
Flanders, *Dutch*, Account of the principal Towns in, 172. Operations of the *French* there 183
Forbes, *Duncan*, Lord President of the Court of Session in *Scotland*, his Death and Character 500---502
Foreigners, what Sort to be encouraged to settle among us, 309. How far we are beholden to them, 350. Introduction of them of dangerous Consequence, 353. Danger of filling our Army with them, ibid. The contrary asserted 407
Foundling-Hospital, Governors of, 223. General Meeting of 293
Fox, Capt. Letters relating to his Trial, 502, 503
French, how to get the better of, 4. Their Injustice with Regard to Successions to Kingdoms, 136. Absurdity of their Proceedings, ibid. Charged with Cruelty 131
——— Fleet, bound to the *East-Indies*, Number and Force of 214
——— King's Regulation of Convoys, 67. Declaration to the States-General, 179. Resolutions of the States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland* thereon 203
——— Ministry, of the late Change in it 68
——— Minister's Letter to the Dict of *Ratisbon* 260
Frugality, Advantages of 306

G.

GAming, Letter on the fashionable Vice of 259
Gardiner, Colonel, Character of his Life 416
General Officers to serve in *Flanders* 8
Generosity, a noble Instance of, 515
Genoa, Account of the Insurrection there, 7. Siege of 183. Raised 298
Great Chamberlain, Antiquity and Nature of the Office 125

H.

HAbeas Corpus Act, Remarks on the further Suspension of it 73
Hanoverians, Debates about taking 18,000 into our Pay 9---23
Harrington, Earl of, arrives in *Ireland*, 386. His Speech to the *Irish* Parliament 417
Hawke, Admiral, sails from *Plymouth*, 342. His Success against the *French* Fleet, 435, 436. Men of War taken by him 437
Heraclea, a City in *Naples*, buried 1600 Years ago by an Earthquake and lately discovered, 311. *Pliny*'s Letters concerning it 312, ——315
Hereditary Jurisdictions in *Scotland*, ought to be abolished by Parliament, 156---158, 195,---202. This would encourage Manufactures and Fisheries, 195. Not hurt private Property, 196. Nor violate the Union, 197. Objections to it answered, 197,---202. Substance of the Speeches made in Favour of a Bill for abolishing them 449,---455
Herring Fishery, Account of, 161. How to recover it from the *Dutch* 506
High Sheriffs, successive for the County of *Surrey*, List of 32
Holland and *West-Friesland*, States of, their Order for raising the Militia, 303. Their Resolutions 468
Honitor, dreadful Fire there 295
Hoop Petticoats, Arguments for and against 327, 328
Houses, Scheme for a Tax on 189,---235
Hulst, taken by the *French* 226
Hungary, Queen of, to be assisted with all our Force 9
Hygia, Adventures of, an allegorical History 282

I.

INoculation for the Small Pox, Account of, from Dr. *Mead*'s Treatise 462, 462
Inquiries, Parliamentary, useful, tho' not successful, 122. When the proper Time, 125
Inscription, designed for the Entrance into the Armory, *&c.* at *Pilgrim* in *Barbadoes*, 518
Insurance of our Enemies Ships, whether a national Advantage or no, 518,---520. Bill ordered into Parliament to prohibit it 524
Johns, Captain, Tragical Case of 389
Ispahan, Siege of, 419

K.

K*Illigrew*'s Political Maxims and Prophecies 26
Kilwinham, Men killed at the Races there 347

Digitized by Google

, Origin of the Word 133
, his Speech at the Close of the Session, 9. To both Houses of Parliament, 465. nswer to the Lords Address, 467. To e Commons Address 470
, Great, an impartial Character of 210
i Kan, Account of his Death, 393 is Rise 423. History 423—426
L.
ANDS, barren, Method of improving them 370
er, to a Gentleman going into Orders 37
- From a certain C — d — e in the *East dies* to the Vizir *Nizam Mulmulock* 414
is, the Belov'd, his Lamentations 464
burgh, Description of the City and tchy of 364
of Ships taken on both Sides 77,—79, 140, 141, 173
- Of the present Parliament 316,—323
- Of the House of Peers 316,—318
- Of the House of Commons 318,—323
- Of Men of War taken from the *French* 464
- Of the *French* King's Naval Force ibid.
nts, terrible Mischief done by them in *ransylvania*, 366. In *Ukraine* ibid.
ne, Lord, his Answer, and the Commons Replication, 49, 50. Articles exhibited against him, 107. His Answer, 68. Examination of Witnesses, 108,-113. is Speech, 123. Voted guilty and condemned, 114. Lord High Steward's peech upon his passing Sentence, 114,-117. Three extraordinary Letters in his Favour, 7. His Behaviour, Execution and Interment, 153—156. Terrible Accident t his Execution, 154. His Letter to his on 175
isburg, Description of its Town and Harbour 70
wendabl, Marshal, his Letter to the Secretary of War 419
tury, Essay on 86
M.
Acdonald, *Æneas*, found guilty and condemned for High Treason 523, 524
chine, Representation of a cruel one 64
ese River, Account of 280
estricht, Account of 264
gazine. *London*, Case of the late Publishers of it 305 *Note*
ahometans, two principal Sects of 419
aid, Account of one living upon Water 329
armotte, Account of 6
arseilles, its Situation 459
atrimony, a Dialogue 269,——276
lay Flies, Observations on 268
ledley, Admiral, takes and disperses the *French* Transports for *Genoa* 169
Mercers Company, Case of 145
Microscope, its Invention and Use 514
Ministry, their Conduct before the Landing of the Pretender vindicated, 118,—120. After his Landing *ibid.*
Mirzweys, History of 419,—422
Miss in her Teens, Dissection of it 72
Money Bridge, humourous Reflections on 567—370
Moodie, Lieutenant, his Answer 35
Mortality, Monthly Bills of, 53, 100, 147, 188, 225, 251, 296, 347, 392, 483, 520
Moss, Account of a moving one in *Lancashire* 70
Mullingar, in a great Measure consumed by Fire 300
Murray, *William*, Esq; gets a free Pardon, 49. Brought to the Bar of the Court of King's Bench 57
N.
NAturalization Bill, Reasons against one, 33, *& seq.* Substance of the Speeches in Favour of it, 305,—309. Substance of the Speeches against it, 349,—354. Substance of what was said by Way of Reply, 405,—410, 496 —— 500. Title and Preamble, 498. Clauses, 499. Ordered into Parliament, 523. Petition of the City of *London* against it 524
Neutrality, of the *Dutch*, the Consequence of a Remissness in *Flanders* 13
Nova Scotia, smart Action there, 248. Further Account of it 277
O.
Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul, Pamphlet intituled, some Account of 225—229
Orange, Prince of, chosen Stadtholder, 183. Character of, 186. His Speech when introduced to the States General, 193. —— To the Council of State, 194. His Letter to the States of *Zealand*, before he was chosen Stadtholder, 204. Answer to them on his being chosen, *ibid.*
Othello, Observations on 376
Oysters, *Colchester* or Green, Account of, 160
P.
PAradoxes, Geographical 224
Parliaments, Historical Dissertation on, 214,—220. Argument for and against septennial. 217,--218. Power and Duty of 225
—— Dissolved, 247. Another called, 248. Prorogued, 339, 386
Passions, Enquiry into the Nature of 376
Peers, sixteen for *Scotland*, Election of 339
Persia, Revolution there 418,——326
Persons, Eighty Six, excepted out of the Act for a general Pardon 249
Peter I. his Speech to K. *William* at *Utrecht* 470

Digitized by Google

Peyton, Capt. Engagement between the English Fleet under him and M. *Bourdanay*, 212
Philip, Don, his Case 135
Pillar, marble, erected in the *Deer Park*, *Dublin* 152
Pope, *Alexander*, Esq; Life of, 487--496. His Parentage, Education, and first Essay in Poetry, 487. is recommended to the Great by his Merit 488. His Translation of *Statius*, Pastorals, Messiah, Windsor Forest, Rape of the Lock and Temple of Fame, *ibid.* His Essay on Criticism, 489. Why opposed by *Dennis*, *ibid.* *Dennis*'s Character of him, 490. Is used ill by Mr. *Addison*, *ib.* Cause thereof, 491. Duke of *Buckingham*'s Esteem for him, *ib.* Translation of *Homer*, *ib.* Writes the *Dunciad*, 451. Essay on Man, 493. His universal Prayer, 434. His Death, Will and Character, 495.
Privy Council, in *Scotland*, their Power before the Union 496
Provence, Representation of the Theatre of War there, 4. Remarks on the Winter Campaign, 75
Pub. Curiatius, in the Character of *E — d C--k*, Esq; his Speech in the Debate about the War on the Continent, and the taking 18,000 *Hanoverians* into our Pay, 9

Q.

Qualifications of Members to serve in Parliament 324
A Question, Geometrical 469
Quint. Opimius, in the Character of *J—es Of—d*, Esq; his Speech on the Motion for a Committee to inquire into the Causes of the Progress of the Rebellion in *Scotland* 59

R.

Rattle Snake, Account of a Person bit by one 171
Rebellion, Debates upon the Motion for a Committee to inquire into the Causes of its Progress, 59—64, Causes of its Progress, 62, What necessary for putting a stop to it, 63. How neglected, ibid. What encouraged it, 123. Little Care taken to prevent it, 124.
Review of the principal Events of the last Year 41
Riabda, described 421
Robinson, Sir *Thomas*, his Conduct vindicated in two Addresses from *Barbadoes*, 507, 508.
Rochefaucault, Duke of, Moral Maxims and Reflections from, 362, 426, 459, 502. In his manner by the Duke of *Buckinghamshire*, 460.
Royal Society, gave a Prize to Dr. *Knight* for improving the Magnet, 525. Two extraordinary Cases communicated to them 524
Russia, Empress of, Articles of a Treaty between her and the K. of *G. Britain* 435, 48

S.

ST. *David*, *French* Attempt thereon, defeated, 278. Thrice repulsed, 437.
St. *Domingo* Ships taken, 281, 282
St. *George*, Fort, taken by the *French* 158. Description of, 176, 186, 217.—219. Collection of Reports concerning it, 217-219.
St. *Margaret*'s *Hill*, Proceedings of the Court there, 51, 98, 144, 247, 295, 523.
St. *Thomas*, Account of the *Danish* Settlement there 164
Salmon, Fishery, Account of 162
Sandberg, Fort, Account of the Attack of, 202
Scheld, River, Account of 280
Scotland, the Disaffected very numerous there, 60
Seix, Capt. his gallant Action 517
Sessions, Lords of, their Return concerning the heretable Jurisdictions in *Scotland*, 449. Their Proposals for Circuit Courts, 451
Sessions at the *Old Baily*, 51, 144, 225, 247, 389, 435, 479, 524.
Shah, *Persian*, his Mandate to the Elders of *Reshd* 516
Sheep, best way of Feeding, 167
Sheriffs appointed 59, 97
Sidney, Sir *Henry*, his Letter to his Son *Philip*, 31
Sleeper, Account of a remarkable one, 458
Sluys, some farther particulars concerning 174
Smith, Serjeant, found Guilty, 523. Executed and an Account of his Behaviour, 524
Smugglers, outlawed, 144
Snugness, Essay on, 88
Solanum lethale, Description of 385
Solitude and Society, an Essay on 81
Sovereignties, new Doctrine of procuring them for younger Princes exposed 135
Specie, Quantity of current 15
Sphinx, Account of the great Statue of, in *Egypt* 258
Springer, M. Account of 529
Stadtholder, Account of the Office of 376
Stanislaus, K. his Queen dies 145
States General, their Declaration, 443-448
Stewart, *Archibald*, Esq; admitted to Bail, 51, Trial of, 255, 258. Indictment, ibid. 294, Answer, 301, Proceedings on his Trial, 302. Acquitted, 477.
Stiles, Difference between the Old and New 259
Sun, Causes of its rising sooner or later in different Places and Seasons 221
Supplies granted 213. 479
System, of the World, a new one 416, 417

T.

TArantula, effects of its bite and cure, 365
Tar-Water, Benefit of, in Fevers, 133. For Cattle,

Digitized by Google

Cattle as well as the human Species; ibid. Its usefulness in the Plague 410-413 taxes, a heavy Clog on our Manufactures, 352. How far they affect them 409 telescope, its Invention and Use 361, 364 theatre, on its present State, 79. Character of the Players, ib. & seq. Thermometer, Explanation of 457 Thoughts on Love and Marriage 210 ——— on Government 343 Tit. Sicinius, in the Character of H.m—ry S—d———e, Esq; His Speech in the Debate about the War on the Continent, and the taking 18,000 Hanoverians into our Pay 17 Toasts, a List of, drank by the Independent Electors of Westminster 145 Toulon, Strength of 6 Trade and Manufactures, History of, 306, How improved by the French Refugees, 307. Sad Consequences of losing our foreign Trade, 308. Danger of it from the French, ibid. How to recover it, 354 Tragedy, Receipt for 284 Trials, remarkable 247 Turkish Justice, remarkable Instance of 463 Tyrconnel, Earl of, Account of his Cruelty in Ireland 19

V.

VAL, Battle of, 237.--240, Killed and Wounded, British 240. Hanoverians 241. Hessians, 242.--Further Account of 279. Colours and Standards taken, 293. Valerius Corvus, in the Character of Sir J—n B—d. His Speech in Favour of the Motion for a Committee to inquire into the Causes of the late Rebellion 122-125 Valerius Lævinus, in the Character of Th—s W —— gt—n, Esq; his Speech in the Debate relating to the Causes of the Progress of the Rebellion 118-121 Valero and Celia, Tragical Story of, 125, 128 Van Hoey, recalled from Paris 226 Vesuvius, Mount, natural History of, 374--376 Virgil, Criticism on a Passage in his Georgicks 371 Voltaire, his mistaken Notion of the English 4

W.

WAR, on the Continent, Debates upon 9--24, how to be prosecuted, 13. How far our Safety is concerned in it, 198&c. Warren, Admiral, made Knight of the Bath 247 Ways and Means for raising the Supplies 214, 479 Well, account of a remarkable one 69 West-Indies, Spanish, Account of the Contraband Trade carried on there 165 Whitehaven, Account of the Fire in the Coal Pits 232 Whitehaven, Man of War, blown up, 347 Window Tax, Remarks on 128--133 Women, their Predominant Passion, 39. Dialogue on them 83--86 Worsteds, antient Laws relating to, 350

Y.

YEar, of the antient Roman 159

INDEX to the POETRY, 1747.

A.

THE Accident 431
Advertisement imitated 181
Enigmas 328, 433
Anacreontics 181, 337
Ant's Philosophy 45
Antic Habits, Verses occasioned by the Censure of them 244

B.

THE Beau, an Epigram 433
Bees, on their Nature 335
Blachford, Dr. Verses on him 92
Bourbon Kings 335
Buchanan's Epigram 48
——— altered ibid.

C.

Carthy, Rev. Mr. Ode by him 93
Celia, Ode to her 46
Characters 476
Childbirth 439
Chloe, Verses to her 246
Cock-fighting 245
Colin's Confession, a Song 44
——— Comparisons 45
Constant Shepherd 335
Cooke, Miss Maria, Verses to her 148
Corvus, a very common Case 337
Cromartie, Lord, Verses occasioned by a Reflection on his new-born Daughter 476
Cupid's Darts 337

D.

THE Dangler 384
Dante's Inferna, three Stanzas of it made into a Song 477
Deafness, Matrimonial 338
Defamer, Verses to one 337
Derry, Bishop of, Ode on his being made Primate 143
The Dormouse 475
Doubt, Origin of 380
Dun, Oxford 243
Dutchmen, Verses on them 383

E

EPigrams 43, 182, 291, 337, 433
Epilogue, spoken by Miss Woffington 384
An Epitaph 433
Epitaph on a Vice A——l 45
The Experiment, a Tale 222

Digitized by Google

F.

FAIR Thief 44
Fanny, a Song 378
A Farewel to *London*, by a Lady 473
Fire, Water, Women 244
French King, Verſes on him 335
Fulvia, to her ſinging 472

G.

Garrick, Mr. Prologue by him 383
Gentleman, Part of a Letter from one who had lately viſited *N—f—k* 380
The Golden Plot 472
Goldney, Parſon, his Journey to *Hatfield* 290
Grand Queſtion debated 289
Grenville, Verſes to his Memory 292
——— Inſcription 477

H.

HErmit, Extract from 289
Hope, a Sonnet 336
To Hope, an Ode 472
Hymn to Liberty, 379
——— To God the Creator 380

I.

January's Spring, and *February*'s Winter 142
Inſcription on the Portrait of Marſhal *Saxe*, 182. To the Memory of Capt. *Grenville* 477

K.

KNowledge, Human Imperfection of 337

L.

Lewis, Rev. Mr. Verſes to him 46
Liberty, Hymn to 379
Life, Journey of 244
——— An Ode 291
Life and Death 379
London, A Farewel to, by a Lady 473
Lovat, Lord, on his Execution 180
Lover, undiſtinguiſhing 380
Lyttleton, Verſes occaſioned by his Poem on Capt. *Grenville* 522

M.

Maidan, Miſs, to 382
Maid's Soliloquy 47
Marriage *Alamode* 182
Matrimonial Deafneſs 338
The Mimick 96
Mira and *Colin*, a Song 246
Misfortune, A ſupportable 472
Mutual Benevolence, a Tale 47

N.

NEW-Year's-Day, Ode for 45

O.

ODE for New-Year's-Day 45
——— To *Celia* 46
——— An irregular one 90
IVth Ode of IVth Book of *Horace* imitated and applied 93
Ode, occaſioned by the Biſhop of *Derry*'s being made Primate 142
——— On Spring 221
——— On his Majeſty's Birth Day 473, 474
——— To Hope 472, 477
Oxford Dun 243

P.

PThe Letter 335
Paradiſe, Deſcription of 221
Parſon, a briſk Country one's Anſwer to a young Lady 472
Paſtoral Dialogue, 246. A Paſtoral 281
Philoſophy, Ant's 45
Picture, Verſes on a Lady's 472
Plautus Hymnicus 382
Pleaſures of the Night 220
Prologue, ſpoken by Mr. *Garrick* 383
Propertius, 12th Elegy of the ſecond Book tranſlated 243
Pſalm, the firſt one 336
Puppet Show, a Tale 141

Q.

QUaker, on his ſtopping up his Window Lights 143

R.

R——*f*——*d*'s, Earl of, on his Gardens 91
The Recipe *ibid.*
Roman Catholick Prieſt, Verſes by one 92
Rural Maid's Reflections 43

S.

S*Appho*, Verſes to her with a ſmelling Bottle 379
Science, Verſes on 336
Shepherd, conſtant 335
Shepherd's Wedding, a Song 470
Slave, Verſes on a Statue of one 96
Soldier's Adieu 338
Soliloquy, the Maid's 47
Songs. The Maid that's made for Love and me, 44. *Colin*'s Confeſſion, *ibid.* Imitated from *Shakeſpear*, 48. A Song, 143. *Mira* and *Colin*, 246. Happy Fair, *ib.* *Sylvia* and the Bee, 95. A Song, 288. Another, 292. *Fanny*, 378. A new favourite one, 429. A new one, 431. Shepherd's Wedding, 470. Three firſt Stanzas of *Dante*'s Inferno made into a Song, 477. A new Song, 521. Another *ibid.*
Sparrows, two, a Fable 182
Superſtition, an Ode 477
Suſpicious Husband, to the Author of 143

T.

TEA Table 336
Thief, fair 44
Time inexorable 221
To-day and To-morrow, Difference between them 292
Torrent and the River 472
Tranquility and Happineſs, an irregular Ode, 90
Triumph of Indifference 181

U.

VErſes to the Rev. Mr. *Lewis*, 46. To Miſs *Maria Cooke*, 48. By a Gentleman on the Loſs of his Wife, his Miſtreſs and Horſe,

Digitized by Google

INDEX *of* Names.

Horſe, 91. In *Latin*, ibid. On the E—l of R—f—d's Gardens, *ibid.* By a *Roman* Prieſt, 92. On reading a Line in Mr. *Pope*, ibid. On a Gentleman who miſtook a Street Madam for a Lady of Faſhion, *ibid.* To a Lady ſent with a Preſent of Shells, 95. On a Statue of a Slave, 96. *Ad authorem voti ſenilis*, 182. To *Zepha*, 243. Occaſioned by the Cenſure of Antic Habits, 244. To *Chloe*, 246. On a very young Lady, 336. To *Sappho* with a ſmelling Bottle, 379. On a braſs Plate in *Tewkſbury* Church, 380. To *Fulvia* ſinging, 472. *In Glirem Mortuum*, 475. Tranſlated, *ibid.* By Cardinal *Barberini*, 521. Tranſlation, *ibid.* To the Lady who celebrates *Cliff Hill* 522

Vice A——l, Epitaph on 85
Votum ſenile, Tranſlation of 481

W.

WEdding, the Shepherd's 479
Winchelſea, Lady, Verſes to her 332
—— Her Anſwer 333
Woffington, Mrs. Epilogue ſpoken by her 384

Y.

YOUNG Lady, Verſes on her, 336. On a very beautiful one of little Converſation, and leſs Speech 338

Z.

Zepha, Verſes to her 243

INDEX *of* Names *to the* Marriages, Births, Deaths, Promotions, *&c.*

ABDY 344
Ackland 99
Adderley 482
Addiſon 296
Adworth 527
Agar 440
Aide du Camp 348
Ainſworth 251
Alcock 396
Alder 482
Aldhouſe 345
Aldridge 287, 346
Allen 147, 438, 482, *Bankrupts* 52, 100, 526 250, 251
Amelia 250
Andrew 296
Andrews 254, 296, 439, 481, 482
Anſon 482
Antrim 254
Arbuckle *ibid.*
Arbuthnot 482
Archer 296, 482
Armagh 190
Armiger 254
Arnold 296, 528
Arnoldſon 527
Arthur 228
Aſhburnham 99, 345
Aſhe 104
Aſhton 250, 295
Aſton 190, 348
Atkinſon 152
Audley 147
Axie 528
Auſten 52
Auſtin 146, 345
Awbrey 295
Aylesbury 99, 526

B.

BAckhouſe 482
Bacon 392
Baillie 254, 530
Baker 345
Balcarras 249
Baldwin 482
Ball 396, 481, 527
Ballendine 345, 392
Baltimore 187
Bankrupts 52, 100, 250, 251
Barber 228
Barbutt 254
Barclay 287
Barham 483
Barker 52, 250, 296, 392, 439, 527, 530
Barnard 344
Barnet 187
Barrington 300
Barrows 296
Barry 396
Bartholomew 439
Bateman 296
Bayly 225, 254
Beard 483
Beardmore 527
Beauclerk 295
Bedford *ibid.*
Belcher 228, 254
Bell 530
Benſon 526
Bentley 439
Berkley 295
Bernard 190
Berrow 250
Bertie 146
Bethel 482
Betteſworth 228, 481
Birch 481
Bird 146
Biſhop 249, 390
Biſſet 481
Blackhall 254
Blakeney 348, 392, 440
Blair 296
Blanckley 482
Bland 392, 481
Blennerhaſſet 56
Bligh 527
Bond 99, 228
Booth 344, 439
Boſcawen 225
Bott 100
Boulton 187
Bourke 228
Bourne 527
Bowden 228
Bowdrie 481
Bowles 254
Boyle 348
Brackenbury 480
Bradyll 527
Bradſhaigh 100
Bramſton *ibid.*
Brett 438
Bridgman 296, 391
Briſtow 254
Broadway 530
Brocas 300
Broderick 482
Brograve 100
Brooksbank 481
Broughton 486
Browne 189, 228, 295, 396
Browning 480
Bruce 187, 300, 345
Bullemar 296
Bunbury 254
Burdett 391
Burgeſs 100
Buris 439
Burke 530
Burleigh 146
Burnet 99
Burrel 100
Burton 481, 530
Busby 99
Butler 187, 190, 251, 344, 396, 482, 483
Butts 187
Byfield 439
Byrne 190
Byron 52, 146

C.

CAldbeck 530
Callis 188
Calſon 482
Camp 481
Carbonell 249
Carden 300
Cardroſs 439
Carleton 251
Carliſle 225, 295
Carmichael 147
Carnwarth 251
Carrol 530

Digitized by Google

Carte 146
Carteret 187, 344
Cary 189, 190
Casamajor 250
Cashel 190, 345
Cavenagh 530
Cavendish 190, 348
Caulfeild 440, 486
Cawfield 527
Cecil 392
Champneys 348
Channing 440
Chapman 391
Chenevix 254
Child 344
Chubb 99
Christmass 486
Churchill 483
Clarges 51
Clarke 100, 189, 249, 481, 526, 530
Clavering 146, 296
Clayton 439, 528
Clements 300
Coates 481
Cobbin 526
Cobden 300
Cockayne 526
Cockburn 481
Cocksedge 100
Coddington 152
Coke 187
Cole 440
Collier 482, 483
Colt 188, 295
Colthurst 254
Comarque 52
Compton 390, 391
Comyns 250, 344
Connor 104
Connyngsby 482
Constable 147
Conway 391, 439
Conyers 51, 254
Conyngham 254
Cooke 188, 190, 295, 296, 348, 482
Cookes 240
Corman 391
Cornwallis 52, 527
De Costa 147, 526
Cotes 530
Cotton 527
Coventry 392
Coward 345
Cowel 346
Cowper 391
Cox 225
Craigie 250, 527
Craner 146
Crauford 52, 250
Craufurd 296
Cressener 392
Creed 482
Croker 486
Cromarty 295
Crookenden 438
Crow 483
Cullard 391
Cummins 147
Cunningham 99
Cuppage 187
Cuppaidge 228
Curll 527
Curteis 99
Curtis 99, 296
Cust 100
Cuthbert 348

D.

DAffy 344
Dalton 345
Dalziel 146
Dance 396
D'Arcy 391
Darcy 440
Darnley 300
Davenant 392
Davenport 52
Davis 100, 295, 344, 391
Dawson 147, 251
Day 187
Dayrolle 250
Deane 189, 527
Degulhon 188
Delafont 482
Delancey 528
Delawar 483
Delenius 187
Denison ibid.
Denmark 295
Denton 99
Desclonceaux 345
Devert 296
Dickins 251, 345
Dill 188
Dillon 189, 439
Dodd 483
Donaldson 152
Donerayle 187, 483
Dormer 391
Dowdall 486
Dowdeswell 481
Dowglass 296, 345
Downes 56
Drake 99, 345
Draper 100, 296
Drew 254, 527
Drummond 146, 439
Dryden 438
Dubois 100, 187
Dumaresque 296
Dunbar 187, 440
Duncombe 147
Dunlop 249
Dupplin 483
Dury 483
Dyson 439

E.

EAton 189
Eden 482
Edgeworth 254
Edmonston 228
Edwards 147, 251, 391, 439, 483
Edwin 527
Effingham, 99
Egerton 187, 440
Elliard 345
Elliot 250, 483
Ellis 481
Ellison 295, 345
Elsley 99
Elwood 345
Emranson 390
Escott 345
Evans 391, 440
Euston 295
Eyre 440

F.

FAirchild 391
Farrel 390
Fawkener 99, 526
Fawkes 481
Fearman 296
Feaver 345
Feltham 228
Fennick 249
Fenwick 527
Ferguson 344
Fetherstonhaugh 51, 52
Field 483
Finch 295, 391
Fisher 56, 228
Fitzgerald 300
Fitzherbert 100
Fitzwilliams 52, 348
Flag Officers 294
Fleming 295
Fogg 527
Foley 187, 344, 345
Foliot 530
Forbes 527
Ford 254
Forester 250, 344
Forster 190
Fortescue 440
Foulkes 250
Fountayne 440
Fownes 99
Fox 56
Frank 296
Frankland 187
Freeman 251
Fuller 391
Fysher 481

G.

GALL 254
Galliard 527
Garrard 99
Gascoigne 392
Geary ibid.
Gee 391
Generals of Foot 147
——— *of Horse* ibid.
Gibson 100
Gilbert 189
Giles 100
Gillingham 187
Goldsmith 254
Goodchild 296
Gordon 251, 295, 527, 530.
Gore 440, 486
Gosling 99, 146
Gough 251
Graham 52
Grahme 439
Grant 52, 147, 345
Granville 391, 483
Grattan 300, 348
Graves 344
Green 482
Gregory 146, 481
Grey 190
Griffith 52, 438
Grimstone 225
Grube 391
Grueber 228
Guest 439
Gwyn 100

H.

HAddo 250
Hadley 481
Hale 52, 390
Hall 295, 391
Hallyburton 250
Halton 187
Hamilton 56, 147, 225, 295, 440, 527, 530.
Hammond 99, 249, 481.
Hanbury 439
Hand 439
Harborough 482
Hardwicke 391
Hardy 296
Hargrave 345, 391, 439
Harman [illegible]
Harris 345
Harrison 251, 345, 527
Hart 391
Hartley 390
Hartop 100
Hartwell 526
Harvey 251
Harward 300
Hastings 300
Hatfield 296
Hay 254
Hayter 146
Hawke 483
Hawkins 344, 391, 392
Heatly 530
Hemet 250

Henderson

Digitized by Google

Henderson 526
Henzell 228
Herbert 146, 391
Herring 188, 440
482
Hertlebury 482
Heft 100
Hide 526
Hildyard 391
Hill 250, 483
Hinckes 250
Hinde 526
Hinton 104
Hoare 104, 483
Hobby 300, 396
Hodgſon 250
Holden 392
Holliday 483
Holles 530
Hollway 187
Holmes 527
Hopkins 526
Horner 100
Horſhall 526
Hoſkins 392
Hotchkis 526
Houghton 391
How ibid.
Howard 228, 344
Hoy 391
Hoyſted 254
Huband 440
Huckford 527
Hughes 147
Hunt 152, 228, 345, 440
Huſband 296
Huſk 250
Huſſey 104, 390
Hulſe 483
Hurnal 527
Hutton 482
Hyde 440
Hynd 481

L.

Jackſon 56, 187, 188, 190, 228, 526
James 104
Jaſper 296
Jaumard 254
Jeffreys 345, 526
Jeſſe 483
Ikerrin 348
Ilcheſter 52, 295, 344
Ingram 250
Inwood 147
Jodrell 295
Johnſton 146, 254, 300, 348, 440
Jones 147, 189, 190, 251, 344, 483
Irby 295
Iſham 526
Judge 345

K.

Keeling
Kenn 439
Kennedy 486
Kennet 295
Keppel 100
Kerry 190
Kildare 99
Kilmarnock 391
King 527
Kingſbury 190
Kingſcot 52
Kinloch 146
Kinſman 439
Knapp 189, 295
Knight 147, 295
Knox 530
Knowlſly 344
Kynaſton 187

L.

Lade,
Laforey
Lambert 100
Land 483
Lane 344
Langford 345
Langham 390
La Rive 483
Laroche 250
Laſcelles 52, 254
Laundre 483
Lawrence 345, 527
Lawry 486
Lawſon 187
Leaver 251
Lecky 527
Ledwyche 486
Leeds 439, 481
Lee 56
Legarde 528
Legge 296
Leheup 254, 526
Lehunte 249, 481
Leigh 99, 300, 345
Leland 440
Leſtrange 348
Leſlie 482
Levinge 104
Levintz 240, 296
Lewis 52, 188, 481
Lieutenants General 482
Ligonier 52, 190
Liſle 483, 526
Lloyd 391, 392, 530
Lock 486
Lockley 439
Loftus 440
Lombard 52
Long 295
Longfield 190
Lothian 296
Lovet 254
Lounds 187
Lowden 481
Lowther *ib.*
Lumley 391
Lunn 188
Luxford *ibid.*
Lybanus *ibid.*
Lyde 527
Lygon 295
Lyttleton 52, 482

M.

Macartney 440
Macdonald 439
Majors General 483
Mancheſter 56
Mann 300, 483
Manning 481
Manningham 390
March 528
Marchmont 250, 296, 345
Markenfield 391
Markham 254
Marlborough 225
Marſh 187
Marſhall 52, 254, 483
Marſton 526
Martin 254, 481
Maſon 228
Mather 147
Matſon 482
Mattaire 391
Matthews 295
Maulden 100
Maxwell 440
Mayne 483
Mayo 100, 438
Meaſe 250
Medlicott 396
Medly 345
Mee 526
Meek 439
Meers 251, 296
Melmoth 528
Members, new 100, 147, 440
Mendez 52
Mercier 147
Meredyth 189, 300, 348, 481
Merrick 391
Meſey 527
Micklethwayt 527
Middlefex 483
Middleton 52, 254, 344, 392
Milbanke 250
Miller 481, 527
Mills 250, 482
Mitchell 440
Moland 348
Molefworth 52, 486
Molyneux 530
Monckton 344
Montgomery 52, 56, 396
Moody 295
Moor 189
Morgan 480
Morris 345, 348, 480
Morſe 527
Moſs 147, 190, 345
Moſſom 189
Mount Alexander 54
Mowbray 146
Mullins 259
Murray 187, 391
Myddleton 187

N.

Nairn 481
Naſh 147
Natt 188
Navy, Commiſſioners of 345
Naylor 100
Nesbit 254, 348
Netto 52
Newburgh 56, 483
Newcomb 345
Newport 486
Newton 188, 344
Nichol 527
Nichols 251, 486
Nicholſon 396
Noel 345
Norman 392
Norris 526
Norton 56
Nugent 483, 530

O.

Oldfield 251
Oliphant 52, 100
Oliver 345
Omer 147
Oſbaldiſton 240, 345
Oſwald 99, 392
Otway 254
Owen 440, 483

P.

Packenham 396
Packington 481
Padmore 348
Page 146
Palliſer 486
Palmer 99, 254
Parker 187, 391, 439
Parkinſon 249, 348
Parkyns 187
Parry 206
Parſlow 250
Paterſon 147
Payne 527
Peachy 344
Pearce 482
Pearſe 188
Pecle 481
Pelham 502

Digitized by Google

Pellifer 189
Pendlebury 250
Penn 189
Penrofe 52
Penton 102
Pepys 250
Perceval 190
Perkins 439
Peterſham 146
Petitot 296
Petitpierres 190
Pettet 391
Peyton 146
Phillips 52
Pigott 52, 190
Place 265
Poland 295
Pomeroy 439
Ponſonby 440
Poſtlethwaite 296
Potter 100, 225, 295, 439, 482
Pottinger 249
Pouchon 390
Powell 225
Power 190, 228
Powney 344
Poyntz 52
Pratt 187, 345
Preſton 530
Price 92, 345, 526
Prince 486
Pryce 348
Prynn 225
Purnell 483
Purvis 392
Pybus 439

R.

RAm Rambouillet 481
Rawdon 52
Rawlinſon 482, 527
Raymond 295
Rayne 527
Rayner 482
Read 151
Readſhaw 392
Rencher 189
Reynell 254
Reynolds 225, 250, 439, 526
Ribton 254
Rich 526
Richardſon 187, 396
Riddel 250
Robbins 189
Roberts 481
Robertſon 146
Robinſon 345, 527
Roche 440, 486
Rochfort 190
Rogers 52
Romman 528
Rookwood 146
Roſe 295
Roſengrave 530
Rowe 481
Rowley 440
Royſton 439
Rudd 147
Ruſſel 296
Ruſt 483
Rutter 254
Ryan 295
Ryder 254

S.

SAcheverel 100
St. George 146, 300
St. John 295
St. Lawrence 440
Salvadore ibid.
Samſon 344
Sandford 348
Sandys 254
Savage 147
Saunders 392, 482, 483, 527
Saunderſon 481
Sawyer 52
Saxe-Gotha 341
Say 481
Scott 250, 345
Scottowe 254
Seabright 392, 526
Sedgwycke 251
Seed 527
Seymour 99
Shadwell 52
Shaw 486
Shellard 188
Shepherd 190, 439
Sheriffs 50, 97, 104
Sherry 392
Shewell 294
Shippen 345
Shipton 391, 439
Short 439
Shuckburgh 390
Shuckford 52
Sibley 391
Sidney 392
Simpſon 391, 482, 483
Sinclair 99, 344
Singleton 189, 438
Siſſon 251
Skeffington 190, 440
Slaughter 440
Sleeck 147
Smith 56, 295, 296, 306, 439, 440, 482
Somers 296, 486
Southwell 440
Sparkes 390
Spencer 345
Spicer 344
Spratt 345
Spry 52
Stabler 516
Stair 250
Stamford 439
Stanhope 295, 344, 392, 483
Stanley 146, 281
Staples 392
Stedman 527
Stephens 100, 190
Stepney 228
Stevens 146, 295
Steveniſon 481
Stewart 190, 295, 344, 392, 439
Stillingfleet 345
Stockdon 481
Stone 190, 249
Stonehouſe 295, 527
Stopford 345
Strange 146
Streatfield 391
Strickland 483
Stuart 254, 440
Stukely 482
Summerfield 392
Suttee 296
Sutton 295, 391
Swinton 345
Symes 300

T.

TAlbot 100, 391
Taſker 147
Taylor 188, 228, 440, 527
Templer 99
Tenniſon 296
Terrick ibid.
Tew 440
Thacker 251
Thomas 345
Thompſon 188
Thorpe 438
Thwaites 530
Tindal 345, 482
Tiſdal 345, 482
Tomkins 100
Topham 521
Torrington 52
Tovey 483
Townſhend 187, 482, 527
Tracy 146
Trapp 481, 482
Travers 190
Trefuſis 296
Triſtram 440
Triton 526
Tryon 439
Tuckwell ibid.
Tunſtall 527
Turner 345
Twiſden 152, 190, 345
Tyrawley 52
Tyrrel 56

V.

VAreilles 56, 396
Vane 526
Vaughan 254, 391, 483
Venner 296
Vernon 52, 391
Vincent 396
Vinyer 391
Underwood 187
Unlacke 189, 190
Unwin 391
Uſher 309
Uſſher 440

W.

WAlcot 440
Waldegrave 52
Wale 228
Walls 152
Walker 100, 295
Walſh 530
Walter 100
Warburton 56
Ward 250, 344, 345, 391
Wardel 482
Warner 52
Warren 250, 254, 527
Waterſon 482
Watſon 251, 344, 439, 482
Weld 189
Welden 527
Wellſtead 345
Wemys 396, 440
Wentworth 526
Weſt 247, 296
Weſtbrook 392
Weſtby 482
Weſton 99, 345, 396
Whaley 440
Whitſhaw 251
Whitby 251
White 99, 190, 345, 392
Whitehead 52
Whitmore 296
Whittingham 151, 189
Whytell 147
Wigtoun 230
Wilcocks

Digitized by Google

Wilcocks 295
Wild 392
Wilkins ibid.
Williams 52, 147, 187, 206, 481
Williamſon 187, 481
Willis 482
Wills 295
Wilſon 56, 254, 390
Wilton 190
Wimble 439
Windham 52, 250
Wingate 391
Winſtanley 530
Wiſhart 146
Withers 526
Woodhouſe 99
Woodfall 250
Worge 254
Worſley 296, 344
Wortham 147
Wren 391
Wrench 295, 345
Wright 188, 483
Wynne 147, 189, 228
Y.
YALES 392
Yeates 527
Yeldon 330
York 526
Yorke 225
Young 483

INDEX *to the* Books.

THEOLOGICAL.

ACcount of God's Dealings with M. Whitfield 227
Addreſs to G. Britain ibid
——to the Quakers 394
Anſwer to the Charge againſt Methodiſts 395
Baptiſm of Proteſtant Diſſenters 150
Buttenſhaw againſt Brett, &c. 103
Catheciſmus & Articuli Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ 150
Chriſtian Life 394
Comber on Miracles 300
Companion for a Sick Bed 103
Defence of the Antient Philoſophers 227
Deity and Satisfaction of Chriſt aſſerted 150
Diſcourſe on the Prieſthood of Chriſt 227
——on Providence 150
Divine Conduct juſtified ibid.
Edwards againſt Rutherford 103
Emlyn's Works ibid.
Enquiry into the Nature of the Soul 150
Evangelical Hiſtory and Harmony 227
Expoſition of the Bible 55
——Of the Apoſtle's Creed ibid.
Faith of the antient Jews vindicated ibid.
Finch's Examination of Cudworth 227
Free Thoughts on the Doctrine of Election ibid. and 395
Hiſtory of Antipaganiſm 227
Kennicot's two Diſſertations ibid.
Knight on the Being &c. of God 300
Knowles againſt Dr. Clarke 55
Manual of Devotions 150
Marius de Calaſio's Dictionary 227
Nature of Original Sin ibid.
Newan's Key to Prophecies 55
Nicholls's Letter 394
Notes on the Scripture 103
Obſervations on the Converſion of St. *Paul* 227
——On the Book of Job 300
Pædobaptiſt's Senſe of poſitive Inſtitutions 227
Papal Rome and Pagan Rome ibid.
Perſuaſive to Conformity 395
Poor Man's Help and Young Man's Guide 394
Remarkable Judgments 103
Remarks on Dr. Rutherforth's Eſſay 227
Reſtoration of the Jews 55
Riches of Divine Grace 227
Scripture Teſtimonies ibid.
Thoughts on the Chriſtian Life ibid.
Treatiſe on Miracles 394
True Way to ſuppreſs Popery 103
Vindication of Chriſt's Church 55
—— Of the double Doctrine of the Antients 227
Waugh's Charge to the Clergy 300
Week's Preparation 394
Weſton on Miracles 103
White againſt Middleton 227

ENTERTAINMENT *and* POETRY.

ADVICE to a Widow 103
Amyntor and Theodora 258
Bury and its Environs 55
Cantiunculæ Tres ib.
Collection of Pſalm Tunes 299
Eclogue in the Manner of Virgil 103
The Expedition 103
Female Empire 55
Fortunes Tricks in Forty Six 253
Honour, a Satire 299
Judas Macchabeus, a ſacred Drama 253
Loves of Hero and Leander 55
Love and Liberty 299
Lucy, a Paſtoral 55
Married Coquet 253
Miſs in her Teens 55
Muſæus 253
New Year's Miſcellany 55
Ode Brumalis 150
Ode to the Inhabitants of Great Britain 299
—— On the diſtant Proſpect of Eaton College ibid.
OEconomy of Love 150
Ovid's Art of Love 150
Panegyric on the Fair Sex 299
Pantheon 250
Paſſions of Man 55
Plain Truth 150
Pleaſures of Melancholy 253
Poem on our War in Flanders 103
—— To the King 253
—— On ſeveral Occaſions 299
Repreſentation of the Paſſion 253
Reproof, a Satire 55
Reſurrection, a Poem 253
Riſe and Progreſs of Sacerdotal Sanctity 55
Shakeſpear's Works 253
Stinchcomb Hill 253
Suſpicious Husband 150
—— Examen of it 227
Tar Water 55

Digitized by Google

Verse to Adamis 299
Vices of the Town 303
War, an Epick Satyr 150
Winter, an Ode 259

BIOGRAPHY and HISTORY.

A Bridgment of the Hiſtory of England 55
An Account of the Revolution in Genoa ibid.
—— of the Expedition to the Coaſt of Bretagne ibid.
—— of the taking of Pontefract Caſtle 103
Boyſe's Hiſtorical View 253
Britiſh Antiquities 228
Bulkley's and Commins's Voyages 227
Character of Æneas and his two Sons 253
Chronology of the Bible vindicated 228
Commentaries of M. Antoninus 299
Continuation of Rapin 150
Dictionary of Heraldry 253
Hiſtory of Perſecutions 103
—— of Conſpiracies 150
Hiſtoria Aſtronomiæ 228
Hiſtory of the Rebellion 253
—— of the 5 Indian Nations of Canada ibid.
—— of the Marq. of Veere and Flushing 299
Houſton's Memoirs 227
Life of Mr. Chubb 150
Memoirs of John Murray Eſq; 103
—— of Baron Trenck 225
—— of the Nutrebian Court 228
—— of a Man of Honour 253
Palæographia Britannica 55
Parker's Memoirs 103
Quintus Curtius, tranſlated 253
Reflections on Antient and Modern Hiſtory 55
Review of the two late Rebellions 253
Riſe and Fall of Maſſianello 55
Roman Hiſtory 228
Salmon's Chronological Hiſtorian 103
Supplement to the Chronology of the Septuagint 228
Univerſal Hiſtory paſſim
—— Library of Trade 299
Xenophon de Cyri Inſtitutione 55

LAW, POLITICKS and TRADE.

A Dreſs to Electors 299
Advice to Freeholders ibid.
—— To Independent Electors ibid.
Caſe of a General Officer 150
—— Of Capt. George Burriſh ibid.
Charge of Sir C. W. Philips, Knt. 55
Critical Advice to a Burgeſs 300
Deveil's Practice of a Juſtice 150
Dialogue concerning Elections 299
Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction 253
Eſſay on the Conſtitution of G. B. 300
Eſſex, Earl of, his Opinions, &c. 150
Fenelon's Heads of Self Examination 150
Genuine Narrative 300
Harrington's Oceana 299
High Steward's (Lord) Speech to Lord Lovat 150
Hiſtory of Patriotiſm 55
Honeſt Elector 300
Letter to Sir John Ph——ps, Bart. 55
—— Expoſtulatory ibid.
—— Congratulatory to Sir J. Murray 150
—— To the Duke of Newcaſtle 255
—— To the Tories 299
—— To the Whigs 300
Liberty and Independency 253
Lovat, Lord, Account of his Behaviour 253
Naturalization Bill 55
Nature of Oaths 150
Neceſſity of an equitable Election 299
Proceedings in the laſt Parliament 300
Remarks on M. S——w——n's Speech 55
Review of Forfeitures ib.
Robbins's Propoſal 253
The Roſe 150
Rules, &c. of the King's Bench and Common Pleas 300
Scheme for equipping, &c. 16 Ships 150
State of the Nation conſidered 55
Stuart, Archibald, his Trial 300
Succeſſion of the Houſe of Stuart 299
The Thiſtle 55
—— Remarks on it 103
Thoughts on the Militia Bill 150
Vindication of his Majeſty's Title 55
Watſon's Clergyman's Law 300

PHYSICK and PHILOSOPHY.

Barker, on Acute Diſeaſes 299
Clare's Motions of Fluids ib.
Commandine's Euclid ib.
Cotes Hydroſtaticks 253
Diſpenſary 228
Jennings Uſe of the Globes 55
Lectures on Fevers ib.
Lommius's Obſervations 150
Manufacture of Druggs ibid.
Modell de Borace Nativa 253
Perry on the Small Pox 299
Pharmacopoeia 150
Philoſophical Tranſactions 253
Projectiles 150
Robinſon on the Æther 228
Swieten on Boerhaave 150
Tractatus de Morbis Venereis 55
Turner's Art of Surgery 150
Voltaire's Metaphyſicks 55

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Dreſs to the College of Phyſicians 228
Advice to a Nephew 253
Age made happy 227
Antient Manner of reading Hebrew ibid.
Art of governing a Wife 150
Baillie on the Sublime 253
Character of Admiral Anſon 203
Companion to the Theatre 193
Compleat Floriſt 299
Compleat Pariſh Officer ibid.
Condition of the War ibid.
Conjectures on Aerial Influences 103

Digitized by Google

Argens's Knowledge of Mankind 103
avidson's Ovid's Metamorphosis 55
ictionary of Plants 228
asy Way of breeding Canary Birds 150
llis's Husbandman's Companion ibid.
ntertaining Fables 253
lay on Education 103, 227
amiliar Letters 227
emale Rebels 228
oot's Roman and English Comedy 227
ootman's Looking Glass 150
odfrey's Science of Defence 103
uthrie on English Tragedy 253
odgson's Annuities 55
etter to the Commissioners of Trade, 103
—— to Mr. Garrick 259
—— to the University of Oxford ibid.
laulier on the Imagination 253
iddleton on the Roman Senate 103
oral Essays 299
urray's Alethia 253
ature of Self Defence 103
retty Gentleman 150
anelagh House 253
ationalists 55
hetorick Epitomized 150
Robertson on Mathematical Instruments 103
Scheme to extend Credit ibid.
Spence's Enquiries 103
Treatise on the Passions 150
Whitmill's Gardener's Kalender 15
Yearly Audit 150

SERMONS.

BROWN, before the University of Oxford 253
Burnet's Sermons 299
St. David's, (Bishop of) on the 30th of January 103
Delany's Sermons 299
Exeter (Bishop of) on the 29th of May 300
Fothergill on the Thanksgiving Day 55
Gibbon on May 29 300
Hurly at a Visitation 253
Hume on May 29 300
Kerrick on the Thanksgiving Day 55
Lewis on the Fast 253
Sermons on the 30th of January 103, 300
Watts's Discourses 103
Weston's (Bishop of Exeter) Sermons 103
Whitfield's Sermons 300

INDEX *to the* POLITICAL HISTORY.

A.

Adolphus of *Nassau*, elected Emperor, 2.
Killed by his Competitor ibid.
Aix la Chapelle, Treaty of 53
Albert, elected Emperor 2
—— The magnanimous, elected Emperor 3
Alliance, Triple 53
Alphonso VI. King of *Portugal*, 91. Removed by his Brother, 92. dies, ibid.
Anjou, Duke of, appointed his Successor by the King of *Spain*'s Will 80
Augsburg, Confession of Faith 6
Austria, Its History, 1, &c.
—— House of, its Origin, 1. Lose the Imperial Dignity for 130 Years, 3. Its Interests in Respect to the other Powers of *Europe*, 25—27. Their Dominions in *Italy* 113

B.

BAN of the Empire 33
Bavaria, Elector of, declares for the *French*, 18 Put under the Ban of the Empire 19
—— Lays Claim to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, 23. Is elected Emperor, by the Name of *Charles* VII. 24
Belgrade, besieged for twelve Months by the *Turks*, 3. Besieged by Prince *Eugene*, and taken, 20. The *Turks* receive a great Overthrow there, ibid.
Bichi, Nuncio from the Pope to *Portugal*, with great Difficulty made Cardinal 94
Blenheim, Battle of 19
Bohemia, when first subject to the House of *Austria* 3
Bourbon, House of, succeed to the Crown of *France*, 39. Their Pretensions and Dominions in *Italy* 114
Broglio, Marshal, flies without Breeches 101
Burgraves, what 28

C.

Cambray, League of, almost fatal to the *Venetians* 4
Campo Santo, Battle of 102
Carlos, Don, received as Heir Apparent of *Tuscany*, 84. King of the *Two Sicilies*, 85
Chamber, Imperial 34
Charles II. King of *England*, declares War against the *Dutch*, 53. Forced by the Parliament to make Peace with them, ibid.
Charles II. King of *Spain* 75
Charles III. declared King of *Spain* 19
Charles V. elected Emperor, 5. made to swear to the Capitulation on his Election, 29. His Renunciation of the Empire to his Brother, 8, 70. Dies, 8. By his Death, two Branches made of the House of *Austria*, ibid.
—— VI. elected Emperor 19
—— VII. elected Emperor 24

Charles

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Charles, Emanuel, King of *Sardinia*, 99. Confines his Father, 100. Joins with *France* ibid.
Chaſtel, John, ſtabs *Henry* IV. 40. Torn to Pieces by wild Horſes ibid.
Cinquemars, M. Rais'd by Cardinal *Richelieu*, 46. Attempts his Life, ibid. Is put to Death 47
Circles, the Empire divided into ten 4. 37, 38
Cologne, Elector of, declares for the *French*, 18. Put under the Ban of the Empire 19
Colvert, M. ſucceeds Cardinal *Mazarin* 52
Coni, Siege of 103
Council, *Aulic* 34
Cromwell's bad Policy in aſſiſting the *French* againſt the *Spaniards* 51

D.

D'*Ancre*, Marſhal, his great Power, 41, Killed 42
De Witte, John, torn to Pieces 53
Diet 35 *& ſeq.*
Dunkirk, bought of *Charles* II. by the *French* 52
Dutch revolt from *Spain* 70
—— neat entire Ruin 53

E.

ELectors, their Riſe, 29. At firſt the great Officers of the Emperor only, ibid. The Power annexed hereditarily to certain Territories, 30. In Number ſeven, ibid. An eighth created, ibid. And a ninth ibid.
Emperors, of *Germany*, originally abſolute and hereditary, 29. Manner of their Election, 30. Why called Kings of the *Romans* before their Coronation, 31
Evangelic Body 37

F.

F*Erdinand* I. elected Emperor 9
—— III. elected Emperor 12
Final, State of, diſcuſſed 111
Fleury, Cardinal, made Prime Miniſter, 62. His Character ibid.
France, its Political Hiſtory, 38, Its Monarchy abſolute, 63. Not ſo originally ibid.
—— Kings of, ſupreme in Church and State 64
—— Clergy of ibid.
—— Principal Officers of ibid.
—— Intereſts of 66 *& ſeq.*
Francis I. King of *France* taken Priſoner by *Charles* V. 5
Frederick, elected Emperor 3
Frederick V. Elector Palatine, elected King of *Bohemia*, 12. Defeated and deprived of his Kingdom and hereditary Dominions ibid.

G.

G*Enoa*, bombarded, 55. Her former Power, 110. Preſent Dominions and Government 112
Genoeſe, join the *French* and *Spaniards* in *Italy* 104
Germanic Body, its Hiſtory, 27, *&c.*
Germany, Empire of, when founded 28
Guſtavus Adolphus, King of *Sweden*, enters *Germany* with an Army in Favour of the Proteſtants, 13. Defeats Count *Tilly*, ibid. A ſecond Time, ibid. Is killed, tho' his Troops are victorious 13

H.

H*Anover*, Treaty of 20, 84
Henry, King of *Navarre*, takes upon him the Title of King of *France*, 39. Is oppoſed by THE LEAGUE, ibid. Profeſſes the *Romiſh* Religion, 40. Stabbed by *John Chaſtel*, ibid. Aſſaſſinated by *Ravilliac* 41
Hungarians, revolt from the Emperor, 15. Apply to the *Turks* for Aſſiſtance ibid.
Hungary, Kingdom of, made Hereditary 17

I.

JEſuits, baniſhed from *France*, and why 40
John IV. King of *Portugal* 91
—— V. preſent King of *Portugal* 93
Joſeph, elected Emperor, 19. Dies 82
Juan, Don, Natural Son of *Philip* IV. of *Spain*, 75. Baniſhed, 76. Returns, 77. Made Governor of *Arragon*, ibid. Takes upon him the Adminiſtration of *Spain*, 78. Dies 79

L.

LAndgrave, what 28
Law, John, his Project 60
Laws Imperial, digeſted into a Code 3
Leopold I. elected Emperor 15
Lewis XIII. King of *France*, 41. Dies in exceſſive Agonies of Mind and Body 47
Lewis XIV. Succeeds his Father at the Age of 4 Years and 8 Months, 48. His Prodigality in Building, 54. His Meaſures for putting his Grandſon in Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, 57. His Conduct before his Death, 58. His Death and Character, ibid. His Iſſue, 59
Lewis XV. King of *France*, 59. Crowned, 61. Married to *Mary* Daughter of *Staniſlaus*, King of *Poland* 62
Lintz, 10,000 *French* and *Bavarians* ſurrounded there by Count *Kevenhuller* 24
Lip, *Auſtrian*, brought into that Family by the Heireſs of *Burgundy* 4
Lorrain ceded for ever to *France* 101
Luçon, Biſhop of, firſt Miniſter of *Lewis* XIII. 42, gets the Cardinal's Hat, with the Title of Cardinal *Richlieu*. ib. Lays the Plan of the *French* greatneſs, 43. The Methods which he purſued, 43, 44. Has the whole Power of *France* in his Hands, 44. Raiſes M. *Cinquemars*, 46. Dies, 47
Luther, his Doctrines prevail in *Germany*, 5

Laynez,

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Luynes, in great Favour with *Lewis* XIII, 42. Perſuades him to deſtroy the Proteſtants ibid.

M.

MArgrave, what 28
Marlborough, Duke of, ſaves the Empire 19
Matthias, elected Emperor 11
Maximilian I. elected Emperor 4
—— II. elected Emperor 9
Mazarin, Cardinal, at the Head of the *French* Councils, 49. His Character, ibid. Forced to retire, 51. Returns under an Eſcort of 6000 Men, ibid. Forced to retire a ſecond Time, ibid. Returns, ibid. Dies 52
Mayenne, Duke of, head of THE LEAGUE, 39. Defeated by K. *Henry*, 140. A ſecond Time ibid.
Merci, Count, killed at the Battle of *Parma* 101
Modena, Duke of, joins the *Spaniards* 102
Modena, Town of, taken by the K. of *Sardinia* 102
Mons, taken by *Lewis* XIV 55
Months, Roman 36
Moriſcos, or Sons of *Moors*, baniſhed out of *Spain* 72
Munſter, Treaty of 14, 50

N.

NAmur, taken by K. *William* 56
Nants, Edict of, revoked, 54, 800,000 *Proteſtants* driven thereby out of *France* ibid.
Nimeguen, Treaty of 16
Nordlingen, a ſignal defeat given to the *Proteſtants* there 13

O.

OLiva, Treaty of 14
Orleans, Duke of, Regent of *France*, 59. His Conduct, ibid, and 60. Is in danger of being made Priſoner by the Stratagem of Cardinal *Alberoni*, 61 Dies, ibid.
Oſnabrug, Treaty of 14

P.

PAlgrave, what 28
Partition, Treaty of, 1ſt. 56
—— 2d. 57
Pedro, Don. K. of *Spain*, 92. Joins the Grand Alliance 93
Peterwaradin, *Turks* defeated there 20
Philip II. K. of *Spain* 70
—— III. 72
—— IV. ibid.
—— V. 82. Reſigns to his Son Don *Lewis*, 83. Reſumes the Throne, ibid.
Pont, Village of, *French* and *Spaniſh* defeated there 103
Portugal, its Political Hiſtory, 90, & *ſeq.* its Situation, ibid. Seized by the *Spaniards*, 71. Throws off their Yoke, 91. Its Intereſt, 95.
Pragmatick Sanction 21, & *ſeq.*
Proteſtants, whence ſo called 6
Pyrenees, Peace of 52, 74

R.

REunion, Chambers of, inſtituted by the *French* 16, 54
Rochelle, beſieged, 43. Its Relief attempted twice by the *Engliſh*, ibid. Taken ibid.
Rocroy, Battle of 49
Rodolph, Count of *Hapſbourg*, Founder of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, 1. Made Emperor ibid.
—— II. Elected Emperor 10
Romans, King of, what 31
Rotoffredo, Battle of 104
Ryſwick, Peace of 18

S.

SArdinia, given to the Houſe of *Savoy*, 83. Intereſts of its King 104, &c.
Schomberg, Marſhal, ſent into *Portugal*, 91
Sicily, with the Title of King, given to the Duke of *Savoy* 82
Smalcaldic League, entered into by the Proteſtants, 6. Supported by *France* 7
Spain, its Political Hiſtory, 68, & *ſeq.* Growth of its Power, 68. Paſſes into the Houſe of *Bourbon*, 80. Its Intereſts and Political Connections, 87, & *ſeq.*
Switzerland, Origin of its Republick, 1. Situation, 106. Diviſion of its Inhabitants, ibid. Its Intereſts 108

T.

TOulon, Siege of, miſcarries 58
Turenne, Marſhal, killed 16
Turin, beſieged 98

U.

VEnice, Hiſtory of, 108. Government 109
Vicars of the Empire, 32. Of the Emperor ibid.
Victor Amadeus, II. Duke of *Savoy*, 97. Gets the Title of K. of *Sardinia*, 98. Reſigns the Crown to his Son ibid.
Vienna, beſieged by the *Turks*, 16. Relieved, and the *Turks* defeated 17
—— Treaty of, 21, 83, & *ſeq.* Motives to it 84
Utrecht, Peace of 58

W.

WAlleſtein, Count, aſſaſſinated 13
Weſtphalia, Treaty of, 14. What is meant by it, explained ibid.
Wolfenbuttle, Duke of, raiſes Forces for the Service of *France*, 18. They are ſurrounded by the Duke of *Hanover*, and forced into the Emperor's Service ibid.
Worms, Treaty of, 103

The END.

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As to the Original of this great and flourishing Family, there is no Need of troubling ourselves, or our Readers with the Disputes of various Writers about it; these very Disputes, prove its great Antiquity, and the different Sentiments that have been published about it, are so many Evidences of a Desire to entitle many antient and illustrious Houses to the Honour of being allied to this. The most probable and best attested of these Accounts, make *Rodolph* Count of *Hapsbourg*, who is generally reputed the Founder, because he was the first Emperor of this Family, descended by his Father's Side from the Counts of *Tierstien*, near *Basil*, in *Switzerland*; and by the Mother's Side from the antient Counts of *Hapsbourg*. He enjoyed from his Father the Landgravate of *Alsace*; and the Glory with which he extricated himself from several unjust Wars that were made against him by his Neighbours, induced the Cantons of *Uri*, *Schwitz*, and *Underwald* to demand his Protection; the Cities of *Zurich* and *Fryhourg* did the like; the Counties of *Kyburgh*, *Lentzburgh*, and *Baden*, came to him by the Death of his Cousin; and some other Lordships were added to his Dominions in Right of his Wife.

The Extent of his Reputation exceeded by very much that of his Territories; and the Prudence with which he governed them, induced *Ottocarus* King of *Bohemia*, to make Choice of *Rodolph* of *Hapsbourg* for his Prime Minister; which Dignity he enjoyed with the Title of Great Master of his Household. In this Situation of Things, the Empire became vacant by the Death of *Henry* II, and the Affairs of *Germany* fell into the greatest Confusion; for some endeavoured to raise *Alphonsus* King of *Castille*; others *Richard* Earl of *Cornwal*, to the Imperial Dignity. Indeed both took the Title, but neither enjoyed the Authority of Emperor. During the Time of these Disputes, three of the most antient Families extinguished; by which the Dutchy of *Swabia*, and the Margravates of *Austria* and *Hungary* became vacant, which increased the Disorders in *Germany* to such a Degree, that several great Cities had no other Way to secure themselves from those Bands of Thieves and Plunderers, that ravaged whole Countries with Impunity, than to enter into a League for mutual Defence, in some measure to supply the Want of that legal Government, by which they had been formerly protected and defended.

At last, in the Year 1273, when this Scene of Confusion had wearied out even those by whom it was occasioned, the Elector of *Mentz* proposed to remedy these Disorders, by the raising of *Rodolph* of *Hapsbourg* to the Imperial Dignity; and this Proposal was immediately embraced, and the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenbourg*, not only gave their Votes, but, to strengthen his Interest, and to render him more able to support his new Dignity, they each of them married one of his Daughters. It was not long after his becoming Emperor, that he formed a Resolution of obliging *Ottocarus* King of *Bohemia*, to submit himself to the

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Laws of the Empire. This Prince relying on his Power, and taking Advantage of the publick Calamity, had ſeized the Dutchy of *Swabia*, and the Margravate of *Auſtria*; but *Rodolph* ſoon forced him to give up the Dutchy to his own ſecond Son; and even inſiſted, as he had a Right to do, upon his rendering him Homage for the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; which was extreamly mortifying to the proudeſt, and moſt ambitious Prince of his Time; who could not forget that the preſent Emperor had been once Maſter of his Houſhold. At length however he agreed to this, but upon Condition that he ſhould do Homage to the Emperor in his Tent, and before the great Officers of the Empire only. *Rodolph* condeſcended thereto; but when according to the Ceremony, the King was on his Knees with his Hands upon the Goſpels that lay open in the Emperor's Lap, the great Officers of the Houſhold who were preſent, threw themſelves flat upon their Faces, and the Sides of the Tent being thrown up, exhibited this extraordinary Scene to the whole Imperial Army, ranged in two Lines on each Side of the Tent for that Purpoſe. This provoked the King ſo much, that at the Perſuaſion of his Wife he renewed the War, in hopes of recovering *Auſtria*, *Stiria*, and *Carniola*; but inſtead of this, in the firſt Battle he fought, he loſt the Victory and his Life together.

The Emperor *Rodolph* gave another Inſtance of the Quickneſs of his Wit, and his great Preſence of Mind, in the Ceremony of his Coronation at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, when the Electors made ſome Difficulty becauſe the Sceptre was wanting: *There is a Crucifix yonder*, ſaid the Emperor, *let us uſe that for a Sceptre*. There was no rejecting this Expedient, ſo that they were obliged to do their Homage, and receive the Inveſtiture of their Dominions, which they held as Fiefs of the Empire, by laying their Hands on the Crucifix inſtead of the Sceptre. He anſwered in all Reſpects the Expectations of thoſe who had raiſed him to the Empire; for he reſtored its Domeſtick Tranquility, and its Reputation with regard to Foreign Nations; by ſuppreſſing ſuch as made uſe of their Power to harraſs and diſturb their Neighbours, as well as reſtoring the Vigour of the Laws for the Puniſhment of leſſer Offenders every where throughout the Empire. It is true, that he took great Care of his own Family, obliging *Henry* Duke of *Bavaria* to reſtore him the Towns of *Wiltz*, *Lintz*, *Steyr*, and other Places upon the River *Ens*, which had been mortgaged to him by *Ottocarus* King of *Bohemia*, which the Duke parted with to prevent being puniſhed for the Aſſiſtance he had given that Prince againſt the Empire. It is alſo ſaid, that the Emperor *Rodolph* ſold ſeveral Rights of the Empire in *Italy*, and made many of the Cities free. But in doing this, he thought he did no Prejudice to the Empire, ſince he never affected to be powerful in *Italy*, and therefore declined being crowned King of the *Romans* by the Pope, or of *Lombardy* by the Archbiſhop of *Milan*. He thought an Emperor might become powerful enough by minding his Affairs in *Germany*; and that their frequent Journeys into *Italy* had been prejudicial to the *Germans*. Until his Time all Acts of State, all Laws, and all Proceedings in Courts of Juſtice, had been written in *Latin*; but he changing that Cuſtom, uſed the *German* Language himſelf, and eſtabliſhed this Uſage for the future; in a Word, he laid the Foundation of the Power and Grandeur of the *German* Empire, as well as of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and after a glorious Reign died in 1291, leaving behind him two Sons, *Albert* Duke of *Auſtria*, and *Rodolph* Duke of *Swabia*.

After the Deceaſe of this Prince, the Archbiſhop and Elector of *Mentz* procured *Adolphus* of *Naſſau* to be elected Emperor, with an Intention of Governing the Empire under his Name; but finding that Prince of too high a Spirit to bear ſuch a Treatment, he deſerted him, and engaged other Electors to do the ſame, who ſoon after took upon them to depoſe him, and to elect *Albert* Duke of *Auſtria*, Emperor in his Stead. This produced a civil War, which was ended in the Year 1298, by a deciſive Battle, in which *Albert* was not only victorious, but alſo killed his Competitor *Adolphus* with his own Hand, and thereby ſecured to himſelf the Poſſeſſion of the Imperial Dignity. The Elector of *Mentz* in a very little Time grew as uneaſy in regard to him, as he had been in reſpect to the Emperor *Adolphus*; and relying on his own great Power and the Influence he had over the other Electors, he had the Inſolence to tell him once, when they were hunting together, that he had nothing more to do, than to blow his Horn which hung at his Side, and immediately there ſhould ſtart up another Emperor. But in this he ſhewed his Vanity and his Ambition, much more than either his Wiſdom or his Intereſt; for *Albert* had immediately Recourſe to Arms, and forced him, and the Electors who ſided with him, to a ſpeedy Submiſſion. He was a powerful and prudent Prince, and, like *Rodolph* his Father, was alike careful of the Concerns of his Family, and of the Intereſts of the Empire.

But with many great Qualities he had ſome Mixture of Vices. His Ambition was boundleſs, and his Government arbitrary. The Governors he ſent into *Switzerland*, which belonged to him, oppreſſed the People to ſuch a Degree, that the Cantons of *Uri*, *Schwitz*, and *Underwald*, reſolved to ſet them-

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themſelves free; in order to which, they entered, into a Treaty or Confederacy in the Year 1307 for ten Years, which afterwards they renewed in 1315, and made perpetual: And this was the Origin of the *Switz* Republick, which has ſince made ſuch a Figure in *Europe*. For tho' the Emperor neglected nothing in order to reduce them again under his Dominion, yet it was in vain; for partly by the Situation of their Country, and partly by the Bravery of the People, they preſerved their Liberty in ſpite of all his Endeavours. He married his eldeſt Son *Rodolph* to *Blanche* the Daughter of *Philip* the fair, King of *France*, by which he gained ſome Advantages to his Family. After her Deceaſe he married *Iſabella*, Queen Dowager of *Bohemia*, and in her Right acquired that Kingdom, which now for the firſt Time was poſſeſſed by the Houſe of *Auſtria*; but he dying ſoon after, they loſt it again. As for the Emperor *Albert*, he continued to govern the Empire with great Honour and Reputation ſeveral Years, in which Space he leſſen'd the Power of the Clergy, made ſeveral good Laws, and endeavoured to fix the Imperial Authority upon a firmer Foundation than it had hitherto ſtood. But while he was meditating this, and other great Deſigns, an Act of Injuſtice he had committed, brought him to an untimely End; for having undertaken the Tutelage of his Nephew *John*, the Son of *Rodolph* Duke of *Swabia*, he refuſed when of Age, to put him in Poſſeſſion of his Country, which provoked him to ſuch a Degree, that he took an Opportunity when he was hunting, to aſſaſſinate him on the firſt of *May* 1308, in a Place where the Monaſtery of *Koningſfield* was afterwards built, by his Widow the Empreſs Dowager *Elizabeth*.

By the premature Death of this great Monarch, the Houſe of *Auſtria* loſt the Imperial Dignity, which they did not recover for one hundred and thirty Years; tho' they continued all that Time to be reckoned amongſt the greateſt and moſt powerful Princes of the Empire; and this notwithſtanding their Dominions were divided into ſeveral diſtinct Principalities, the Poſſeſſors of which frequently differed amongſt themſelves. At length, *Albert* ſurnamed the *Magnanimous*, having married *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of the Emperor *Sigiſmund*, revived the Glory of his Houſe; for on the firſt of *January* 1438, he was elected King of *Hungary*; on the ſixth of *May*, the ſame Year, he became alſo King of *Bohemia*; and on the 26th of *June* following, was elected Emperor. He was one of the braveſt, and alſo one of the moſt prudent Princes of his Time. He met with great Difficulties in maintaining the many Dignities to which he was raiſed; but he found Means to bring the *Hungarians* to Submiſſion: He drove *Uladiſlaus* King of *Poland* out of *Bohemia*, reduced that Country into a State of Tranquility; and afterwards engaging in a War againſt the *Turks*, he forced their Emperor *Amarath* to raiſe the Siege of *Belgrade*, after he had lain before it a Year. He would undoubtedly have performed ſtill greater Things, if he had not been taken off by a ſudden Death on the 26th of *October* 1439. He left behind him a poſthumous Son called *Ladiſlaus*, who had the Titles of King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*; but he never enjoyed either, though the *Hungarians* were deſirous enough of putting him into Poſſeſſion of their Crown, if his Couſin, who ſucceeded his Father in the Empire, would have conſented to it; but whether through Ambition, or ſome other falſe Policy, he ſtill kept him at *Vienna*, where at laſt he died about the Age of eighteen, not without great Suſpicion of Poiſon.

FREDERICK, ſurnamed the *Peaceable*, was elected Emperor on the Death of *Albert* II. in the Year 1440, and two Years afterwards he married the Infanta *Eleonora*, Daughter of *Edward* King of *Portugal*, by whom he had his Son and Succeſſor *Maximilian*. He interpoſed his Authority at the famous Council at *Baſle*, by which he prevented a Schiſm, which was at the Point of breaking out; he reformed the Laws of the Empire, and digeſted thoſe relating to Fiefs into one Code, which was very beneficial to all the Members of the *Germanick* Body. He was engaged in ſeveral Family Diſputes, which ended in a War; but by Degrees, and by dint of Patience and Prudence, he extricated himſelf out of numberleſs Difficulties, not with Safety only, but Advantage. He was a very ſaving Prince, which drew upon him the Reproach of being Covetous; but in reality Frugality was to him a very neceſſary Virtue; for his Predeceſſors in the Empire having poſſeſſed the two rich Kingdoms of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, were conſequently able to ſpend liberally, and to keep very magnificent Courts. But as he held neither of thoſe Kingdoms, and drew but a ſmall Revenue from his own Territories, he could not live with the ſame Splendor that they had done. He was very ſlow in all his Meaſures, but withal very ſecure, and with great Prudence eſtabliſhed the Grandeur of the Houſe of *Auſtria* upon that Baſis on which it has hitherto ſubſiſted, notwithſtanding all the Efforts of its Enemies. There were two Things that contributed extreamly to this Eſtabliſhment: The firſt was the Length of his Reign, which exceeded half a Century, and gave him an Opportunity of doing greater Things for his Family, than hitherto any Prince had done: And the other was, the Marriage of his eldeſt

eldeſt Son *Maximilian* to *Mary* Dutcheſs of *Burgundy*, the greateſt Heireſs in *Europe*, by whom the Houſe of *Auſtria* acquired an immenſe Treaſure in ready Money, and thoſe that are ſtill called the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, with the Provinces which compoſed the *Dutch* Republick, included. This Match enabled the Emperor alſo to procure his Son to be elected King of the *Romans* in his Life time, which was a very wiſe Precaution. Since after a Reign of fifty-three Years, this Monarch was taken off ſuddenly; for having eat plentifully of a Melon after Dinner, and drank too much Water upon it, this proved the Cauſe of his Death, which happen'd on the fourteenth of *Auguſt* 1493.

MAXIMILIAN I. ſucceeded his Father, having been choſen King of the *Romans* in 1486. He was one of the moſt generous, as well as the handſomeſt Princes of his Time. The former gained him the Affection of his Subjects, as the latter had procured him the Heireſs of *Burgundy*, to whom all the great Princes on the Continent had been Suitors. It may not be amiſs to obſerve, that it was this Lady who brought the large Lip into the *Auſtrian* Family, as *Brantome* obſerves on the Authority of *Eleanor* Queen of *France*, who was Siſter to *Charles* V. *Maximilian* was one of the moſt extraordinary Princes of his Age in reſpect to his natural Abilities. He could ſcarce ſpeak plain at ten Years old, and afterwards ſpoke ſo faſt, that he could hardly be underſtood. His Father put him under the Care of *Peter Englebert*, who was a downright Pedant, and behaved towards him in ſuch a Manner as give him a Diſguſt to Learning; but as he grew up, he corrected theſe Errors by his own Care and Diligence, and became not only extreamly eloquent in his own Language, but ſpoke alſo in the *Latin*, *French*, and *Italian* Tongues with the greateſt Purity.

After the Death of *Mary* of *Burgandy*, he projected a ſecond Marriage with *Ann* of *Bretagne*, which if it had taken Effect, would have been as benefical to him as the former; but he was ſupplanted in this by the *French* King *Charles* VIII. Upon this Diſappointment he married *Blanche* Daughter to the Duke of *Milan*, with whom he had a prodigious Sum in ready Money, which enabled him to recover that Part of *Auſtria* which had been conquered by *Mathias Corvinus* King of *Hungary*. His care of his own Concerns did not hinder him from being very attentive to thoſe of the Empire; for in the Year 1495, he eſtabliſhed, in a Diet at *Worms*, the famous Conſtitution for the Security of the publick Peace, and at the ſame Time created an Imperial Chamber, for hearing and determining in a legal Manner the Differences and Diſputes between the Princes of the Empire, which before his Time had been ſeldom ended any other Way than by the Sword. He continued the War which his Father had begun againſt the *Swiſs* Cantons; but after being defeated by them in eight Battles, concluded a Treaty of Peace with them in 1499.

The Year following he ſettled a Council for the Government of the Empire; and at the ſame Time divided it into Circles, of which there were originally but ſix, *viz. Franconia*, *Bavaria*, *Swabia*, the *Rhine*, *Weſtphalia*, and lower *Saxony*; but in 1512, there were four other Circles added; *viz.* thoſe of *Auſtria*, and *Burgundy*, the lower *Rhine*, and upper *Saxony*. Authors are very much divided, as to the Time in which *Auſtria* was erected into an Arch-Dutchy; and there are good Authorities which aſcribe this to five ſeveral Princes; but however the moſt probable Account is, that *Maximilian* gave it this Title, to diſtinguiſh it from all the other Principalities of the Empire and of *Europe*. The *Venetians* having refuſed him a Paſſage thro' their Territories, he was offended with it to ſuch a Degree, that he engaged the Pope and the King of *France* in the League of *Cambray* againſt that Republick, which was very near being fatal to it. The Loſs of the Battle of *Agnadel* had infallibly drawn after it that of all their Territories, upon the Continent, if ſome Miſunderſtanding had not ariſen between the Powers that entered into that Alliance. The *Venetians* themſelves were ſo aſtoniſhed when they ſaw the Emperor become Maſter of *Verona*, *Breſcia*, *Bergamo*, *Padua*, *Vicenzo*, *Lodi*, and other fortified Places, that they offered him an annual Tribute of fifty thouſand Ducats to be taken under the Protection of the Empire; and without doubt it was the greateſt Miſtake in his Reign, that he neglected this Offer: For the *Venetians*, recovering from their Fright, and having prevailed upon *Lewis* XII. of *France* to quit the League, they ſoon brought moſt of theſe Places again under their Obedience; ſo that except *Riva* and *Roveredo*, the Emperor kept nothing at the Peace, which he ſold the *Venetians* for two hundred thouſand Ducats, one half of which Sum was paid by *France*.

In this War the Emperor had the Aſſiſtance of the *Swiſs*, in virtue of the hereditary Convention he had made with them; ſo that he found them more uſeful to him as Allies, than he could have made them as Subjects. In 1515, he united the County of *Goritz* to his Dominions, upon the Death of the laſt Count without Heirs. He received with great Magnificence, *Sigiſmund* King of *Poland*, and *Uladiſlaus* King of *Hungary*, at *Vienna*; at which Interview he renewed the Treaty of Succeſſion with the laſt of theſe Princes, by which he gained the Kingdom of *Hungary* for his Poſterity. His Reign, though

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though ſhort in Compariſon of his Father's, was glorious for himſelf, very uſeful to the Empire, and exceedingly happy for his Family. He died at *Wells* in *Auſtria*, on the twelfth of *January* 1519.

This great Monarch had only one Son *Philip*, who died before him; he eſpouſed *Jane* the Daughter of *Ferdinand* of *Arragon*, and *Iſabella* of *Caſtile*, who brought him the whole Kingdom of *Spain* for her Fortune. Don *Juan Antonio de Vera*, a *Spaniſh* Hiſtorian, gives us this Character of him: His Temper and his Manners, ſays he, gained him not only the Love of his Subjects, but alſo of his Enemies: he was very beneficent, but his Gifts were ſmall, and like thoſe of a private Man, for he had not Time to ſhew that he had the Soul and Generoſity of a King. His Queen was ſo fond of him, that his Death, which happen'd in the Year 1506, coſt her her Senſes; ſhe directed his Body to be embalmed, and carried it every where about with her; a memorable Example of conjugal Tenderneſs! and though in itſelf an Act of Folly, has been admired by Men of the beſt Senſe.

King *Philip* left behind him two Sons, *Charles* born the twenty-fourth of *February* 1503, and *Ferdinand* born the tenth of *March* 1505. He had likewiſe four Daughters; *Eleonora*, who eſpouſed Don *Emanuel* King of *Portugal*, and afterwards the *French* King *Francis* I. *Iſabella*, who married *Chriſtian* II. King of *Denmark*; *Mary* who eſpouſed *Lewis* King of *Bohemia* and *Hungary*; *Catharine*, firſt promiſed to *John Frederick* Elector of *Saxony*, and afterwards married to *John* III. King of *Portugal*. *Philip* made a Treaty with *Lewis* XII. of *France* for the Diviſion of the Kingdom of *Naples*; and by his laſt Will directed, that he ſhould have the Tuition of his eldeſt Son, deſiring that he would appoint ſome able Man to have the Care of his Education, which that Prince faithfully fulfilled, by appointing *William de Croy* of the Houſe of *Chievres*, to that Employment, who was one of the wiſeſt and beſt-bread Men of his Time, and who laid the Foundation of his Pupil's Fortunes, by an excellent Education.

This young Prince *Charles*, whom his Grandfather *Maximilian* I. could not prevail upon the Electors to chooſe King of the *Romans* in his Life-time, ſucceeded him after his Deceaſe, and became Emperor by the Name of CHARLES V, chiefly by the Influence of the Electors of *Mentz* and *Saxony*. He yielded to the Arch-Duke *Ferdinand* his Brother, all the Dominions belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria* in *Germany*, reſerving to himſelf the Succeſſion of the Kings of *Spain* and Dukes of *Burgundy*. He added to the Low Countries, the Lordſhips of *Utrecht* and *Over-Yſſel*, which came to him by the Donation of *Henry*, Biſhop of *Utrecht*. He afterwards acquired the Dutchy of *Guelders*, and the County of *Zutphen* by the Death of their laſt Duke *Charles*. The Countries of *Frieze* and *Gorninguen* he purchaſed from *George* Duke of *Saxony*, for one hundred and fifty thouſand Florins in Gold. He annexed likewiſe the Towns of *Cambray* and *Lingen* to thoſe Provinces; and for their Security, incorporated the whole with the Empire, under the Title of the Dutchy of *Burgundy*. He had in the Courſe of his Reign many Wars, and was in moſt of them ſucceſsful.

In the Year 1521, he entered into a League with Pope *Leo* X. in Conſequence of which he made himſelf Maſter of *Parma*, *Placentia*, and *Milan*, which laſt he reſtored to Duke *Francis Sforza*. He raiſed to the Papacy *Adrian* IV. who had been his Preceptor. The Conſtable of *Burbon* quitting the Service of his natural Prince, and entering into his, he made an Irruption into *Provence*, where he took the Cities of *Aix* and *Toulon*, but was obliged to raiſe the Siege of *Marſailles* by the obſtinate Reſiſtance of the Inhabitants. He afterwards repaſſed the *Alps*, which encouraged the *French* King *Francis* I. to enter the *Milaneſe*, and lay Siege to *Pavia*, which by making an obſtinate Defence, gave the *Imperialiſts* Time to collect their Forces; and the King againſt the Sentiments of his principal Officers, having ventured to give them Battle, not only loſt it, but with it his Liberty. This could not but give the Emperor much Satisfaction, ſince King *Francis* had been Competitor againſt him for the Imperial Dignity; and perhaps it was in ſome Meaſure owing to this, that he ſent him Priſoner into *Spain*, where he remained under a hard Captivity for three Years, and even then did not obtain Liberty, but upon very harſh Terms; for the Performance of which he gave his Children as Hoſtages. On his Return into his Dominions however, he enter'd into a League againſt the Emperor with the Pope and the *Venitians*; which ſo provoked *Charles*, that he ordered his Forces under the Command of the Conſtable of *Bourbon*, to enter the Eccleſiaſtical Territories, where he ſoon carried all before him, took and ſacked the City of *Rome*, and beſieged the Pope in the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, while by an unaccountable Strain of Popiſh Bigottry and Hypocriſy, they were making ſolemn Proceſſion in *Spain* for his happy Deliverance.

The Doctrines of *Luther* prevailing in *Germany*, the Emperor, who at firſt did not give much Attention to them, or perhaps inclined in his own Mind to a Reformation, ſurmiſing afterwards, they might prove dangerous

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gerous to his Authority, reſolved to extinguiſh them; and for that Purpoſe aſſembled a Diet at *Spire*, and by a Decree dated the 13th of *Oct.* 1529, directed that the *Lutherans* ſhould be proceeded againſt; upon which, ſeveral Princes who had imbraced thoſe Sentiments, proteſted in favour of their Religion; and ſo they came to be called *Proteſtants*, and the Doctrine of *Luther* was thence-forward ſtiled the *Proteſtant Faith*. The ſame Year the Emperor concluded a Peace with *Francis* I, at *Cambray*, but it did not laſt long; for the Duke of *Milan* having cauſed, as it was ſaid, a *French* Ambaſſador to be killed in his Dominions, King *Francis* raiſed a great Army in order to revenge this Affront; but the Duke of *Savoy* having refuſed him a Paſſage through his Dominions, he turned his Arms againſt him, and took from him without any Pretence, but that of ſuperior Force, all his Countries.

In the mean Time the Duke of *Milan* died without Iſſue, upon which the Emperor took Poſſeſſion of that Country, as devolving to him in the Nature of a Fief; which kindled a new War in *Italy*, and in the *Low Countries*; however in the Year 1537, a Truce was concluded for ten Months at *Terouanne*; which was prolonged ſoon after at *Nice* for ten Years. It was in this Space, that upon a popular Inſurrection in the City of *Ghent*, the Emperor demanded, and was permitted to paſs through *France*, where he received very great Honours, and was treated with much Generoſity by *Francis* I, to whom it is ſaid he promiſed to reſtore the Dutchy of *Milan*; which however it is certain he neither did, nor intended to do; which with ſome other Grievances, engaged the *French* King to break the Truce, and enter into a War with the Emperor; who thereupon made a League with the King of *England*, whoſe Aſſiſtance at that Time was of great Conſequence to him. Yet the Imperialiſts being defeated near *Carignan*, and the Emperor being afraid that the *French* would take Advantage of the Religious Diſturbances in *Germany*, reſolved to conclued a Peace in Time, which accordingly was done at *Creſpy* in 1544. There never lived a Prince who had a better Title to the high Characters of a great Captain and a conſummate Statesman, than *Charles* V. He gained every Advantage by his Arms that it was poſſible to gain by them; and he very ſoon ſaw when theſe Advantages were no longer in his Power, and then he had Recourſe to Treaties, in which no Man knew better how to manage his Intereſt than he did.

The Proteſtants were now become extreamly formidable in *Germany*; for upon publiſhing the Decree of the Diet of *Spire*, they formed, as it was very natural for them to do, a League for their own Preſervation; which from the Place where it was concluded, had the Title of the League of *Smalcald*, and makes a great Figure in the *German* Hiſtory. The Emperor going to *Bologna* to be crowned by the Pope, had a very ſerious Conference with him upon this Subject; in which he preſſed him to call while it was yet Time, a general Council for the Reformation of the Church, as the ſureſt and moſt effectual Means for remedying theſe Diſorders; the Miſchiefs attending which he foreſaw and repreſented in the ſtrongeſt Colours But his Holineſs was of a different Opinion, he thought that this was being too complaiſant to Hereticks; and therefore inſiſted that they ſhou'd be compell'd to Obedience, in which the Emperor acquieſced, but reſolved to do it in his own Method. On his Return therefore to *Germany*, he ſummoned a Diet to be held at *Augsbourg* on the eighth of *April* 1530; where the Proteſtants appeared, and preſented a Confeſſion of their Faith, ſhewing plainly that they adhered to the true Church of *Chriſt*; and that they rejected only the Superſtitions of the Church of *Rome*, which were of late Date, and, ſo far from being Authorifed by, that they were incompatible with the Goſpel. This however was ſo far from having the deſigned Effect of procuring Peace and due Liberty of Conſcience, that it brought about quite the Contrary. In that Diet an Edict was framed for reſtoring all things to their former State, and for maintaining the Church; that is the Church of *Rome*, by the Secular Arm; ſo that the Proteſtants ſaw themſelves obliged either to part with their Religion or to defend it, and they choſe the latter. This opened a long and bloody War in the Empire; in which at firſt the Emperor was ſucceſsful; for in the Battle of *Mulberg* he defeated the Confederate Army, and made the famous *John Frederick* Elector of *Saxony*, who was at their head, Priſoner. He ſoon after got into his Hands the Landgrave of *Heſſe*, by an Artifice of the famous Cardinal *Grenville*, a great Politician, but one of the wickedeſt Men of that Age; who by changing a Letter in the ſafe Conduct given to that Prince, furniſhed the Emperor with a Pretence for detaining him; which how much ſo ever it might be for his Intereſt, was nevertheleſs detrimental to his Honour. He carried theſe two illuſtrious Princes about with him, and thereby ſo terrified the Proteſtants, that they began to fall off from their League; and by drawing over Prince *Maurice* of *Saxony* to his Party, by the hopes of granting him the Inveſtiture of his Couſin's Dominions, under Pretence that his War againſt the Elector

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of *Saxony* was founded on Motives of State, and not of Religion, he divided them ſtill more; and by beſieging ſome of the Imperial Cities that had taken their Part, he frighted them into ſuch Compoſitions, as coſt them much more Money than would have been neceſſary to have ſecured their Freedom, by ſupporting the Confederacy into which they had entered for that Purpoſe. The City of *Magdebourg* alone remained firm to its Engagements, its Inhabitants reſolving to hazard their Lives and Fortunes rather than their Conſciences; and thoſe generous Sentiments of theirs enabled them to make a long and vigorous Defence, which gave the Proteſtants Time to recover their Spirits, and to conſider of Ways and Means for reſtoring their Affairs, and obtaining the free Exerciſe of their Religion.

The *French* King *Henry* II. ſaw the falſe Step he had taken in not ſupporting the Proteſtants in time, and therefore reſolved to repair his Error if it was poſſible, by ſending them powerful Succours, provided he was ſure they would not come too late. He firſt enter'd into Intrigues with their Chiefs, and finding they were beginning to recover their Spirits, and that they were yet able to raiſe great Numbers, he ſent them conſiderable Sums of Money; and next attempted the Fidelity of *Maurice*, to whom the Emperor had given the Inveſtiture of the Electorate of *Saxony*, and who then commanded his Army before the City of *Magdebourg*. That Prince was a great Politician, and foreſeeing the Dangers to which he might be expoſed, in caſe the Proteſtants were cruſh'd, he reſolved to aſſiſt them; firſt, by protracting the Siege, and when they had gather'd a Force ſufficient to ſupport him, to declare openly in their Favour. He executed this Scheme with ſuch Dexterity and Succeſs, that he conſtrained the Emperor to retire into *Tyrol*, and was very near ſeizing his Perſon at *Inſpruck*; from whence he was obliged to make his Eſcape with the utmoſt Precipitation to *Villaco*, in the Dominions of the State of *Venice*. The *French*, who aſſiſted the Proteſtants merely with a View to their own Intereſt, in hopes of recovering the Dutchy of *Milan*, and ſeizing ſome Places that lay convenient for them in *Germany*, found themſelves deceived in their Expectations by the Wiſdom of the Emperor, and the publick Spirit of *Maurice* of *Saxony*; for the former having given full Powers to *Ferdinand* King of the *Romans*, to treat of Peace upon the beſt Terms on which it could be had, it was very ſoon concluded, by a Treaty ſign'd on the 2d of *Auguſt*, 1552, which, from the Place where it was negotiated, was call'd *the Pacification of Paſſau*; and the *French* were entirely excluded, of which they complain'd highly, and charged Prince *Maurice* with the greateſt Perfidy. But the Truth of the Matter is, that when the Elector diſcovered the real Deſigns of the *French*, and ſaw how much they tended to the Ruin of *Germany*, he thought that no Engagements could bind him to the Deſtruction of his Country; in which he certainly acted like a good Patriot and a Man of Senſe, deceived the Deceivers, put an End to the Troubles of the Empire, and ſecured to the Proteſtants what they fought for, the Freedom of their Conſciences, and the Liberty of exerciſing their Religion.

The Reſentment which the Emperor had of the Behaviour of *France* upon this Occaſion, engaged him in a War with that Crown; and, which plainly ſhew'd his great Capacity, he brought over to his Service the greateſt Part of that very Army, by which he had been driven into *Tyrol*; and having done this, he marched directly to recover *Metz*, which was one of the Places the *French* had ſeized, and into which the Duke of *Guiſe* threw himſelf with an Army, rather than a Garriſon; by which the Place was preſerved, and the Emperor forced to retreat; which put him in Mind of a Deſign he had form'd when at *Inſpruck*, of quitting all his Dignities, and retiring for the Remainder of his Days to a private Life. This, one would have thought, might have been eaſily executed; but the Emperor judged otherwiſe. He reſolved to ſhew himſelf in that, as well as in other Matters, a Hero and a Stateſman; and therefore there were many Things which he reſolved to ſee ſettled, before he abdicated the Thrones of the Empire and of *Spain*. He was contriving, in his own Mind, how to weaken the Force of the Proteſtants; but before he had fix'd upon a Scheme, that was likely to be attended with Succeſs, the Proteſtants did his Work without his Interpoſition; for the Hatred between *Maurice* of *Saxony* and *Albert* of *Brandenbourg* roſe to ſuch a Height, that it came at laſt to a deciſive Battle, in which the Army of the former got the Victory, tho' their Chief was killed; and *Albert*, who was defeated, found no other Way to preſerve himſelf but by Flight. His Brother *Auguſtus*, who ſucceeded *Maurice* in the Electorate of *Saxony*, became ſo firmly attached to the Emperor, that he had no longer any Cauſe to be apprehenſive of Dangers in *Germany*.

He then march'd into the *Low Countries* with a powerful Army to expel the *French*; and while he was carrying on the War there, he meditated and accompliſh'd another great Deſign, which was the Marriage of his Son *Philip* with *Mary* Queen of *England*, and Daughter to *Henry* VIII. which took Effect in

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in *July* 1554, and confirm'd the Emperor in the Resolution he had taken to resign his Dominions to his Son, in order to which he was willing to have concluded a Peace with *France*; but finding that, after a long Negociation, impracticable, he resolved to proceed to what was entirely in his own Power. It is necessary for the Sake of Perspicuity, to treat this Affair of his Resignation more at large, because many Writers confound their Readers Notions about it, by representing it as a single Act; whereas the Emperor made three distinct Resignations, which deserve to be consider'd. In the first, which was perform'd with great Solemnity at *Brussels* on the 28th of *October* 1555, he declar'd his Son Grand Master of the Order of the Golden Fleece, and Sovereign of the Seventeen Provinces of the *Low Countries*. In the second, two Months after, he resign'd to him all his Hereditary Dominions; but still reserved to himself the Empire, with a View to have secured that likewise, if it had been practicable, for King *Philip*; and the Method, by which he proposed to succeed in his Design, was this;

He labour'd to persuade his Brother *Ferdinand*, King of the *Romans*, to consent that *Philip* should be elected to that Dignity, in consideration of his resigning the Empire to *Ferdinand*. But this Project, tho' managed with great Secrecy and Address, fail'd of Success by the Affiduity of the Archduke *Maximilian*, Son to King *Ferdinand*, who traversed all the Emperor's Endeavours for that Purpose, and secured the Succession to himself. A whole Year was spun out in this Manner; and then the Emperor sent *William* Prince of *Orange*, attended by the Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, and his own Secretary, to carry his Resignation to his Brother *Ferdinand*, which soon put an End to that Affair. *Charles* soon afterwards made a Voyage to *Spain*, where he resolved to spend the Remainder of his Days in a Monastery.

At *Valladolid* he pass'd a few Days in taking Leave of the Ladies, and some Persons of Distinction, who came to pay their Respects to him. Amongst the rest came his Jester, *Pedro de San Erbas*, who, upon seeing the Emperor make him a low Bow, could not help saying, *Sire, you are very complaisant to pull off your Hat to me; is it to shew that you are no longer Emperor? No*, Pedro, answer'd that Prince gravely, *it is because I have now nothing more in my Power to give you, save this Mark of Civility*. We may collect from this Answer, that he began to be already chagrin'd on the Subject of his Abdication. He retired however, as he proposed, to a Convent of *Hieronomites* where he died on the 21st of *September* 1558, at the Close of the second Year after his Resignation. By the manner in which he parted with his Dominions, he created two different Branches of the House of *Austria*, *viz.* the *Spanish* and the *German*. Of the former we shall speak in its proper Place, at present it is our Business to pursue and finish the History of the latter.

FERDINAND I. the younger Brother of the Emperor *Charles* V. was born in the Year 1503, and was a Prince of a mild Disposition, very learned himself, and a Lover of learned Men. He married the Princess *Ann*, Daughter of *Uladislaus* King of *Hungary*; and in her Right, on the Death of her Brother *Lewis*, who was kill'd in the Battle of *Mohatz*, he claim'd that Crown, as well as *Bohemia*, in 1526. He obtained the Possession of the latter immediately; but the Party which opposed him in the former call'd in the *Turks*, which gave Rise to a long and bloody War. In 1531, his Brother *Charles* procured him the Title of King of the *Romans*, notwithstanding a vigorous Opposition made thereto by the Elector of *Saxony*. The two Brothers, however, consider'd this Election in very different Lights. *Charles* intended that his Brother should hold it no longer than till his own Son *Philip* was of Age; whereas *Ferdinand* look'd upon this Promotion as the first Step to the securing the Imperial Dignity to his Family.

He was in this respect a very wise and cautious Prince, and never neglected any Opportunity of enlarging his Dominions. In Conjunction with the other Princes of the Empire, he had expell'd *Ulric* Duke of *Wirtemberg* from his Dominions; but in 1534, by the Assistance of the Landgrave of *Hesse*, he recovered the Possession of them; and the same Year *Ferdinand* came to an Agreement with this Prince, that in case his Family in the Male Line should fail, his Dutchy should fall to the House of *Austria*. When *John-Frederick* Duke of *Saxony* was depriv'd of his Electorate, and put under the Ban of the Empire, the Emperor at the same Time keeping him close Prisoner, *Ferdinand* formed Pretensions upon several Cities in his Dominions, which he pretended belong'd of Right to his Kingdom of *Bohemia*; and tho' he did not prevail so far as to keep these Cities, yet *Maurice* Elector of *Saxony* found it requisite to yield the Dutchy of *Sagan* in *Silesia*, by way of Equivalent.

In 1550, the Emperor *Charles* V. pressed him very hard to resign the Title of King of the *Romans* to his Son *Philip*, and actually held a Diet for that Purpose. But *Ferdinand* had acquired so great an Interest amongst the Princes of the Empire, that his Brother could not have carried his Point, even if he had forced him to resign. In the Year 1555, he

he ſettled the Religious Diſputes in the Empire, at a Diet held for that Purpoſe at *Augſbourg*. The Year following he ſucceeded, by his Brother's Reſignation, to the Imperial Dignity; which was confirm'd by a kind of ſecond Election at *Franckfort* in the Month of *March* 1558. *Paul* the IVth, who was then Pope, took this very ill, and abſolutely refuſed to acknowledge him for Emperor, which however had not the Effect that he expected; for *Ferdinand* being inform'd that he had denied Audience to his Ambaſſadors, he ſent them Inſtructions to leave *Rome* in three Days, in caſe the Pope continued in that Diſpoſition, which they accordingly did. But his Succeſſor *Pius* IV, as ſoon as he aſcended the Pontifical Throne, own'd the Emperor, and ſo put an End to that Diſpute; which however gave ſuch a Wound to the Papal Authority as hath never been cured, all ſubſequent Emperors having treated the Recognition of the Pope as a thing of little or no Conſequence.

He govern'd the Empire with great Wiſdom and Mildneſs, till the Year 1564, in which he died, in the 61ſt Year of his Age, and the ninth of his Reign. He had three Sons, *Maximilian*, *Ferdinand*, and *Charles*. The firſt had the Kingdoms of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and the Dutchy of *Auſtria*; the ſecond *Tyrol* and the Exterior *Auſtria*; the third, *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, and *Carniola*. *Ferdinand* married a Lady much beneath him in birth, by whom he had two Sons, *Charles* and *Andrew*, who for that Reaſon were excluded the Succeſſion; only *Charles* had the Marquiſate of *Burgaw*; and *Andrew* becoming an Eccleſiaſtic, obtain'd the Biſhopric of *Conſtance*, and afterwards a Red Hat, with the Title of Cardinal of *Auſtria*. *Maximilian* and *Charles* divided the *German* Line of *Auſtria* into two Branches, *viz.* that of *Bohemia*, and that of *Stiria*.

MAXIMILIAN II. was a Prince of Spirit and Vigour. He governed *Spain* in Quality of Viceroy, when he heard the News of his Uncle's endeavouring to procure his Son *Philip* to be elected King of the *Romans*; upon which he haſten'd into *Germany*, together with the Infanta *Maria*, whom he had eſpouſed, and was very inſtrumental in defeating of that Deſign. In 1562, he brought his own Election to bear in the Diet of *Franckfort*; and the ſame Year was crown'd King of the *Romans*, of *Bohemia*, and *Hungary*, he ſucceeded his Father two Years after, and govern'd the Empire with great Wiſdom and equity. His War with the Prince of *Tranſilvania* brought on another with the *Turks*, in which he was not very ſucceſsful; which inclined him to admit of a Truce, or Ceſſation of Arms, with their Emperor *Solyman*, which he faithfully adher'd to; and could not be brought, either by the Pope or the *Venetians*, to break it.

He was naturally inclin'd to a peaceable Life, and was very far from deſiring to oppreſs any of the Princes or States of the Empire, which he thought unworthy of his Dignity. Yet he was forced into a War with *John Frederick* Duke of *Sax Gotha*, on a very ſingular Occaſion. There was one *William de Grombach*, a Man of a Noble Family in *Franconia*, who had ſerved in the Troops of *Albert* of *Brandenbourg* and afterwards became a kind of Soldier of Fortune; and either from Motives of Intereſt or Ambition, was guilty of a very black Action, *viz.* the aſſaſſinating *Melchior de Zoebel*, Biſhop of *Wurtzbourg*. His Goods were ſeiz'd, and his Eſtate confiſcated on this Account, and he obliged to conceal himſelf, ſometimes in one part of *Germany*, and ſometimes in another, to avoid further Puniſhment. At laſt, growing weary of this Vagabond Life, he aſſembled a Body of Men, ſurpriz'd the City of *Wurtzbourg*, diſarm'd the Inhabitants, pillag'd the Churches, raviſh'd the Nuns; and, after all theſe Acts of Violence, forced the Clergy and Gentry to aſſemble, and declare him innocent of the Biſhop's Murder, and to reſtore him his Eſtate both perſonal and real; as alſo to take an Oath to defend him againſt all who ſhould attempt any Thing to his Prejudice, even if it were the Emperor himſelf. *Maximilian* look'd upon this as an Indignity done to the Empire, and therefore procured a Reſolution in the Diet of *Augſbourg*, that all who had any Concern in ſurprizing *Wurtzbourg*, ſhould be delivered up to juſt Puniſhment; for this Action was done in the Time of his Father *Ferdinand*, and he had put *Grombach* under the Ban of the Empire, who thereupon retired to the Duke of *Saxe-Gotha*, who, not contented with the giving him Protection, declar'd him his Privy-Counſellor; upon which the Emperor put the Duke likewiſe under the Ban of the Empire, and committed the Execution of the Sentence to *Auguſtus* Elector of *Saxony*; who, after trying fair Means to no Purpoſe, at length beſieged *Gotha*, and took it. The Duke being ſent Priſoner to the Emperor, was depriv'd of his Dominions, and confin'd for Life; a Judgment ſevere in itſelf, but ſo juſt, that it drew no Imputation upon *Maximilian*.

He was far from being a Bigot in Religion, as appears from his granting the free Exerciſe of their Religion to his Proteſtant Subjects in *Auſtria*, and by his publickly blaming the *Pariſian* Maſſacre, tho' committed by the Authority of his Son-in-Law *Charles* IX. of *France*. His Juſtice and other Royal Virtues induced many of the *Poliſh* Nobility to elect him for their King; but *Stephen Batori* Prince of *Tranſilvania*, having a ſtronger Party, ſupplanted him,

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and held that Kingdom, notwithſtanding all the Endeavours of the Emperor to recover his Rights. He died in the Year 1576, at *Augſbourg*, where he had aſſembled a Diet, of a violent Palpitation at the Heart; which, it is ſuſpected, was occaſioned by a Doſe of Poiſon given him by the Cardinal *de Granvelle*, whom we have mention'd before, as very capable of ſuch an Action.

This Monarch, by the Infanta *Maria*, Daughter to *Charles* V. had a numerous Poſterity: *viz. Rodolph*, who ſucceeded him: *Erneſt*, Governor of the *Low Countries*, born in 1553, and who died in 1595; *Matthias*, who ſucceeded his Brother *Rodolph* in the Empire; *Maximilian*, Great Maſter of the *Tuetonick* Order, afterwards elected King of *Poland*, who died in 1618; *Albert*, born in 1597, who was firſt an Eccleſiaſtick, and obtain'd a Cardinal's Hat, which afterwards he reſign'd; and marrying the Infanta *Clara Iſabella Eugenia*, Daughter to *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, was made Governor of the *Low Countries*, and died in 1621, without Iſſue; *Ann*, born in 1549. and married in 1570 to *Philip* II. King of *Spain*; *Elizabeth*, born in 1554, and married in 1570 to *Charles* IX. King of *France*; and *Margaret*, born in 1567, who lived a Nun, and died in 1633.

RODOLPH II. was a Prince of an excellent Diſpoſition, very learned himſelf, and a great Encourager of Learning, to a Degree, in the Opinion of many, prejudicial to his Affairs; becauſe it led him to ſpend more of his Time amongſt his Books, and with his learned Friends, than the Affairs of Government would permit; but in other reſpects he was a very wiſe and worthy Prince, one deſirous of living quiet himſelf, and of maintaining the Peace of the Empire, without attempting upon the Rights of others. He was King of the *Romans* at the time of his Father's Deceaſe, and ſo ſucceeded of courſe, without any new Election; and had been crown'd King of *Hungary* in 1572, and of *Bohemia* in 1575.

He came to the Empire in a very difficult Juncture, becauſe of the Differences about Religion. He forced *Gerhard Truſcus*, Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, who turn'd Proteſtant, and married *Agnes* Counteſs of *Manſfield*, to quit his Dominions. By a Truce of fifteen Years he prevented the Conſequences of the Quarrel betwixt the Cardinal of *Lorrain* and *John-George* Marquis of *Brandenbourg*, who were both choſen Biſhops of *Straſbourg*; the former by the Popiſh Canons, and the latter by the Proteſtants. After the Death of Count *John Manderſcheid*, to prevent the War that might have been occaſion'd by the Succeſſion of the *Juliers*, he would have ſequeſter'd that Dutchy; but the Pretenders oppoſed it. The Proteſtants made an Aſſociation, which they called THE UNION, in 1609, of which *Frederick* V. Elector Palatine, was Chief. The Papiſts made a Confederacy of nine Years among themſelves at *Wurtzbourg*, which they call'd THE LEAGUE.

The Imperialiſts had a War with the *Turks* from 1549 to 1606, when they took ſeveral Towns, and committed great Ravages. *Rodolph* demanded Aſſiſtance of the Princes, and made a League with the Prince of *Tranſilvania*, which had bad Conſequences. His Army however fought the *Turks*, who had taken *Agria*, and defeated them; but being too intent upon the Plunder, the *Turks* rallied, and cut many of them off. During this War, *Philip-Emanuel* of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Mercœur*, General of the Imperial Army, made the famous Retreat of *Caniſa*. He granted the free Exerciſe of their Religion to the Proteſtants of *Bohemia*, at the Requeſt of the Elector of *Saxony*; but he took away the ſame Privilege from his Subjects in *Auſtria*, which, as we have obſerved, was granted them by his Father; but it was believed this proceeded from Political rather than Religious Motives.

He would have taken Advantage of the Diſputes about the Succeſſion to the Dutchy of *Cleves*, in order to have ſecured it to his own Family; and with that View ſent his Couſin, the Archduke *Leopold*, to take Poſſeſſion of it; but the Princes of *Germany*, and the neighbouring Powers, concurr'd to defeat this Deſign; ſo that the Succeſſion was preſerved to the Families of *Brandenbourg* and *Neubourg*, tho' the Emperor made a Decree in Favour of the Houſe of *Saxony*. But what chiefly diſturb'd the Emperor's Repoſe, was the Party formed againſt him by his Brother the Archduke *Matthias*; who perſuaded himſelf that the Emperor intended to defeat him of his Succeſſion, in Favour of his Couſins the Archdukes *Ferdinand* and *Leopold*. Full of this Jealouſy, he form'd ſuch a Faction againſt *Rodolph*, that in 1608 he found himſelf obliged to yield him up *Hungary* and *Auſtria*; which was ſo far from procuring that Quiet which he deſired, that on the contrary it made the Archduke more uneaſy and importunate; ſo that in 1611, he forced from him the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; and then forming a Party, in order to his being elected King of the *Romans*, this had ſuch an Effect upon the Emperor, that he died in *January* 1612, of a broken Heart. He was never married; but had ſeveral Natural Children. His Inclination to Books, and great Application to Chymiſtry, tho' they diſturb'd his Affairs, were far enough from exhauſting his Coffers, in which he left a larger

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arger Treaſure than any of his Predeceſſors ad poſſeſſed, or any of his Succeſſors have een able to collect, amounting in ready Money and Jewels to ſeventeen Millions of Florins.

MATTHIAS King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, ſucceeded his Brother, notwithſtanding a ſtrong Party was formed againſt him. His Reign was a continual Scene of Troubles and Uneaſineſs, occaſioned chiefly by Religious Diſputes; for there were now three powerful Factions in the Empire, all covering their rivate and ambitious Views with the plauſible Pretence of Religion. The *Papiſts* form'd what they called a *Catholick League*, at the Head of which was the Elector of *Bavaria*. The *Proteſtants* of the *Augſbourg* Profeſſion, or *Lutherans*, had for their Head the Elector of *Saxony*; and the *Calviniſts*, or as hey ſtiled themſelves the *Reformed*, finding there was no Security to be had but by ome ſuch League, framed a Confederacy likewiſe, to which they gave the Title of he *Evangelical Union*; at the Head of which were the Elector *Palatine* and the Landgrave f *Heſſe*.

The Emperor now fully experienced all hoſe Difficulties which he had taken Pains o raiſe up in the Days of his Brother, and ound it a very unpleaſant Taſk for himſelf o go through, as being able to ſhew no Countenance or Favour to one Party without flaming and exaſperating the reſt; neither as it long before theſe religious Differences, hich diſturb'd and diſtracted the Empire, egan to ſpread themſelves into his Hereditary Dominions; to which the Haughtineſs f his own Spirit, and the Errors of his Government, gave but too much Encouragement, and afforded Malecontents but too any Grounds for Complaint. Inſtead of eing more vigilant and active upon theſe ccounts, *Matthias* grew more averſe to ufineſs, and left it in the Hands of Carnal *Kleſar*, who was his Chief Miniſter nd Favourite. He diſputed the Right of arning the Prince of *Tranſivania* with the *urkiſh* Emperor *Amarath*; but at laſt made twenty Year's Peace with him. He prerred the Archduke *Ferdinand* his Couſin, *Philip* III. of *Spain* his Nephew, to be s Heir, out of his natural Averſion to the *paniards*.

He regulated the Succeſſion at *Prague* in 617, by the Advice of Archduke *Maximian* his Brother; and at the ſame Time a cret Treaty was made betwixt *Philip* III. *Spain* and the Archduke *Ferdinand*; by hich *Philip* quited to *Ferdinand* and his eirs Male, the Hereditary Countries that ould fall to him by the Emperor's Death, Condition that the Daughters of the anch of *Spain* ſhould be preferred to thoſe the Houſe of *Germany*. At this Time happened the Revolt of *Bohemia*, becauſe the Emperor's Miniſters invaded their Laws and Privileges granted them by *Rodolphus* the Second, for their Religion and Liberty.

The Emperor aſſembled the States at *Prague*, where his Miniſters ſo provoked the People, that they threw them out of the Windows of the Caſtle; by which however they received no great Hurt. After which they choſe new Magiſtrates, took up Arms, and publiſhed a Manifeſto to juſtify their Proceedings. The Emperor publiſhed another, and his Council, in order to accommodate Matters, were for turning out his Favourite *Kleſar*, who was hated by the *Bohemians*. But the Emperor being againſt it; the Archdukes *Maximilian* and *Ferdinand* ſent him Priſoner to *Tirol* by their own Authority. The Emperor however went on with the War, but the *Bohemians* being much more diligent, raiſed thirty thouſand Men under Count *Mansfield*, and took ſeveral Towns; upon which the Emperor's Troops entred the Country, and committed ſuch Cruelties as moved ſeveral neighbouring Princes and States to pity the *Bohemians*, and interceed for them in the Name of all the *Proteſtants* of the Empire; who alſo laid their Grievances before him, and complained that he gave the Command of his Armies to Strangers, ſworn Enemies to their Religion, which ſhewed there was a Deſign rather to deſtroy them than to redreſs their Complaints. They made Application to ſeveral of the Electors to endeavour to procure an Accommodation. But the Duke of *Bavaria*, who loved to fiſh in troubled Waters, prevented it. The Emperor at laſt began to grow weary of the War and Fatigue, and reſigned the Kingdoms of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* to his Brother *Ferdinand*. Soon after by his Grief for the Loſs of the Archduke *Maximilian* and the Empreſs, he fell into a Diſtemper, and died the twentieth of *March*, 1619; leaving his Succeſſor embroiled in a War of thirty Years Continuance.

He eſpouſed *Ann* of *Auſtria*, Daughter to the Archduke *Ferdinand*, by whom he had no Iſſue; ſo that all the Labour and Pains he had beſtowed in endeavouring to ſecure the Empire to his Poſterity, were idle and to no Purpoſe. But he was more ſucceſsful in his Endeavours on the Behalf of the Archduke *Ferdinand*, whom he procured to be elected King of *Bohemia*, and afterwards of *Hungary*; and thereby made Way for his ſucceeding him in the Empire; tho' he was not a little jealous of his Power; and therefore ſtipulated that he ſhould not meddle with the Affairs of the Empire during his Life-time; ſo that it may be juſtly affirmed, as he made it his Buſineſs to trouble his Brother's Reign on the

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the Score of his own Pretensions, so he enjoyed as little Peace while he held the Imperial Dignity, the Power of which he laboured greatly to extend, and thereby increased those Troubles with which *Germany* was ver'd in his Time, and which rose still higher after his Decease, as the Reader will see in the Account of the next Reign.

FERDINAND III. mounted the Throne at a very critical Conjuncture, and became Emperor of *Germany* at the very Instant almost, that the *Bohemians* determined that he should no longer be their King. They charged him with the most flagrant Breaches of the Laws, with violating all the Privileges of his Subjects, and thereby losing all Title to rule over them; for which Reason they solemnly deposed him, and offered their Crown to the King of *Denmark*, the Duke of *Savoy*, and the Elector of *Saxony*, who all very wisely refused it; but *Frederick* V. Elector Palatine, being pressed thereto by his Wife, the Daughter of our King *James*, accepted it, in hopes of being assisted by several great Princes; but engaging unluckily in a Battle with all his Forces, he was totally defeated at *Weisenberg* near *Prague*, on the 18th of *November* 1620, which Defeat not only cost him his new Kingdom, but his Hereditary Dominions, that were given by the Emperor to *Maximilian* Duke of *Bavaria* in 1623. The Protestants astonished at this Blow, began to form a Confederacy for their own Security; the Princes of the lower *Saxony* also joining themselves to the King of *Denmark*, ventured to act openly against him; upon which the Emperor's General Count *Tilli* attacked that Prince, and routed his Forces, prosecuting this Victory with such Effect, that the King of *Denmark* was glad to make his Peace upon the best Terms he could obtain in 1629.

The Emperor's good Fortune had an Effect but too common amongst Princes, it induced him to flatter himself with the Hopes of erecting an absolute and sovereign Power in *Germany*; and therefore the very same Year, he published an Edict, that the Protestants should restore all the ecclesiastical Livings they had seized since the Pacification of *Passaw*. The History of these Troubles, and of this War, is a Point of the greatest Importance towards the thorough Understanding of the History of *Europe* even at this Day; for it changed the whole Face of Affairs in *Europe*, and produced a new System, which it is absolutely requisite the Reader should comprehend, in order to his becoming Master of those Disputes in the Empire, which then engaged the Attention of all *Europe*, and have never failed to engage them as often as they have been renewed from that Time to this.

The Emperor, who as we before observed had given the Palatinate to the Duke of *Bavaria*, supposed that he had secured him and all the Papists firmly to his Interests; and he likewise thought, that by giving the Marquisate of *Lusatia* to the Elector of *Saxony*, he had likewise secured him, and so had the rest of the Protestants at his Mercy. In all Probability he would scarce have been deceived in his Expectations, if the latter had not called in to their Assistance a Prince of whom he had then but little Jealousy or Fear.

They held for this Purpose a general Assembly at *Leipsick*, wherein after mature Deliberation on the distressed State of their Affairs, they came at last to a Resolution of applying themselves to the King of *Sweden*, *Gustavus Adolphus*, who had various Reasons to listen to their Proposals: For in the first Place, the Imperialists had already carried their Arms as far as the *Baltick*, so that they were become formidable to him as Neighbours; next, they had assisted the *Poles* during the Time in which he was engaged in the War against them; and besides, as a zealous Protestant, he could not be a calm Spectator of the Ruin of that Interest in the Empire. Upon these Motives therefore, and the Assurances he had received of Assistance both from the *French* and *Dutch*, who with great Reason were become very jealous of the Power of the House of *Austria*, he determined to enter *Germany* with an Army, which accordingly he did in 1630.

The Elector of *Saxony* seeing plainly, that his Ruin must be included in that of the Protestants, fell off from the Emperor, and his Forces having joined the *Swedes*, in Conjunction with them attacked and defeated the Imperial General *Tilli*, in the first Battle of *Leipsick*, by the Loss of which the Emperor was deprived of the Fruits of all those Victories which he had obtained in the Space of ten Years. After this, the *Swedes* marched towards the *Rhine*, and, as we have shewed in a former Article, had all the Success that could be expected; but the Elector of *Saxony* did not prosecute the War with that Vigour which he ought to have done, and this gave the Imperialists Time to recover themselves, and to gain some Advantages in their Turn. *Gustavus* however, leaving all Things safe behind him, marched directly into *Bavaria*, where he attacked Count *Tilli* at the Head of his numerous Army, and after an obstinate Engagement defeated it.

In this Battle Count *Tilli* was dangerously wounded, and being carried to *Ingolstadt*, died there four Days afterwards. The Emperor, whose Affairs were now in a very dangerous Condition, gave the Command of his

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his Armies to Count *Wallestein*; the ableſt General in his Service, who marched with a new Army into *Bavaria*, in Hopes of ſurpriſing the *Swedes* and their Allies; but *Guſtavus* wiſely entrenched himſelf in a ſtrong Camp, within a League of *Nuremberg*, where he amuſed the Imperialiſts till he was joined by the Duke of *Saxe-Weimar*, and General *Banier*, and then divided his Army into three Corps, marching himſelf towards *Winſheim*: *Wallestein* thereupon pretended to move towards *Bamberg*, but turned ſhort of a ſudden, and marched back into *Saxony*. *Guſtavus* foreſaw this, and by very haſty Marches came up with them at *Lutzen*, a ſmall Place in *Saxony* between *Leipſick* and *Weiſſenfels*; but he would not fight that Day, that his Army might have Time to recover their Fatigue: but the next, which was the ſixteenth of *November* 1632, he gave them Battle, and though in the Beginning of the Action he loſt his Life, yet his Troops obtained a ſignal and compleat Victory.

The Proteſtants were ſo much dejected by the Loſs of this Conqueror, that they began to act with leſs Vigour; but the *Swediſh* Generals *Horn* and *Banier* continued to behave with great Spirit and Reſolution, which contributed to reſtore the Affairs of their Party, as well as an Accident that could ſcarce be foreſeen, which was the Neceſſity the Emperor found himſelf under of cauſing *Wallestein*, whom he had made Duke of *Fridland*, to be aſſaſſinated, on Account of his having form'd a Deſign to make himſelf Maſter of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; and as he was an Officer of the greateſt Reputation in his Service, this could not but have a very bad Effect upon his Affairs, eſpecially at ſo critical a Seaſon.

The Emperor had declared his eldeſt Son *Ferdinand* King of *Hungary* in 1625, two Years after he was crown'd King of *Bohemia*; and being a young Prince of great Parts and Expectation, his Father put him at the Head of his Armies, after *Wallestein* had been taken off in the manner before mention'd. He recover'd the Towns of *Ratiſbon* and *Donawert*, and afterwards beſieged *Nordlingen*; to the Relief of which, the Proteſtant Princes having join'd their Forces to the *Swedes*, march'd with all Diligence poſſible, in hopes of reſtoring their Affairs by defeating that young Monarch. Upon their Approach he intrench'd his Army, raiſed ſeveral Batteries of Cannon, and made the beſt Diſpoſitions poſſible for giving them a vigorous Reception. The Confederates however attack'd him; but, after a long and obſtinate Engagement, they were totally defeated; the Imperialiſts quitting their Lines as ſoon as the Enemy began to break, and improving their Advantage to the utmoſt, cut off the greateſt Part of the Confederate Army, and took Marſhal *Horn* Priſoner. This great and deciſive Action happen'd *November* 16, 1634, and was the greateſt Defeat the *Swedes* had received from the Time of their entering *Germany*. The Effects of it were ſuch as might well have been expected; for ſeveral of the Proteſtant Princes fell off from the League, particularly the Elector of *Saxony*, and concluded a ſeparate Peace with the Emperor at *Prague* in the Year 1635; the principal Articles of which were, That the Reſtitution of the Eſtates of Eccleſiaſticks ſhould be ſuſpended for Forty Years; That *Magdebourg* ſhou'd be reſtor'd to Duke *Auguſtus* of *Saxony*, and *Halberſtad* to the Archduke *Leopold*; ſo that now the Emperor thought he had the Proteſtants once more at his Mercy.

The greateſt Princes and the ableſt Politicians are ſometimes miſtaken in their Views, which was the Caſe of the Emperor *Ferdinand* III. in relation to the great Victory gain'd by his Son at *Nordlingen*. He treated the *Swedes*, and thoſe that ſtill remain'd firm to their Alliance, as Perſons abſolutely under his Power, and to whom he might preſcribe what Terms he pleaſed; whereas if he had made Peace at that time, he might certainly have kept the Conditions of it only as far as he pleaſed. War is a hazardous and dangerous thing, and, till it is abſolutely over, there is no knowing who has the better. The *Swedes* had at that time a Stateſman, whoſe Abilities ſaved them and their *German* Confederates: This was Count *Oxenſtiern*, who undertook to draw the *French* into the War, and, which was more extraordinary, make them firm and faithful in the Proſecution of it; in which he ſucceeded ſo well, that the Emperor finding himſelf at laſt quite tired out, and his Subjects in a manner abſolutely exhauſted, reſolved to conſent to a Peace upon the beſt Conditions that the Circumſtances of the Times would allow. The *Swedes*, on the other Hand, were alſo much inclined to Peace; becauſe their own Armies being entirely worn out, they had now only *German* Troops under *Swediſh* Officers to fight their Battles, and they knew not how ſoon theſe People might grow weary of ruining their native Country, and fighting againſt their Countrymen. The Troubles that about this Time broke out in *France*, made that Crown likewiſe very inclinable to Peace; which being the ſole End and Aim, from the Beginning of the War, that the Proteſtant Princes in *Germany* propoſed to themſelves, they omitted nothing on their Sides that was neceſſary to bring it to a ſpeedy Concluſion. It was this Diſpoſition in all the Parties that brought about, in 1648, the famous *Treaty of Weſtphalia*; by which a reaſonable Satisfaction was given to all that had been

concern'd in the War, and conſequently a Foundation was thereby laid of a ſolid, ſafe, and honourable Peace.

As the intention of this hiſtorical Deduction is to give the Reader, from the Conſideration of paſt Events, a perfect Inſight into the preſent State of Things, it is abſolutely neceſſary that we ſhould inſiſt more particularly upon this Treaty, than upon any thing of the ſame Nature that has gone before; becauſe it intirely changed the Face of Affairs not only in *Germany*, but throughout all *Europe*. When we ſpeak of it generally, and in its full Extent, it is called the *Peace of Weſtphalia*, tho' there be really no ſuch Treaty, ſtrictly taken, exiſting; and therefore, to underſtand this perfectly, the Reader is to obſerve, that the Diſputes with *Sweden* were firſt regulated by a Treaty concluded at *Oſnabrug* the 16th of *Auguſt*, 1648, by which that Crown acquired certain Provinces in the Empire, a Seat in the Imperial Diet, and a conſiderable Sum in ready Money: Satisfaction being likewiſe given to the Elector of *Brandenburg* for his Pretenſions, as has been already ſhewn in the Articles of *Sweden* and *Pruſſia*; And that at the time this Treaty was concluded, there was a Proviſo inſerted, That it ſhould be of no Force till another Treaty, then negotiating, was likewiſe ſign'd and concluded. This other Treaty was carried on at *Munſter* between the Empire and *France*; which was alſo brought to Perfection, and ſign'd the 24th of *October* the ſame Year. By this laſt Treaty a great Variety of Intereſts were ſettled. The Emperor reſtored to the Elector of *Treves* all that had been taken from him. The Electoral Dignity was confirm'd to the Duke of *Bavaria*, and he had alſo the *Upper Palatinate* given him; but the *Lower Palatinate* was reſtored to the Elector *Palatine*; who, as we have before ſhewn, had been deprived by the Emperor, and a new Electorate was created in his Favour. The three Biſhopricks, and beſt Part of *Alſace*, were yielded to *France*; and, on the other hand, *France* reſtored a great Part of her Conqueſts.

But the moſt material Points of all that were regulated by theſe two Treaties, were the Civil and Religious Rights of the Empire. The latter we ſhall have Occaſion to mention more at large hereafter; but with reſpect to the former, the ſhorteſt Method that can be taken is to tranſcribe the Eighth Article of the Treaty of *Oſnabrug*, which runs thus: "For preventing any Diſputes "that may ariſe for the future in the Political State, all and every of the Electors, "Princes, and States of the *Roman* Empire, ought to be ſo confirm'd by Virtue "of this Treaty, in their antient Rights, "Prerogatives, Freedom, and Privileges, in "the free Exerciſe of their Territorial "Rights, in Matters Eccleſiaſtical and Political in their Dominions, in their Rights "of Regale, and in the Poſſeſſion of all theſe "Things together, that no Perſon may "have it in his Power or Choice to give them "actual Moleſtation, on any Pretence whatſoever. They ſhall, without any Contradiction, enjoy the Right of Suffrage in "all Deliberations concerning the Right of "the Empire, particularly when Laws are "to be made or interpreted, War to be declared, Contributions to be impoſed, Levies of Troops to be made, and their "Quarters regulated; new Fortreſſes to be "erected in the Name of the Publick in "the Territories of the States, or Gariſons "to be placed in the old ones; as alſo, "when any Treaties of Peace or Alliances are "to be concluded, or any other Affairs of this "Nature to be treated of; none of theſe, or "others of the like Kind, ſhall be undertaken or permitted without the Suffrage and "free Conſent of all the States of the Empire aſſembled at the Diet. They ſhall have, "above all things, the perpetual Right of "making Alliances between themſelves and "Foreigners, for their own Preſervation and "Security; provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch "Alliances are not aim'd againſt the Emperor and Empire, nor againſt the publick "Peace, nor againſt the preſent Tranſactions in particular; and that they do not, "in any wiſe, infringe the Oath which they "have taken to the Emperor and Empire."

It is to be obſerved, that the Cities of *Oſnabrug* and *Munſter* are both in *Weſtphalia*, and the two Treaties being united by the Proviſo before mention'd, are from thence ſtiled the *Peace of Weſtphalia*: but when they are quoted more particularly, the Articles are mention'd from the reſpective Treaties. Hence it is ſaid, that the Peace of *Weſtphalia* is a fundamental Law of the Empire, and with great Propriety; for it may be truly ſtiled the *Magna Charta* of *Germany*; and therefore we need not wonder that the *French*, who were principally concerned in making this Treaty, had afterwards the Vanity to ſtrike a Medal upon this Subject; in which the Genius of *France* is repreſented ſtanding by an Altar, on which is repreſented a *Caduceus* ſupported by two Horns of *Plenty*: In one Hand, which leans upon the Altar, ſhe holds an *Olive Branch*; and in the other a *Ballance*, having in one Scale the Imperial Crown, and in the other the Crowns of the Electors and Princes of the Empire, ſo that they hang exactly even. Under her Feet is a *Yoke*. The *Legend* is LIBERTAS GERMANIÆ, and the *Exergue* contains theſe Words, PAX MONASTERIENSIS, MDCXLVIII. implying, that Liberty was reſtored to *Germany* by the Peace of *Munſter*. It may not be amiſs to remark, that the Li-

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berty of *Germany* and the Slavery of *France* were the Work of the same Hand, or rather of the same Head; I mean that of the famous Cardinal *Richlieu*, who contrived this Scheme to keep the House of *Austria* within Bounds, and to hinder her from ever becoming too powerful for that of *Bourbon*. The Reader will likewise see, that for this very Purpose *France* took so much pains to aggrandize the Crown of *Sweden*; and this will lead us to understand the true Motives which induce the *French* to be so complaisant at present to the King of *Prussia*; the Power of that Prince, in respect to the Empire, or rather in respect to the House of *Austria*, standing her in the same Stead as *Sweden* did formerly, when she was more powerful than she is at present. This Observation, which is very short, and from the History we have given of this War and this Peace, very clear and convincing, is the true Key to the modern System, and very fully explains the present Situation of Things in *Germany*, and that Connection between two great Powers, which has been hitherto held equally unnatural and surprizing. But to return now to the History, which we shall deliver in as few Words as possible.

The Emperor having thus restored the Peace of *Europe*, as well as of the Empire, applied his whole Care to the resettling the Tranquility and Welfare of his Dominions, and the Authority of his Family. The former gain'd him the Affection of his Subjects, and he had all the Success he could wish for in the latter. He procured his Son *Ferdinand*, already King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, to be elected King of the *Romans* at *Augsbourg* in 1653. But when he thought his Felicity effectually secured, he found it least so; for on the 4th of *July*, in the Year following, that young Prince died, which struck the Emperor with a deep Melancholy, from which he never recovered. He gave powerful Assistance to the *Poles* against the *Swedes*, who would otherwise have over-run their Country; and it was by his Means also, that the *Danes* were engaged to take the same Step, and to break with the *Swedes*, but he did not live to see the Issue of this War, dying of a Consumption, occasioned by his Concern for the Loss of his eldest Son, who was truly a Prince of great Hopes, on the 2d of *April*, 1657. He was in every Respect a very wise and great Man, and in most Things a very fortunate Prince: And if his Ambition had been less, his Authority had been greater; but the too great Warmth he discovered in Matters of Religion, and the Desire he had to extend the Imperial Power beyond the Bounds prescribed to his Predecessors, induced the Protestant Princes of the Empire to take such Measures for their own Security, as in the End, notwithstanding all his Victories, proved very effectual.

LEOPOLD I. the younger Son of the Emperor *Ferdinand* III. did not immediately succeed his Father, because he was under Age; he was originally intended for the Church, but upon the Death of his Brother *Ferdinand*, he was crowned King of *Hungary* on the 25th of *June* 1655, and King of *Bohemia* on the 14th of *September* the same Year. On the 18th of *July* 1658, he was elected Emperor, and on the 5th of *August* following, was crowned at *Francfort*. In the beginning of his Reign, the War, which lasted long betwixt the *Swedes*, the *Danes*, the *Poles* and the *Brandenburgers*, was concluded by the Treaty of *Oliva* in 1660. A War broke out soon after betwixt the Emperor and the *Hungarians*, who complained that their Privileges were invaded; that the *German* Troops maintained there on Pretence of defending them, which they were able to do themselves, committed all Sorts of Violence and Cruelty; that the *Hungarians* in Possession of Offices were not suffered to discharge them; that the Liberty of Religion, which had been allowed them by several Diets, was denied, their Churches taken from them, and their Ministers banished, because they were not of the Religion of their Prince. That the Nobility, who ought to be tried by their own Judges, were try'd by *Germans*; that tho' the Revenue was more than sufficient to maintain the Troops, yet they were not paid, but lived by Extortion, or invading the *Turks*, who made severe Reprisals on the peaceable Inhabitants of the Country. The Grand Seignior improved this Difference, and the Emperor taking Part with the Prince of *Transylvania*, set up without his Consent; he therefore gave that Title to Prince *Abaffi*. The *Turks* defeated the Imperialists at *Clausingburg*, and took *Newheusel* in 1663, but were routed at *Levents*, where they lost 6000 Men; and afterwards at St. *Gothard*, where they lost above 6000 Men, and many General Officers, which brought on a Peace. The *Hungarians* finding that their Privileges were not restored according to Promise, being oppress'd by *German* Troops, and the Office of *Palatine* being abolished, which had continued some hundred Years; they joined with the *Transylvanians* to obtain Help from the *Turks*. The very Monks preached that their Yoke was easier than that of the *Germans*; for this Insurrection the Counts of *Serini*, *Frangipani* and *Nadasti* were put to Death, which hindered Prince *Ragotski*'s taking Arms; and Count *Tekely* dying in his Castle, just as the Imperialists had invested it, they were left without a Head, till young Count *Tekely*, who was then but 15 Years of Age, and from his Prison escaped to *Transylvania*, came to espouse their Cause; from a bare Suspicion of being well-affected to which,

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he had been treated with much Severity. He was received with the utmoſt Joy, and the Revolt of the *Hungarians* became almoſt general; but however, the *German* Forces in that Kingdom ſoon reduced them to the Neceſſity of repining in ſecret againſt the Emperor's Meaſures, inſtead of taking up Arms, as they certainly intended.

His Imperial Majeſty's Thoughts, which were entirely turned towards the Settlement of his own Dominions, without the leaſt Inclination to incroach on, or diſturb his Neighbours, were called off by the ambitious Views of a Monarch who ſpent his whole Life in diſturbing the Peace of *Europe*; for in 1672 the *French* invaded *Lower Germany*, and over-run moſt of the United Provinces. The Elector of *Treves* having no Force to oppoſe the *French*, was obliged to allow them a Paſſage through his Dominions. And the Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, and the Biſhop of *Munſter* joined with them againſt their Country. The Elector of *Brandenburg* demanded Aſſiſtance of the Emperor to protect his Duchy of *Cleves*, but the *French* over-ran it before he could procure any. The *French* in 1673 entered *Alſace*, where they took ſeveral Towns, and laid part of the Palatinate under Contributions. The Duke of *Lorrain*, who commanded the Emperor's Army, would have joined *Caprara*, but was prevented by Mr. *Turenne*, which occaſioned the ineffectual Battle of *Sentſheim*. The Elector *Palatine* was ſo much provoked at the ravaging his Country, that he ſent M. *De Turenne* a Challenge, which he would not accept, without Allowance from the *French* King, his Maſter. Theſe Things, with the taking of *Treves*, obliged the Empire to declare War, and aſſemble more Troops; upon which M. *Turenne* repaſſed the *Rhine* and entrenched near *Philipſbourg*. In 1674 the *Germans* fought Marſhal *Turenne* near *Moltſheim*, where both Sides claimed the Victory. In 1675 the *French* defeated the *Germans* near *Calmar*; but *Montecuculi* ſucceeding the Duke of *Bournonville* in the Command of the *German* Army, he was a more equal Match for *Turenne*, who being encamped near him, and going to an Eminence to view his Army, was kill'd by a Cannon Ball, which put an End to his Glory, that was tarniſhed before by his turning Papiſt. After the Battle of *Altenheim* the *French* repaſſed the *Rhine*, where the Duke *De Duras*, Nephew to *Turenne* acquired much Reputation by retiring in Sight of the Enemy from a diſadvantageous Camp.

In 1679, the War betwixt the Empire, the *French* and the *Dutch*, was concluded by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, where the King of *Sweden* was Mediator, by which *France* got *Friburg* and *Burgau* in lieu of *Philipſbourg*, and the *Swedes* recovered the Provinces they had loſt in the War. After the Peace of *Nimeguen*, the *French* King began to erect Chambers of Re-union at *Metz* and *Briſack*, where by the Sentence of his own Judges, ſeveral Princes were required to ſurrender thoſe Provinces and Cities that were alledged to be dependent on his new Acquiſitions; and ſuch as would not comply, were compelled by Force, particularly the Elector Palatine, and the Elector of *Treves*. The *French* ſtill kept Poſſeſſion of thoſe Places, they were obliged to ſurrender to the Empire by the Peace. The Emperor's Miniſters gave in a Memorial to the *Diet* at *Ratiſbon* of theſe Proceedings, and the States unanimouſly reſolved that they were contrary to the Treaties; but *Holland* and *Brandenburg* were not inclined to a Rupture with *France*. In 1680 the *French* ſurprized *Straſbourg*, by the Treachery of ſome of their new Magiſtrates. The King of *France* likewiſe try'd to get the Dauphin elected King of the *Romans*, but miſcarried in it. In 1681 he made a Treaty with Count *Tekely*, who had a ſtrong army of the Malecontents in *Hungary*, was in great Eſteem with the Grand Seignior, and engaged the *Turks* to invade *Hungary* before the Emperor was aware of it.

In 1683 the Duke of *Lorrain* beſieged *Newheuſel*, but was obliged to break up on the Grand Vizier's marching againſt him. At the ſame time three thouſand *Tartars* harraſſed the Country, and the *Germans* with great Difficulty retired towards *Vienna*; for three thouſand *Turks* and *Tartars* fell upon their Baggage, took it, and killed moſt of the Convoy. But Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* reſcued part of the Baggage. The News of this, occaſioned an incredible Conſternation at *Vienna*. The Emperor removed to *Lintz*, and moſt of the Citizens were for leaving the City; but the Approach of the Duke of *Lorrain* next Day, encouraged them ſo that they began to repair the Fortifications, and the Garriſon was reinforced, there not being above two hundred regular forces in the City before. The *Turks* opened their Trenches the fifteenth of *July*; the Garriſon under Count *Staremberg* diſputed every Inch of Ground, and by frequent Sallies cut off great Numbers of them. In the mean time, the Duke of *Lorrain* defeated *Tekely*, took his Baggage, and relieved *Preſburg*, that was ready to have fallen into his Hands. The Duke engaged him a ſecond Time on the Borders of *Moravia*, and forced him to retire. The Siege continued to the twelfth of *September* with all the Fury imaginable; and the Beſieged behaved themſelves with Intrepidity, till they were relieved by the Confederate Army of eighty thouſand Men, conſiſting of *Imperialiſts* and *Poles*. The right

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ing was commanded by *John Sobieski*, ing of *Poland*, the Left by the Elector of *Bavaria* and the Duke of *Lorrain*, and the ain Body by the Elector of *Saxony* and rince *Waldeck*. They forced the Enemy's ntrenchments, and during the Engagement he Duke of *Lorrain* detached Prince *Lewis* f *Baden*, with a Body of Horſe, Foot, and Dragoons, to relieve the City; which he id, and killed moſt of the *Turks* that were mployed in the Aſſault. Upon this the *Turkiſh* Horſe fled, and left their Foot and Camp to the Mercy of the *Chriſtians*, who ained a ſignal Victory, with the Loſs only of one thouſand Men. The *Turks* loſt about ſeventy-five thouſand, with their Bagage, and one hundred and twenty Cannon; and the Garriſon loſt about ſix thouſand Men during the Siege.

After the taking of *Buda*, Prince *Abaffi* began to temporize with the Emperor. But the Duke of *Lorrain* entered *Tranſylvania*, as Count *Tekely* had foretold him would happen, and obliged that Prince and the States to a Submiſſion, to ſurrender their Fortreſſes, and conclude a Treaty very advantageous to the Emperor; upon which the Prince retired to *Forgats*. About this Time the ſtrong Fortreſs of *Agria* ſurrendered to the *Imperialiſts*, and *Mohammed* IV. Emperor of the *Turks*, was depoſed, and his Brother ſet up in his Stead. The Emperor's good Succeſs put him upon getting his Son, the Arch-Duke *Joſeph*, crowned King of *Hungary*. He went himſelf to *Preſburg*, where he aſſembled the States, and told them, he would have the Crown made hereditary. The States took it into Conſideration; repreſented their Grievances as uſual, and ſaid they were willing to elect the Arch-Duke; but deſired their Freedom of Election might be continued, and that the Crown ſhould not be hereditary: That the *German* Troops might be recalled when Peace was made with the *Turks*, and all their Grievances redreſſed before the Coronation. The Emperor allowed them fourteen Days to deliberate and draw up their Grievances; but told them he had been at more Charge to defend their Kingdom againſt the *Turks* than it was worth, and therefore had a Right to look upon it as one of his hereditary Countries. There were great Debates about this in the Diet; and the Count *de Draſcowitz*, the chief Judge of the Kingdom, having repreſented the Conſequences of it, they prayed the Emperor not to make ſuch an Alteration in their Conſtitution. But the Count being found dead in his Bed ſome Days after, no Body knows how, thoſe of his Sentiments durſt not any more talk of it. Some deſired they might be at Liberty to chuſe any ſuch Prince of the Houſe of *Auſtria* as they ſhould think fit; but this was alſo rejected. There were two other Things which retarded the Coronation; the firſt was, that according to an Article of King *Andrew*'s Declaration, any of the three Eſtates had a Right to oppoſe the King when he acted againſt the Laws of the Kingdom, without being guilty of Treaſon: But the Emperor would not allow of that. The ſecond was, that the Proteſtants, who had joined with the Court to get the Crown made hereditary, thought it a proper Seaſon to demand that they ſhould be maintained in their antient Privileges: That the Churches and States which had been taken from them ſince 1667, ſhould be reſtored: That they ſhould have Deputies in every Diet: That the Jeſuits ſhould not meddle in Affairs of State, or what related to the Proteſtant Religion: That they ſhould not be allowed to ſettle in any other Place than where they then were: And that Count *Caraffa*, who had got many innocent People cut off on Pretence of Plots, ſhould be turned out. But the States did not think it a ſeaſonable Time for the Proteſtants to inſiſt on thoſe Things. And thus on the 29th of *December*, the Kingdom was made hereditary; and the Power of the Prince in a manner abſolute, ſo that the People could do nothing but groan and ſigh for the Loſs of their Liberty: For Count *Tekely*, who had acquired ſo much Glory, had failed of late in moſt of his Attempts, and was not able to keep up their Spirits, or afford Hopes of Relief.

The War continued againſt the *Turks* with various Succeſs for ſeveral Years, notwithſtanding that the *French* in 1689, fell into *Germany* with a great Army, and committed ſuch Outrages as were inconſiſtent with the Laws of War. This Conduct of theirs ſo totally deſtroyed the Intereſt they had among the *German* Princes, that in 1690 the Emperor procured his Son the Arch-Duke *Joſeph*, King of *Hungary*, to be elected King of the *Romans*; and the Year following, the *Turks* were defeated by the *Imperialiſts* in the Battle of *Salankemen*, in which they loſt their Grand Vizier *Cuperli*, and twenty thouſand Men. The War continued notwithſtanding, chiefly from the Encouragement given to the Infidels by the *French*, and the vaſt Efforts they made in their Favour. The *Turks* likewiſe did all that lay in their Power to ballance the former Succeſſes of the *Imperialiſts*; but in 1697, Prince *Eugene* defeated one of the moſt powerful Armies the Infidels ever brought into the Field, at *Zanta*, in which 25,000 *Turks* periſhed. The *French* perceiving that this Blow had put it out of the Power of their good Allies to do any Thing more for their Service, reſolved to get out of the War in Time, and make the beſt Peace for themſelves they could; which they accordingly did at *Ryſwick*, whereby

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whereby they quitted all their Re-unions in *Alsace*: But the Popish Religion was to remain where they had settled it. The Elector Palatine was restored to his Territories, on paying 200,000 Livres *per Annum* to the Dutchess of *Orleans*, till her Pretensions were decided. *Dinant* was restored to *Liege*; *Strasburg* resigned to *France*; and *Fort-Kiel*, *Fribourg*, *Star-Fort*, *Old Brisac*, and *Philipsbourg* restored to the Empire. The *French* were to demolish the Fortifications over-against *Hunningen* and *Fort-Lewis*; the Castles of *Traerbach*, *Ebrenburg*, *Kirnburg*, and the Fortress of *Mont-Royal*, were to be demolished and given to the right Owner. The Duke of *Lorrain* was restored to his own Country, and to *Nancy*; and the Castles of *Bitsch* and *Homburg* were to be razed. The Protestant Princes of the Empire gave in a Memorial against establishing Popery in *Alsatia*, because contrary to the fundamental Laws of the Empire, *i. e.* to the Peace of Religion made in 1588, and to that of *Westphalia* and *Nimeguen*, which were the Basis of this Treaty: And that this Article was likewise contrary to the Capitulations of the Emperor and the King of the *Romans*, by which the said Peace of Religion was secured; but without Effect.

The *Turks*, finding themselves abandoned in this manner by those who drew them into the War, and who had more than once hinder'd them from making Peace upon reasonable Terms, resolved to accept the Mediation of the Maritime Powers, and to conclude a Peace with the Emperor and his Allies on the best Terms that, in their present Circumstances, could be had. Accordingly, after great Pains taken by Lord *Paget* and Mr. *Collier*, who conducted this Negotiation, on *January* 26, 1699, a Treaty was sign'd for 25 Years between the Emperor and the *Turks* at *Carlowitz*. The chief Articles of which were, That *Transylvania* should remain intire to the Emperor, but the Province of *Temiswaer* to the *Turks*: That the Emperor should demolish *Caransebeis*, *Lippa*, *Zerewock*, *Berske*, and *Sabla*, and never re-fortify them: The Islands of the Rivers *Save* and *Morosch* were to belong to the Emperor, but the Use of those Rivers to both. All Prisoners taken during the War to be exchanged, or ransomed: No Protection on either Side to be given to Rebels and Malecontents: The Papists in the *Turkish* Territories were to have the free Exercise of their Religion. The Czar, the King of *Poland*, and the Republick of *Venice*, were comprehended in this Treaty; but Count *Tekely* was excluded. The Grand Seignior made him, by way of Compensation, Prince of *Weddon*, *Caransebeis*, and *Lugos*, with their Dependencies. Thus we have brought down the History of the House of *Austria* to the Beginning of the present Century, in as little room as it was possible: insisting more at large on such Points as may serve to give the Reader a clear Insight into the present State of Things, and passing over more lightly such Events as appear to have little or no Connection with the present System of Affairs.

At the Time the last General War broke out on the Score of the *Spanish* Succession, the Affairs of the Emperor *Leopold* were but in a very indifferent Condition. He saw plainly, that without the Assistance of the Empire it was impossible for him to act effectually against *France*; and he saw at the same time, that it would be very difficult to engage the Princes and States of *Germany* in a War, with which they had no farther Concern, than as *Philip* V. King of *Spain* had taken Possession of the Duchy of *Milan*, which was a Fief belonging to the Empire; and the Duke of *Savoy* and *Mantua* declaring against the Emperor, whose Vassals they were; yet so great an Interest his Imperial Majesty had, that by degrees he brought all the Circles to enter into the Alliance he had form'd with the Maritime Powers, which was brought to bear in the Year 1701, when it was agreed that the Empire should raise an Army of 120,000 Men; which, however, were never assembled but upon Paper. The Elector of *Bavaria* sided with *France*; as did also his Brother the Elector of *Cologne*: The former arm'd his own Dominions, and the latter admitted *French* Troops into his Towns. The Duke of *Wolfembuttle* also raised Troops for the Service of *France*; but before they were in a Condition to act, the Elector of *Hanover*, our late Sovereign, surrounded his Forces, and obliged them to enter into the Imperial Service; which was a Point of very great Importance at that Time.

In 1702, the Elector of *Bavaria* seized the City of *Ulm*. The Army of the Empire, under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, was beat at *Fridlingben*; and *France* took Possession of the Duchy of *Lorrain*, and the greatest Part of the Electorate of *Treves*. In 1703, the Elector of *Bavaria* defeated another Imperial General, made himself Master of the City of *Ratisbon*, and seized there all the Ministers assembled at the Diet of the Empire. He afterwards made an Irruption into *Tirol*, out of which he was driven by the Inhabitants: But upon his Return into *Germany*, being join'd by M. *Villars* with a Body of *French* Forces, he defeated the Imperialists at the first Battle of *Hochstet*, and soon after made himself Master of *Augsburg*. This Year also Prince *Ragotski* raised an Insurrection in *Hungary*; and

and by theſe ſeveral Misfortunes the Emperor was driven to the laſt Degree of Diſtreſs. The *Bavarians* being on the Frontiers of his Dominions on one Side, and the Malecontent *Hungarians* making Inroads to the very Gates of *Vienna* on the other. In the midſt however of thoſe Difficulties, his Imperial Majeſty declared, in the Month of *September*, the Arch-duke *Charles* King of *Spain*, by the Name of *Charles* III. who was ſupported by the Allies.

In 1704, the Duke of *Marlborough* form'd the glorious Reſolution of delivering the Emperor and Empire at once; with which View he advanced with the Army of the Allies into *Suabia*, and on the 2d of *July* forced the Lines at *Schellenberg*, which open'd a Paſſage into *Bavaria*. On the 13th of *Auguſt* following he defeated the *Bavarians* and *French* in the ſecond Battle of *Hochſted*, or *Blenheim*; in which, with the Loſs of about 5000 Men, he kill'd 12000 of the Enemy, took as many Priſoners, together with all their Artillery and Baggage; after which he drove the *French* intirely out of *Germany*, and return'd with his victorious Army into the *Low Countries*. The Emperor was no leſs ſucceſsful againſt the *Hungarian* Malecontents; ſo that, as this was the laſt, it might be accounted the moſt glorious Year of his Life. He died at *Vienna* on the 5th of *May* following, in the 64th Year of his Age, and 46th of his Reign. He was thrice married; firſt to *Margareta Thereſa*, Daughter to *Philip* IV. of *Spain*; ſecondly to *Claudia*, Daughter to the Arch-duke *Ferdinand* his Couſin; and thirdly to *Eleanora*, Daughter to the Elector of *Palatine*, by whom he left two Sons and three Daughters.

The Emperor JOSEPH ſucceeded his Father, as being already at that Time about Twenty-five, and a Prince of as great Hopes as any in *Europe*. It was believed, that at the very Beginning of his Reign an End might have been put to the War, by the Recovery of *Lorrain*, and entering that way into *France*; and it was likewiſe propoſed to bring about an Accommodation with the *Hungarians*. The former was defeated by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*'s failing the Duke of *Marlborough*, whom he ought to have join'd; and the latter came to nothing through the Obſtinacy of the Malecontents, who, tho' they might be beaten, could never be humbled.

In the Beginning of the Year 1706, there happened a kind of general Inſurrection among the Peaſants in *Bavaria*, out of meer Loyalty to their Sovereign, at that Time retired into *France*; but it was ſuppreſſed, tho' not without vaſt Effuſion of Blood; ſome thouſands being kill'd in the Field, and many afterwards hang'd, in order to terrify the reſt. This only ſerved to ſharpen the Emperor's Reſentment; who, on the Firſt of *May*, proceeded to put the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne* under the Ban of the Empire. The *French* not only relieved *Fort Lewis*, but alſo recover'd *Druſenheim* and *Haguenau*, which they had loſt the Year before; and in the laſt mention'd Place they became Maſters of a fine Train of Artillery, which drew a ſuſpicion upon Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, as if he had left it there for them; but his Highneſs dying ſoon afterwards, and the military Affairs of the Empire going then rather worſe than before, convinced the World that he had been aſperſed, and that the Loſſes under his Command were owing to Misfortune, and not to any Fault in him.

In 1707, the *French*, under the Command of Marſhal *Villars*, forced the Imperialiſts in their Lines, and over-run all *Suabia* and *Wirtemberg*, raiſing moſt dreadful Contributions, for which that General was famous: And it is very highly probable he would have puſh'd ſtill farther into the Empire, if he had not been prevented by the Siege of *Toulon*; ſo that none of the Allies reap'd ſo great Profit from that Expedition as the Emperor, who was moſt againſt it. The Negotiations with the *Hungarians* went on, but to no Purpoſe; tho' the Maritime Powers labour'd all they could to have brought about a Peace. In the Beginning of 1708, there happen'd a Diſpute between his Imperial Majeſty and the Pope, in which the latter was reduced to ſubmit to ſuch Terms as were preſcrib'd to him, and obliged to acknowledge the Arch-duke *Charles* in Quality of King of *Spain*, and conſequently of *Naples*, much againſt his Inclination. In *Flanders* the *French* were beat at *Oudenard*, and loſt *Liſle*; but the Army of the Empire was able to do nothing.

In 1710, the Emperor propoſed ſending to that Army 11000 of his own Troops, and to contribute a large Sum of Money towards the Expence of the Campaign; yet theſe Promiſes were ſo indifferently complied with, that the Elector of *Hanover*, who was to have commanded the Army of the Empire, thought fit to return into his own Dominions. In *Hungary*, however, the Malecontents were ſo effectually beaten, that their Chiefs thought fit to retire; and in all Probability an End had been put to the Troubles in that Kingdom, if the Emperor had not died of a very ſhort Illneſs on the 17th of *April* 1711, in the 33d Year of his Age, and at the Cloſe of the ſixth Year of his Reign; leaving by his Empreſs, who was a Princeſs of the Houſe of *Hanover*, no Male Iſſue.

CHARLES VI. the late Emperor's only Brother, and the ſole Heir Male of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, was elected his Succeſſor in the Month of *Auguſt* in the ſame Year, and was

was crown'd in *December* following. By his Return out of *Catalonia*, he loſt all Hopes of recovering the Kingdom of *Spain*; and the Peace of *Utrecht*, in the following Year, put it out of his Power to carry on the War in the *Low Countries*. On the 22d of *May* 1712, he was crown'd King of *Hungary* at *Preſbourg*, and began to employ all his Thoughts on ſettling the Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Auſtria*, in caſe he ſhould die without Iſſue; and the finding out Ways and Means for carrying on the War with *France*. In reſpect to the former, he declared the eldeſt of his Neices his ſole Heireſs; and in regard to the latter, he marched a great Body of Forces into the *Low Countries*; but was ſoon after forced to employ all his Troops in ſecuring the Frontiers of the Empire, which were attack'd by the *French*; who, before the Cloſe of the Year 1713, reduced the ſtrong Fortreſs of *Fribourg*; which, with other Misfortunes, forced him to make a Peace with *France*, which was ſign'd at *Radſtadt* on the 6th of *March* 1714, chiefly on the Plan of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*.

In the following Year he declared War againſt the *Turks*, in Favour of the *Venetians*. Prince *Eugene* commanded the Imperial Armies, as he had done againſt the *French* and *Spaniards*; and on the 5th of *July* 1716, totally defeated the Infidels at *Peterwaradin*, wherein the Grand Vizier and ten Baſhaws were kill'd upon the Spot; their intire Train of 170 Pieces of Cannon, their military Cheſt, and all their Baggage falling into the Hands of the Imperialiſts. The important City of *Temeſwaer* ſurrender'd on the 13th of *October*, which added a very conſiderable Country to the Emperor's Dominions, in Quality of King of *Hungary*. The next Year Prince *Eugene*, at the Head of the Imperial Army, inveſted *Belgrade*; to the Relief of which the *Turks* march'd as great an Army as was in their Power, under the Command of the new Grand Vizier; which Army, however, was defeated on the 15th of *Auguſt* 1717, after an obſtinate Engagement of five Hours. In this Action the *Turks* loſt 131 Pieces of Braſs Cannon, 57 Mortars, 52 Colours, and nine Horſe-Tails. On the 17th of the ſame Month *Belgrade* capitulated; ſoon after the *Turks* conſented to a Peace, or rather to a Truce for 25 Years, which was concluded at *Paſſarowitz* under the Mediation of the Maritime Powers.

While this War laſted, King *Philip* V. of *Spain* had attacked the Iſland of *Sardinia*, which had been left to the Emperor by the late Treaty of Peace; and was very near making the Conqueſt of the Iſland of *Sicily*, which had been yielded to the Duke of *Savoy*, with the Title of King. But the great Powers of *Europe*, perceiving that theſe Diſputes would bring on a new general War, reſolved to cut them ſhort; and to this End the Quadruple Alliance was concluded between the Emperor, *France*, *Great-Britain*, and *Holland*. By which both *Sardinia* and *Sicily* were recovered out of the Hands of the *Spaniards*; and the former given in Exchange for the latter, to the Duke of *Savoy*, ſince ſtiled King of *Sardinia*. In order to prevent future Debates, and to induce *Spain* to accede to this Treaty, it was agreed that the Iſſue of his Catholick Majeſty *Philip* V. by his ſecond Queen *Elizabeth*, Daughter to the Duke of *Parma*, ſhould ſucceed to the Dominions of this Prince, if he died without Male Iſſue; which Conceſſion has been the Baſe of all the Troubles that have ſince happened in *Europe*. *Spain* was with much to do forced to accept of theſe Terms, or rather ſubmit to them; and his Imperial Majeſty was not very well ſatisfied even with this, which occaſioned the holding in the Year 1724 a Congreſs at *Cambray*, where while *France* and the Maritime Powers were taking all imaginable Pains to compromiſe theſe Diſputes, and fix the general Tranquility of *Europe* upon a ſolid Baſis, the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid* entered into a private Negotiation, which terminated ſoon after in two ſeveral Treaties of Alliance and commerce between the two Courts, ſo much to the Advantage of the Emperor, and ſo utterly inconſiſtent with the Intereſt of *France* and the Maritime Powers, that they found themſelves under an abſolute Neceſſity of entering into a Treaty for their own Security, which was accordingly ſigned and concluded in 1725 at *Hanover*, which changed the Face of Affairs again. And after ſome Hoſtilities between *Spain* and *England*, produced another Congreſs at *Soiſſons*, in which *Spain* demanded and obtained from the *Hanover* Allies, that inſtead of ſix thouſand *Swiſs* Troops, which were to be put into the Dutchies of *Parma*, *Placentia*, and *Tuſcany*, to ſecure the eventual Succeſſion of thoſe Countries to *Don Carlos*, ſix thouſand *Spaniards* ſhould be employed, to which the Emperor refuſed to conſent. This in 1729, produced the Treaty of *Seville*, concluded by the *Hanover* Allies with his Catholick Majeſty, in order to force the Emperor to ſubmit to the Condition before-mentioned; but before this could be brought about, the Duke of *Parma* died, which made a conſiderable Alteration in the State of Affairs; inaſmuch as it gave *Don Carlos* an immediate Right to his Dominions, even in Virtue of thoſe Treaties which had been concluded with his Imperial Majeſty. However, he took Care to put all Things into ſo good a Poſture, that the Allies of *Seville* were able to do nothing by Force.

There could be no other Method found but to induce his Imperial Majeſty to give Way

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Way to the Alteration made in the Treaty of *London* by that of *Seville*; except the Promiſe of guarantying the Succeſſion, which he had eſtabliſhed in his Family, when he ſaw there was no Probability of his having any Male Iſſue. This Point was effectually ſecured by the Treaty of *Vienna* in 1731, by which the Emperor conſented to the Introduction of *Don Carlos* in the Manner that had been defired. But this was ſo far from hindering, that it really brought about a War, which the Emperor flattered himſelf would not have been at all prejudicial to his Intereſt, ſuppoſing that his Alliances would have ſecured him effectually againſt the whole Power of the Houſe of *Bourbon*. He depended in the North upon the *Czarina*, and her placing on the Throne of *Poland* the preſent King *Auguſtus* III. He looked upon the Empire's declaring in his Favour, as a Thing of Courſe. He depended upon the King of *Sardinia*, and had not the leaſt Scruple about the Maritime Powers. Yet for all this fair Proſpect, that War had very near coſt him all his Dominions in *Italy*. The Empire did indeed aſſiſt him, but unwillingly. The Elector of *Bavaria* kept a kind of armed Neutrality. The Elector Palatine deſired to be excuſed from contributing to the War, on Account of what his Dominions ſuffered by it. In ſhort, all the Princes of the Empire were ſlow as ever; and ſome of them ſuſpected. The King of *Sardinia* entered into the Alliance againſt him. The *Dutch* took Care of themſelves, by a Neutrality, which made it unfit and unreaſonable for *Great-Britain* to engage in the War; but after a great deal of Blood ſpilt, and the almoſt total Ruin of the Countries contended for, the War was concluded in 1735, by a Peace as favourable for the Emperor as he could well expect.

He loſt indeed the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, which were given to *Don Carlos*, and the Duke of *Lorrain* made an abſolute Ceſſion of his Country to *France*, but then the Emperor had *Parma* and *Placentia* in Exchange; the Duke had *Tuſcany*, which by his Marriage with the Arch-Ducheſs, was to become part of the hereditary Dominions of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. *Auguſtus* III. was left in the peaceable Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *Poland*, and *France* guaranty'd the Pragmatic Sanction. As ſoon as this War was over, the Emperor moſt unaccountably engaged in another with the *Turks*, in Conjunction with the *Czarina*, tho' he had no Quarrel with them of his own; in which he was very unfortunate; and at laſt, by the Interpoſition of *France*, made a very indifferent Peace at the Expence of *Belgrade*, which was given up to the Infidels.

He ſaw when it was too late, the Error he had committed, and the Conſequences that would attend it, againſt which he endeavoured to provide in the beſt Manner he could; and the War which broke out between *Great-Britain* and *Spain*, might paſſibly have given him an Opportunity of doing it effectually, if in the Midſt of the Political Meaſures he was taking for that Purpoſe, he had not been cut off by Death, after a few Days Illneſs, on the 20th of *October* 1740, leaving behind him only two Daughters; one married to the Duke of *Lorrain*, now ſtiled Grand-Duke of *Tuſcany*; the other intended for his Brother Prince *Charles*, whom he afterwards eſpouſed. Thus we have brought down the Hiſtory of the Houſe of *Auſtria* to the preſent Time, and ſhall give the Reader a clear Account of the Pragmatick Sanction, and the political Intereſts of this Family, which ſo nearly concern the general Syſtem of Affairs in *Europe*, and are like to have a very particular Influence over them during our Times at leaſt; and which therefore render this Article equally curious and important.

The late Emperor *Charles* VI, Father to her preſent Imperial Majeſty, having had Time ſufficient to conſider the Misfortunes that might ariſe from his Want of Iſſue Male, in Caſe the Succeſſion in his Family was not effectually ſettled before his Deceaſe, reſolved, according to the Cuſtom of his Anceſtors, to publiſh a *Pragmatick Sanction*, or perpetual Edict for that Purpoſe, which was accordingly done in 1713; and afterwards proclaimed with great Solemnity at *Vienna*, in the Month of *December*, 1724; and on the 15th of *May*, 1725, at *Bruſſels*. By this Pragmatick Sanction all the Dominions of the Houſe of *Auſtria* were entailed on the eldeſt Daughter of his Imperial Majeſty, the Arch Ducheſs *Maria Thereſa*, and afterwards on her Iſſue; next to her Siſter, and then to the Nieces of his Imperial Majeſty, with due Preference, to the Heirs Male. The ſole Deſign of this Settlement being to preſerve the Poſſeſſions of the Houſe of *Auſtria* entire, this Succeſſion was accepted and confirmed in his Imperial Majeſty's Dominions. But the Emperor very eaſily foreſaw that as this Affair of the Succeſſion of the Houſe of *Auſtria* not only regarded his own Subjects, but all the Princes of the Empire, and indeed all the Princes and States of *Europe*; he conſequently judged that it would be neceſſary to obtain their Conſent likewiſe by Way of Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction before mentioned.

It was with this View that he took the Advantage of every favourable Conjuncture that offered to carry this Point with his reſpective Allies; and was ſo fortunate to obtain, at different Times, all that he propoſed to himſelf from the great Powers of

Europe: Viz. From *Ruſſia*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, by particular Treaties: From *Spain*, by the famous Treaty of *Vienna*, in Conſequence of the cloſe Alliance then ſubſiſting between the two Courts: From *Great Britain* and *Holland* in 1731, in Conſequence of the Emperor's conſenting to the Regulations ſtipulated by the Treaty of *Seville*: From the States of the Empire aſſembled in the Diet of *Ratiſbon*, in the ſame Year: And from *France*, on the Concluſion of the Peace which followed the War in *Italy*. As we have already ſpoken particularly of each of theſe Periods, it is not neceſſary that we ſhould enter more largely into them at preſent; but it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that throughout this whole Tranſaction, there was not ſo much as a ſingle Step taken but what was perfectly regular, as well as ſtrictly agreeable to Juſtice and Equity.

The Emperor, as the laſt Heir Male of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, was bound in Juſtice to himſelf, his Family, and his Subjects to regulate the Succeſſion to his Dominions in his Life-time, which he did in the ſame Manner as his Predeceſſors had done, agreeable to the conſtant Maxims of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, the Rights of his Deſcendants, and the Intereſt of his People, to whom his Intentions were made known in the moſt public Manner, and by whom they were received with the utmoſt Marks of Joy and Satisfaction, as well as Conſent and Obedience. The Northern Potentates had many Reaſons to wiſh the Power of the Houſe of *Auſtria* might remain undiminiſhed, as a Thing neceſſary to their own Security; and therefore we need not wonder that they gave his Imperial Majeſty in this Reſpect ſuch Teſtimonies of their Satisfaction as were equally conſiſtent with his Views and their Intereſts.

As to the Princes and States of the Empire, they were thoroughly perſwaded that nothing was of greater Conſequence to the Safety of the *Germanick* Body, than the maintaining ſo conſiderable a Power, which had been always a Bulwark againſt the Infidels, and indeed againſt all the Enemies of *Germany*. *Spain*, no Doubt, had her Reaſons for guarantying this Succeſſion, excluſive of her imaginary Hopes of procuring a Marriage between the Arch-Ducheſs *Maria Thereſa* and *Don Carlos*, now King of the *Two Sicilies*.

The Maritime Powers had always looked upon the Houſe of *Auſtria* as the proper Ballance againſt *France*, which *ſhe* could not be otherwiſe, than by keeping her Dominions entire, and in the Hands of the Heireſs of that Family; ſo that what they did was the plain and natural Conſequence of the Maxims, upon which they had acted for a Century paſt. As for *France*, as ſhe profeſſed at that Time an inviolable Attachment to a pacifick Syſtem, and the maintaining the general Tranquillity of *Europe*, there was nothing ſtrange in her Behaviour upon this Occaſion; and by this Time perhaps that Crown may be convinced ſhe had purſued her own Intereſt moſt effectually by adhering to, as well as granting her Guaranty.

Thus, we ſee, it is no very difficult Thing to ſhew how and why this Settlement was made; but it will not be quite ſo eaſy to diſtinguiſh the true Reaſons why ſo many great Powers concurr'd in endeavouring to defeat it, and why ſo *few of the* Powers that guaranty'd the Pragmatick Sanction, have in the Cauſe of the preſent War taken up Arms in its Defence.

The Arch-Ducheſs *Maria Thereſa* of *Auſtria*, Conſort to the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, cauſed herſelf to be proclaimed Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, as well as Sovereign of all the Countries belonging to her Auguſt Family, immediately after her Father's Death, which happened on the 20th of *October* 1740. and a few Days after ſhe aſſociated the Grand Duke of *Tuſcany*, her Huſband, in the Government of all her Dominions, under the Title of *Co-Regent*. Thus the Pragmatick Sanction ſeemed to have operated without Trouble or Diſpute; and indeed upon her firſt Acceſſion, her Titles were acknowledged by ſome of thoſe Powers from whom ſhe had moſt Reaſon to expect and has ſince met with the greateſt Oppoſition. The *French* King made at this Time no Difficulty of owning her; and the King of *Pruſſia* was ſo far from queſtioning her Rights, as eſtabliſhed by the Pragmatick Sanction, that on the contrary, he made the ſtrongeſt Profeſſions of Friendſhip to her Majeſty, and of his earneſt Deſire to aſſiſt and ſupport her in the Poſſeſſion of all the Hereditary Dominions of the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

The Queen herſelf, from the Moment ſhe mounted the Throne, diſplayed all the Virtues worthy her Rank, agreeable to her Sex, and ſuitable to her Condition. She took Care to aſſemble the States of *Hungary*, *Bohemia* and *Auſtria*, as ſoon as it was poſſible; and it appeared from the Reſolutions taken in thoſe Aſſemblies, that ſhe reigned far more abſolutely in the Affections of her Subjects, than over their Perſons. Her Government was juſt, prudent, and gentle; her Behaviour firm, equal, and conſtant; but the Zeal of her Subjects was boundleſs. She deſired a reaſonable Supply for the Neceſſities of her Adminiſtration, and they made her a ready Tender of their Lives and Fortunes; leaving it to the Wiſdom of their Sovereign to ſettle as her Occaſions required, the Inſtances ſhe

she might expect of the Sincerity of their Offers; and they complied with her Demands, when known, with that Chearfulness and Alacrity, which shewed how much they were in Earnest, when they made those warm Professions of Duty.

She caused all her Troops to be compleated before any Necessity appeared for employing them, and it was to this wise Precaution that she owed the Preservation of her Dominions; for it became quickly evident, that the Enemies of the House of *Austria* were resolved not to let slip this Occasion of lessening the Authority of that Family, and disturbing the Peace of *Germany*.

The late Elector of *Bavaria*, a Prince of great Qualities and greater Virtues, was so far misled by his Ambition, as to form immediate Pretensions on the *Austrian* Succession, in Virtue of the Will of the Emperor *Ferdinand* I. made in the Year 1543, and of a Codicil added to that Will, dated the 4th of *Feb.* 1547, in favour of his eldest Daughter *Ann*, married to *Albert* of *Bavaria*. This Will was in the Nature of a Pragmatick Sanction; and not only the Spirit of that Instrument was clearly in the Favour of the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, but the very Letter of it gave her a prior Right to the Elector of *Bavaria*, if the Expressions therein, were so to be understood, as to make the Will and Codicil consistent with each other, and with the plain Intention of the Emperor to preserve the Dominions of his Family entire.

At first it looked, as if the Elector of *Bavaria* alone meant to contest the Queen's Title, under the Pragmatick Sanction; but it very soon appeared, that he was not without Hopes of being supported by other Powers. While this Dispute was confined only to Paper, the King of *Prussia* attacked *Silesia* in the Manner beforementioned, purely, as he gave out, to secure to himself what of Right belonged to him. This Incident produced the present War; for the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* resolving to defend her Territories, and looking upon this as an Infraction of the Pragmatick Sanction, demanded on that Account, and in Virtue of their Guaranty, the Assistance of her Allies.

By the taking of this Step, an Opportunity was given for the *French* to interfere; who had it always in their Intention, tho' they were perplexed about the Manner of declaring it, to support the Claim of the Elector of *Bavaria*. His *Prussian* Majesty seeing himself exposed to the Danger of losing not only what he had acquired by his sudden Irruption into *Silesia*, but much more, if Fame speaks Truth, resolved at last to take that Step which hitherto he had declined; and on the seventeenth of *August*, 1741, concluded with *France* a Treaty, to which the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, acceded. By which, it was said, that the following Agreement was made: *Viz.* That the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, with *Upper Austria* and *Tirol*, should be given to the Elector of *Bavaria*; *Upper Silesia* and *Moravia* to the Elector of *Saxony*; and *Lower Silesia*, with the Town and Territory of *Neisi*, and the City and County of *Glatz*, to the King of *Prussia*.

As soon as this Agreement was made, the *French* began to stir; and his *Britannick* Majesty, in Quality of Elector of *Hanover*, having augmented his Forces, and shewn his Willingness to assist the Queen of *Hungary*, as he was bound by Treaty to do, tho' she was then attacked only by the King of *Prussia*; the first Step that was taken by the new Allies, was to put this out of his Power, in order to which, the *French* marched a great Army into *Westphalia* on one Side of the Electorate; and at the same Time his *Prussian* Majesty assembled a numerous Body of Troops upon the Frontiers of that Electorate on the other Side; which produced what it was intended to produce, and which indeed it was impossible at that Time it could fail of producing, a Treaty of Neutrality for that Electorate for a small Time only.

Things at this Juncture looked as if the Allies must necessarily have carried all before them; for the *French*, besides their Army in *Westphalia*, sent another to the Assistance of the Elector of *Bavaria*, which enabled him to march directly into *Austria*; at the same Time that the *Prussians* and *Saxons* were in the Field ready to execute what they had undertaken, and thereby secure the Shares that had been allotted them out of the Spoils of the House of *Austria*. Her Majesty the Queen of *Hungary*, in the mean Time, found it requisite to retire into that Kingdom from *Vienna*, in Sight of which her Enemies were now arrived; but in the midst of this Distress, than which no Princess had felt a greater, she preserved her Prudence and Firmness of Mind, relying always on the Assistance of the Almighty, and the Loyalty of her Subjects.

The Application of the Allies to their Military Operations, did not hinder them from attending to another Point of equal Consequence, which was the Election of an Emperor. The Queen of *Hungary* and her Allies intended to have set up the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, as a Candidate for that high Dignity; but it very quickly appeared that this would have been to little or no Purpose. The Ecclesiastical Electors were inclined to the Duke of *Bavaria*, one of them (*viz.* the Elector of *Cologne*) being his Brother; the King of *Prussia* as Elector of *Brandenburgh*,

burgh, had engaged by Treaty to give him his Vote; the King of *Poland* as Elector of *Saxony*, was under the like Obligation; the Elector Palatine had entered early into theſe Meaſures; and his *Britannick* Majeſty, as Elector of *Hanover*, was obliged to act in the ſame Manner, by the Neutrality which he had concluded, for the Reaſons before-mentioned.

Thus the Election was ſecure; but the Allies not contented with this, were reſolved that it ſhould be likewiſe unanimous; and in order thereto, they ſuſpended the Vote of *Bohemia*, which tho' prejudicial to the Queen of *Hungary*'s Intereſt, was a tacit Acknowledgment of her Rights; ſince otherwiſe the Elector of *Bavaria*, now ſtiled King of *Bohemia*, might as well have voted for himſelf by that Title. This Scheme being well laid, was attended with all imaginable Succeſs; for upon the 24th of *January*, 1742, the Elector of *Bavaria* was choſen Emperor at *Frankfort*, and crowned there on the 12th of *February* following, by the Name of *Charles* VII.

The Joy of the Allies on this Occaſion was very great, but it was ſoon leſſened by the News of the Capitulation of *Lintz*, where 10,000 *French* and *Bavarians* had been ſurrounded by the glorious Count *Kevenhuller*. This was followed by a long Train of Succeſſes in *Bavaria*, by which the Face of Affairs was ſoon changed, and the Queen returned in Triumph to *Vienna*. In the Month of *May* the ſame Year, was fought the famous Battle of *Czaſlaw*, between the *Auſtrians* and *Pruſſians*, which about three Weeks after produced the Peace of *Breſlaw*. The *French* that were in *Bohemia*, having received ſeveral conſiderable Checks, and being deſerted by the *Pruſſians* and *Saxons*, from whom however they had firſt ſeparated contrary to all the Rules of Policy and War, ſhut themſelves up in *Prague*, from whence they afterwards made an happy Eſcape under the Command of Marſhal *Belliſle*, with about one fourth Part of the Forces they had brought into *Bohemia*.

The ſucceeding Year, *viz.* 1743, was no leſs glorious to the Queen of *Hungary* and her Allies. The *Spaniards* had invaded the *Auſtrian* Dominions in *Italy*, his Catholick Majeſty *Philip* V. claiming the whole Succeſſion of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, without ſo much as any plauſible Pretence, and in direct Breach of the ſeveral Treaties concluded by himſelf with the late Emperor *Charles* VI. at *Vienna*, as well as his ſolemn Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction. But the Queen of *Hungary*, with the Aſſiſtance of her unalterable Ally the King of *Sardinia*, defeated all the Attempts of the Duke *DeMontemar*, one of the greateſt and moſt fortunate Generals before this Time in the *Spaniſh* Service; and after he was recalled, the Field-Marſhal Count *Traun* defeated his Succeſſor, the Count *De Gages*, at *Campo Santo*. Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, in the latter End of *April* beat the *Imperialiſts* and *French* at *Brannau*; and on the 16th of *June*, his *Britannick* Majeſty gained the famous Battle of *Dettingen*, which forced the *French* to think of abandoning *Germany*.

In 1744, the *French* and *Spaniards* were worſted in *Italy*, and Prince *Lobkowitz* drove the Latter into the Kingdom of *Naples*, and block'd up his *Sicilian* Majeſty, the Count *De Gages*, and their Forces in *Velitri*. Prince *Charles* of *Lorain* paſſed the *Rhine*, and drove the *French* before him in *Alſace*, till recalled by a new Irruption of the *Pruſſians* into the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, from whence he ſoon expell'd them with great Loſs on their Side. In 1745 a new Treaty was made with his *Pruſſian* Majeſty; and the Emperor *Charles* VII. dying of a broken Heart, the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* compromiſed all Differences with the young Elector of *Bavaria*, his Son and Succeſſor, by the Treaty of *Jueſſen*; and on the 13th of *September*, her Conſort FRANCIS Great Duke of *Tuſcany* and *Lorrain*, was elected Emperor at *Frankfort*, and crowned on the 4th of *October* following.

In the Courſe of this glorious War, *Munich* the Capital of *Bavaria* has been thrice taken by the *Auſtrians*; the City of *Prague*, the Capital of *Bohemia*, twice recovered from the Enemy, the *French* entirely driven out of *Germany*, and in the Courſe of the current Year out of *Italy*; and the *Auſtrians* and *Piedmonteſe* have now penetrated into *Provence*; ſo that the Seat of War is removed from the Gates of *Vienna* and *Turin*, into the moſt fruitful Provinces of *France*; and the Republick of *Genoa*, that took Part with the Enemy, lies abſolutely at the Mercy of the Empreſs Queen, who is alſo Miſtreſs of the Dominions of the Duke of *Modena*, and has it in her Power to conquer thoſe of the King of the Two *Sicilies* whenever ſhe pleaſes. Such has been the Conduct, ſuch the Succeſs, and ſuch is the preſent Situation of this glorious Princeſs, who may be juſtly compared with the greateſt Characters recorded in Hiſtory, who is the Delight and Admiration of the preſent Age; and who without queſtion will be celebrated by the greateſt Writers as the Wonder of her Sex, by all Poſterity.

After this ample Detail of the Hiſtory of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, from the Time of its becoming poſſeſſed of the Imperial Scepter, down to the preſent, we are next, according to our Plan, to conſider its Intereſts; and theſe will fall naturally under five ſeveral Heads. The firſt, in regard to the Imperial Dignity,

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Dignity, ſo happily reſtored to this Auguſt Family; and what we have to ſay upon this Head, may be reduced within a very narrow Compaſs. As it is the Intereſt of the Princes and States of the Empire, for preſerving a Bulwark againſt the Infidels, a proper Ballance of Power againſt *France*, and the Tranquility of *Germany*, to continue the ſupreme Power in this Family; ſo on the other Hand, it is certainly the Intereſt of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, while poſſeſs'd of the Imperial Dignity, to maintain the Freedom and Independence of the Empire, together with the Privileges and Immunities of all its Members.

This Conduct can alone ſecure to that Houſe the Support of the Empire upon all Occaſions, and which though from paſt Experience Politicians may poſſibly conſider as a Thing rather of Shew than Conſequence, yet it may become of very great Efficacy and Importance. For as the Intereſts of the Emperor and Empire are always the ſame, ſo if they were conſtantly and firmly united, it is very evident that the *Germanick* Body would be always an Equal, if not an Overmatch for *France*, without the Aſſiſtance of any other Power whatever. A gentle and mild Adminiſtration therefore, that may conciliate the Hearts of the *German* Princes, ſo as to bring them to juſt and warm Sentiments of their own Intereſt, will be the moſt eaſy and expeditious Means of bringing them to confide in and pay a proper Reſpect and Duty to the Head of the Empire, and will detach them from *France*, and from every other Foreign Power, which never had nor can have any Influence over them, but from the real or imaginary Apprehenſions from the Ambition and Power of the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

This once removed, the Emperor would become the greateſt and moſt formidable Prince in *Europe*, that is, conſidered in a defenſive Light, if attacked without Reaſon or juſt Provocation, and therefore would be revered by his Neighbours, inſtead of being dependent upon them; and be capable of protecting his Allies without ever being under the Neceſſity of ſeeking beyond the Limits of *Germany* for any Aſſiſtance. At preſent, this will to many appear a Doctrine very ſtrange and improbable; but to ſuch as examine carefully and attentively, it muſt ſeem very juſt and practicable. The Emperor by his Prerogative has it in his Power to benefit and oblige moſt of the Princes and States, and can always protect them: This Power therefore, wiſely and ſeaſonably exerted, may ſuffice to bring about all that I alledge may be expected from it; in the mean Time I deſire it may be underſtood, that I do not ſpeak abſolutely, but conditionally. I do not ſay this *will*, but affirm only that it *may* very well happen, of which the Reader muſt be convinced when he has read and conſider'd what we have to offer in Relation to the Kingdom of *Hungary*.

The next Point that claims our Regard, is the Intereſt of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, as a Member of the *Germanick* Body. As to this it is apparent, that her Power is already ſufficiently great, and that it cannot be for her Advantage to endeavour to increaſe it at the Expence of her Neighbours, which indeed is the ſole Thing that has hitherto turned, or can at any time turn to her Prejudice. While ſhe remains ſatisfied with her Poſſeſſions, and forms no Pretenſions upon the Dominions of others, it is highly probable, that after the preſent War is over, ſhe may find her Neighbours diſpoſed to live with her upon Terms of Friendſhip and Reſpect. If ſhe is ever inclined to enlarge her Territories, it ought to be thoſe that lie without the Empire, and even this muſt be done with very great Caution; for at preſent there is ſuch a Spirit of Jealouſy in all Powers, that they cannot with any Patience ſee Acquiſitions made, which muſt increaſe the Strength of their Neighbours, and conſequently alter that Proportion between them, upon which they conceive their Safety in a great Meaſure depends. Yet the Houſe of *Auſtria* may, without any Hazard, augment her Force, while ſhe is content to preſerve the old Limits of her Dominions. Almoſt all her Hereditary Countries are capable of great Improvements; the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and the Provinces that border on the *Adriatick* more eſpecially.

The reviving of Trade in theſe Parts, and encouraging the mutual Commerce of the Subjects in all her Dominions, might render the Empreſs Queen a much richer, and conſequently a more powerful Sovereign than ſhe is at preſent. Some of thoſe Nations that are at preſent famous for furniſhing her Armies with Irregulars, are known to have a great Turn for Trade; and if properly encouraged, would not fail of rendering her as eſſential Services in Peace as in War. The only Check in this Reſpect, that hitherto has hinder'd their Genius from appearing, is the Want of Religious Liberty; for hitherto the Houſe of *Auſtria* has in ſome Meaſure piqued itſelf on a Zeal for the Popiſh Faith, that bordered upon Bigottry: And yet through the Courſe of the laſt War, and of the preſent, the Court of *Rome* has been ſo far from making any proper returns, that ſhe has actually ſhewn a manifeſt Partiality in Favour of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

Any Relaxation in this Kind would have wonderful Effects, for it could not fail of rendering all the Countries under her Obedience more populous, and conſequently more rich

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rich and fruitful, than they are at preſent: Neither ought this Liberty of Conſcience to extend only to the *Lutherans* and the Reformed, but to the Members of the *Greek* Church, to the *Moravians*, and indeed to Chriſtians in general; for this would draw Multitudes out of the *Turkiſh* Dominions into thoſe of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and contribute at once to ſtrengthen the Hands of the Empreſs, and to weaken her Enemies.

As Sovereigns of *Hungary*, the Houſe of *Auſtria* are extreamly Powerful; and it is with great Pleaſure we can obſerve her preſent Majeſty has taken ſuch Meaſures as ought to be a Rule to all her Succeſſors. On the 25th of *June*, 1741, ſhe was crowned at *Preſbourg* with all the Ceremonies uſual in that Kingdom, having firſt confirmed to the Proteſtants the future Enjoyments of all their Rights with regard to Religion, and agreed to the Capitulation drawn up by the Dyet, of which the following were the chief Articles.

I. That the Kingdom ſhall never be without a Palatine; and that after the Death of the Veldt-Marſhal Count *Palfy*, the Diet ſhall be convoked in order to chuſe one out of the four Perſons that the Queen ſhall propoſe.

II. That in Caſe the Queen dies (which God forbid) before the young Arch-Duke is out of his Minority, the Palatine ſhall be his Guardian in this Kingdom.

III. That the Employments in the Country ſhall be given to none but *Hungarians*.

IV. That ſuch of the Nobleſſe as have purchaſed Eſtates of Peaſants (or Roturiers) which only are liable to be charged with Impoſts, ſhall pay none for the ſaid Eſtates.

It was by theſe Conceſſions, and by the moſt gracious and popular Speeches, that her Majeſty, while ſhe remained in that Kingdom, changed the Face of it entirely, and procured ſuch Succours from thence, as enabled her to make Head againſt all her Enemies: Neither was it for once, or from a ſudden and paſſionate Expreſſion of their Affection and Loyalty, moved by the Goodneſs and the Diſtreſs of the Queen, that this Aſſiſtance was received; but it has been as conſtant and regular, as her Occaſions have required.

We have already pointed out in the Courſe of this Hiſtory, the ſad Condition of this Country in former Reigns, and the mean Opinion her Imperial Majeſty's Grandfather had of the Fidelity and Power of the *Hungarians*, when he affirmed that he had ſpent more in defending them than their Kingdom was worth; and which if it did not belong to him as a Conqueror, ought to be reputed his as a Purchaſer, as much as any of his hereditary Dominions. But the preſent Queen, when ſhe had ſcarce any Territories left but this, was able to draw from it Reſources ſufficient for the Recovery of the reſt: And ſo demonſtrate to all the World, that it is not an abſolute Prince, but a Prince governing a free People according to their Laws, that is the moſt powerful, the moſt formidable, and the moſt Maſter of the Lives and Fortunes of his or her Subjects. We cannot therefore doubt that the ſame Maxims will for the future be purſued; in Conſequence of which, from being the leaſt conſiderable, *Hungary* will from henceforth be reputed one of the moſt potent Monarchies in *Europe*.

It may not be amiſs to obſerve in this Place, that from this unexpected Support the Empreſs has received from the People of *Hungary*, ſuch an additional Weight has been thrown into the Scale of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, as none of our Politicians have duly conſidered, and which notwithſtanding ought to be looked upon as one of the moſt ſingular Events produced by the War. In all Probability it has been the real Cauſe why the *Turks* have never attempted to interfere or to give the leaſt Diſturbance to her Imperial Majeſty, though continually prompted to it by *France*. They ſaw that the Union which reigns in that Country between the Sovereign and her Subjects, has reſtored the ancient Vigour of the *Hungarian* Militia; ſo that if a War ſhould happen, the *Hungarians* alone would be able to make Head againſt their whole Force, and perhaps make ſome Impreſſion on the *Ottoman* Empire itſelf, at a Time when its Credit and Forces are equally weak. Beſides, even in regard to *France*, the State of *Things* is very much changed, in Conſequence of the Alteration that happened in *Hungary*; for when at a very ſmall Expence the *French* kept up a Male-content Party there, which was always ſure of private Support, if not of open Countenance by the *Turks*, they were ſure of a Diverſion on that Side, and have ſometimes carried this ſo far as to bring ſome of the bold Irregulars, who now ſerve with ſo much Reputation in the Imperial Armies, as hoſtile Plunderers into the Suburbs of *Vienna*. A wonderful and happy Change this, from a divided, diſcontented and diſtracted, to a united, loyal, and well-principled People; from being the Terror, to become the Protectors of the *Auſtrians*; from being ſcarce ſeen in, to make as they now do, ſo great a Figure in their Armies. In ſhort this Advantage, which has been the Reſult of the preſent War, may be conſidered as ſome Equivalent for the Danger and Expence of it.

The Houſe of *Auſtria* is alſo to be conſider'd as one of the greateſt Powers in *Italy*; and it will be certainly its Intereſt to hold the Ballance in that Country, by remaining firmly united to the King of *Sardinia*; for while

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while this Union ſubſiſts, it is impoſſible that the Houſe of *Bourbon* ſhould bring any of her ambitious Projects to bear. The Neutrality of *Tuſcany*, the keeping a Court at *Florence*, and the maintaining the Privileges of *Legborn*, as a free Port, are Meaſures ſo right in themſelves, and which ſeem to be ſo well underſtood by the Court of *Vienna*, that we can have no Doubt of their being conſtantly purſued.

Another Advantage that reſults from her Territories in this Country to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, is, the having it in her Power to provide for the younger Branches of the Family by the conſiderable Governments ſhe has to beſtow; and by this Means ſhe will have it always in her Power to provide effectually for the Security of theſe Provinces, and for the ſuitable Support of the Princes and Princeſſes of the Imperial and Arch-Ducal Houſe, without any additional Expence, and this too in the Manner the moſt agreeable to the Genius and Temper of her Subjects, as well as the moſt capable of defeating either the open or ſecret Deſigns of her Enemies. So that on the whole, nothing can contribute more to the reviving and reſtoring the Luſtre of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, than ſuch a Diſpoſition of her *Italian* Territories.

We come now to the laſt Article, which is the Intereſt of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, as Sovereign of the *Low-Countries*, a Point of the greateſt Conſequence to that Family, and indeed to all *Europe*. It is by her being in Poſſeſſion of theſe Provinces, that ſhe becomes the natural and perpetual Ally of the Maritime Powers, who have never failed to ſhew the utmoſt Readineſs to ſupport her Intereſt. By her being in Poſſeſſion of theſe Countries, ſhe covers the Republick of *Holland* from the Power of *France*; and may be likewiſe ſaid to form a Barrier againſt that dangerous and ambitious Power in Favour of *Great Britain* alſo.

Whilſt ſhe preſerves theſe Provinces, ſhe cannot fail of preſerving the unalterable Affection of her Neighbours; and therefore it is her Intereſt to be as tender of theſe Provinces, as of any Part of her Dominions. She ſees by fatal Experience, what dreadful Conſequences follow the neglecting her Frontiers on this Side, and therefore ſhe will certainly avoid committing the like Miſtake for the future. It is a viſible Error, to ſuppoſe that theſe Provinces may be abſolutely truſted to the Care of the Maritime Powers; and to imagine that this may be ſome Excuſe for being leſs mindful of their Security. The Contrary is very plain; if the *Auſtrian* Garriſons in thoſe Countries were kept complete, and their Fortreſſes in a proper State of Defence, the *Dutch* would have nothing to apprehend from the Power of *France*, and would conſequently act upon all Occaſions with Dignity and Spirit; whereas a contrary Conduct leaves them ſo open to their Enemies, and gives ſuch Opportunities to the Emiſſaries of *France*, and to the diſcontented Party in that Country, as muſt neceſſarily weaken a popular Government.

On the other Hand the Conduct of the *Dutch* in all ſuch Conjunctures, muſt have ſuch an Influence upon that of *Great Britain*, that in reſpect to both, it will be certainly found the Intereſt of the Houſe of *Auſtria* to manifeſt the utmoſt Concern for theſe Provinces, by the Juſtice of her Government, by encouraging the Commerce of the Inhabitants, by applying the Revenues for their Defence, and by keeping every thing in ſuch a Condition, as that *France* ſhould never be tempted to think it moſt for her Advantage to attack her Imperial Majeſty on this Side. Thus from a clear and impartial View of the preſent State and Intereſt of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, it is fully and plainly ſhewn that ſhe will emerge from the preſent War greater, more powerful, and in a Condition of being a more effectual Ballance againſt the Houſe of *Bourbon*, than ſhe has been during the preſent Century. The Imperial Dignity is reſtored to her; her Power in *Germany* is very little impaired; the Kingdom of *Hungary* is become of infinitely greater Conſequence to her than it was; her Dominions in *Italy* are ſafe, and it is in her own Power, by taking vigorous Meaſures on that Side, to obtain from her Allies whatever Aſſiſtance is neceſſary to recover the *Low Countries*. This is all that is requiſite to make her as ſecure as ſhe can herſelf deſire, as much reſpected as her Friends can wiſh, and as powerful as the preſent Syſtem of *Europe* requires ſhe ſhould be.

The Conſtitution, Power, and Intereſt of the Germanick *Body.*

THE *Germanick* Body is a Term with which we are very well acquainted in *Britain*, and the Notion we have of it is in the General right enough; but when we come to ſpeak of it more cloſely, it does not appear, at leaſt from general Converſation, that People enter into it very ſtrictly, comprehend it very clearly, or are able to ſatisfy themſelves whether Propoſitions relating thereto, are conſiſtent with, or oppoſite to Truth, or even whether they are probable or improbable. This, if we conſider it as a Branch of Political Learning, is indeed of very great Importance; but it is of ſtill greater Importance, when we remember that it is a Point which frequently concerns the immediate Safety of our own Country.

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Men of great Parts, and wholly devoted to the Service of this or that Faction, frequently introduce the *Germanick* Body into their Debates, and either exalt or depress, heighten or weaken it at Pleasure. Sometimes we hear it magnified as one of the greatest Powers in *Europe*, as more than a Ballance for *France*, and as capable of itself to secure and maintain the Equilibrium, not in *Germany* only, but in respect to the North, and to the House of *Bourbon*; by others we are told that it is a vast, unwieldy, and languid Power; unconnected in its Parts, slow in its Resolves, and dilatory in the Execution of them. It is to free this Subject from all Embarrassment, and to set it in a clear and natural Light, that we have given Place to this Article; and as it is very possible to do this within the Compass of about an Hour's reading, it is hop'd that the Pains taken thereon will merit the Approbation of the Publick; the rather because it will appear from our Manner of treating it, that there is not the smallest Mixture of Prepossession or Prejudice, but that we really mean to render the Thing as intelligible as it is in our Power to make it.

The Empire of the West, of *Germany*, or as it is commonly stiled, the *Holy Roman* Empire, was founded by CHARLES the Great; and under him and his Son the Government was Monarchical; and the Dominions of those Princes being very large; and accruing to them by different Titles, they were governed either by Persons vested with Powers from the Emperor immediately, or by their Natural Princes, Vassals to the Emperor; and both these kinds of Governors were stiled *Dukes*. In respect to Spiritual Affairs, they were administered by Bishops, and as there was a great Spirit of Religion in those Days, this render'd those Prelates very considerable. The Care of Justice within the Districts into which the large Provinces were divided, belong to an Officer called in *Latin Comes*, from whence the Word *Count* is derived; but in the *German* Language he was stiled *Grave*. From these Courts there was an Appeal to that of the Emperor, and therefore the Chief-Justice or President of the Imperial Court was stiled *Comes Palatinus*, that is, *Count Palatine*, *i. e.* of the *Palace*, or in *German Palsgrave*. The same Reason of State introduced other necessary Offices, such as a Governor of the Frontiers or Marches, thence stiled *Marquis*, and by the *Germans Margrave*, answering to our *Lord Warden* of the Marches; the *Landgrave* was an Officer of the same Nature with the *Grave* or *Count*, but had a greater Extent of Country, and that generally in the Heart of the Empire; the *Burgrave* was the Emperor's Officer in Towns and Castles, that is to say, in such as belong'd immediately to the Emperor, and in which, when he came into the Country where they lay, he was wont to reside, for in these only he kept such an Officer. We may from hence plainly see, that except the Dukes who were Vassals, there were none of these Officers but what depended upon the mere Pleasure of the Emperor, and had not the least Colour to expect that their Offices should become settled and constant, much less Hereditary. But Divisions in the Imperial Family, Civil Wars, and the sinking the Imperial Dignity, soon brought about a Change. In some Cases the Dukes themselves took such Measures, that it was scarce in the Power of the Emperor to dispossess them, or hinder their Sons from succeeding; *in* others it became the Interest of the Prince to continue this Power to them, and their Descendants, in order to attach them more effectually to his Family; and thus the modern Constitution came in, of distinct Principalities owning the Emperor for their Head. All Beginnings are rude, and so was the Commencement of the *Germanick* Body; but it is necessary to ascend to the Origin of Things, if we will understand them; and when this is once fixed in our Minds, it is a very easy Thing to follow the Channel from its Source.

But it was not long that Things continued in this Situation, and these new Princes in a state of doubtful Authority; for upon the Extinction of the Imperial Line, and the setting *Conrad* Duke of *Franconia* upon the Throne by an Election, the *Rights of* the Emperor and of these Princes came to stand upon the same Foot, which was about the Beginning of the Tenth Century. His Successor, *Henry* of *Saxony*, had indeed a Notion of exerting the old Imperial Authority, to which the Princes thought he had no Title; and this produced great Disturbances in his Reign, and a very opposite Conduct in his Son and Successor *Otho* I. who courted the Princes, and might have made himself the most powerful Monarch of his Age, if the Divisions in his own Family had not prevented it. By the Conquest of *Lombardy*, and fixing the Imperial Dignity to the King of *Germany*, he in some measure extended the Power of his Successors; but at the same time brought in certain Inconveniences, which were not felt before. The Emperor thenceforward claimed the Right of approving the Bishop of *Rome*; and the Popes, who were then much more powerful than they have been since, formed, in their Turns, Pretensions to name or to approve the Prelates; and the Disputes which this occasioned, joined to the Confusions that naturally happen in Elective Governments, brought the Empire into such a Condition, that, as we have shewn in the Beginning of the last Article, it was found requisite to offer the Imperial

Imperial Dignity to Count RODOLPH of *Hapsburgh*, in the Beginning of the 13th Century: And the Diſturbances that happened after the Excluſion of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, for ſome Time made the *German* Princes very willing to raiſe ALBERT II. to the Throne in 1437. Himſelf and his Succeſſors yielded to ſeveral Regulations, that were favourable to the *Germanick* Body; more eſpecially the Emperor FREDERIC III. the leaſt powerful, and the leaſt reſpected of the Princes of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; who notwithſtanding laid the Foundation of its Power, and gave Form and Credit to the *Germanick* Conſtitution, which was improved by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN; who, in the Beginning of his Reign, was very well inclined to remedy the Diſorders that had been either created or permitted by his Predeceſſors. Upon his Demiſe, before CHARLES V. was admitted to the Imperial Dignity, the Electors thought fit to ſecure themſelves againſt the Effects of his great Power, by a new Step, which has been ſince conſtantly followed; I mean, the ſwearing to certain Articles of Government, ſtiled the Capitulation. In the foregoing Article we have ſhewn the Attempts made by the Emperors to enlarge their Authority, the Meaſures taken by the Princes and States of the Empire to prevent their extending it, their calling in the *Swedes* and the *French* for that Purpoſe, and the ſettling all the Pretenſions on both Sides, for ever, by the famous Treaty of *Weſtphalia*.

As the Imperial Dignity was originally abſolute and hereditary, and as thoſe Monarchs had very great Powers, their Succeſſors have always kept up a Claim to, and ſometimes have exerciſed ſuch Prerogatives. Thoſe Emperors, being Protectors of the *Roman* Church, the Popes thought it for their Intereſt to make them greater than any other Princes, and therefore ſtiled them the Temporal Heads of the Chriſtian World. It was from hence they aſſumed to themſelves Precedence of all Kings, and even claimed a Power of making Kings, not by beſtowing Territories, but by granting that Dignity or that Title to ſuch as had them already, but with an inferior Stile. They pretended alſo to other Rights, even in the Territories of Princes without the Bounds of the Empire; particularly of granting Dignities to their Subjects, which however was frequently controverted, particularly by our Queen *Elizabeth*. It was alſo a long Time before they gave the Title of *Majeſty* to other Kings, whom they treated with that of *Serenity* only; but theſe Notions are now almoſt wore out, except in the Empire; and, ſetting aſide the Point of Precedence, they have ſcarce any other Prerogative ſuperior to other Monarchs. In the Empire, indeed, they have, upon particular Occaſions, very high Marks of Reſpect paid them; and very powerful Princes not only ſubmit to, but contend for the Right of acting as their menial Servants; which, at firſt Sight, may ſeem to be inconſiſtent with their own Dignities; but when cloſely examined, this ſeeming Humility is really founded on a Principle of Ambition. All the Electors have great Offices; and thoſe Offices are not only annexed to their Dignities, but ſeem to have been the Occaſion of them, which is the Reaſon of their being ſo tenacious in this Reſpect; and as they are capable of being elected, as well as of electing, as they ſtile themſelves *Coimperantes*, and in the Time of a Vacancy exerciſe a Part of the Imperial Authority, it is no Wonder that they are for raiſing it in point of Stile and Prerogative as high as they can; eſpecially as the Emperors, in return, employ that very Authority in their Favour, and would have the Electors, conſidered in that Quality, ſtand upon the Level with Kings. But it is neceſſary to ſee who and what theſe great Princes are, and how they have acquired their Right of Election, which, tho' now ſettled and incontеſted, was not always ſo; the Election of the antient Emperors differing in many Reſpects from that Form of Election which has prevailed for ſome Ages paſt, and which, being now made a Part of the *Germanick* Conſtitution, is like to remain as long as that ſhall endure.

The Kings of *Germany* were always elective; but originally this did not depend upon the great Officers of State intirely, but other Princes: And in Proceſs of Time the Deputies of the Imperial Towns repaired to the Diet of Election, and gave at leaſt their Approbation to the new King before he was proclaimed; but however the great Officers, by their being always about the Court, had great Advantages of being earlier preſent at ſuch Diets, and came to have a conſiderable Influence over the Members. In the troubleſome Times, when *Henry* of *Thuringia*, *William* Earl of *Holland*, *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, and *Alphonſo* King of *Caſtile*, were choſen, the Princes and great Towns had ſcarce an Opportunity of attending; and this gave ſuch a Countenance to the Right they had aſſumed of electing, without conſulting any other Members of the Empire, that Pope *Gregory* X. either conceived they had ſuch a Right, or was willing to favour their acquiring it; which induced him to direct a Bull to thoſe great Officers, in which he exhorted them to elect an Emperor, and thereby put an End to the Troubles in *Germany*; ſince which they have been conſidered as Electors. And to ſecure the Poſſeſſion of that Dignity, they, in the Reign of

Lewis of *Bavaria*, entered into a League amongſt themſelves, which was called the *Electoral Union*, and which was confirmed by the Emperor, and ratified afterwards by the famous Conſtitution of *Charles* IV. ſo well known to the World by the Title of the *Golden Bull*; by which alſo it was provided, that the Territories, with the great Offices annexed to them, and by the Poſſeſſion of which the Electoral Dignity was obtained, ſhould deſcend according to the Right of Primogeniture, and be abſolutely indiviſible, that the Right of Elector might be the better known, and more effectually ſecured. By this Conſtitution the Number and Titles of the Electors, and the Manner of Election, were fully ſettled in the following Manner: The Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, as Great Chancellor of the *German* Empire; the Elector of *Cologn*, as Great Chancellor of the Empire in *Italy*; the Elector of *Triers*, as Great Chancellor of the Empire in *Gaul* and *Arles*; the King of *Bohemia*, in Quality of Great Cup-bearer; the Count *Palatine*, as High Steward; the Duke of *Saxony*, as Grand Marſhal; and the Margrave of *Brandenburgh*, as Grand Chamberlain, were the Seven Electors. The Duke of *Bavaria*, tho' in every reſpect as powerful a Prince as any of theſe, was not thought of upon this Occaſion, as having none of the great Offices; but he being of the ſame Houſe with the Counts *Palatine*, demanded to ſhare the Quality of Elector with them; and on this it was actually ſettled by Treaty, that the Chiefs of the two Houſes ſhould exerciſe that Right alternately; but of this there is no mention made in the *Golden Bull*. When the Emperor thought fit to deprive the Elector *Palatine*, *Frederick* V. of that Dignity as well as of his Territories, the Duke of *Bavaria* came into Poſſeſſion of it, and kept it, even by the Peace of *Oſnabrugh*; by which an Eighth Electorate was erected in Favour of the Elector *Palatine*; and that he might not be without an Office, the Dignity of Arch-Treaſurer was conferred upon him. In 1692, the Emperor *Leopold* erected a Ninth Electorate, in Favour of *Erneſt-Auguſtus* Duke of *Lunenburgh*, Grandfather to his preſent *Britannick* Majeſty, which occaſioned very high Diſputes; but at laſt all Things were amicably ſettled. On the putting the Elector of *Bavaria* under the Ban of the Empire, in the laſt general War, the Poſt of Arch-Treaſurer was given to the new Elector; the Elector *Palatine* getting Poſſeſſion again of his antient Title of High Steward, which the Elector of *Bavaria* had kept. But upon the Peace of *Baden*, the Elector of *Bavaria* came again into Poſſeſſion of the Electoral Dignity, and that of High Steward; and the Poſt of High Treaſurer is ever ſince claimed by both the Electors *Palatine* and of *Brunſwick*.

As for the Election of a new Emperor, it is ſo effectually ſettled, that there cannot now be any Diſpute about it. The Elector of *Mentz*, in Quality of Great Chancellor of the Empire, is to ſummon the reſt of the Electors upon the Demiſe of an Emperor, within the Space of one Month after he receives Notice of it; and the Day fixed for Election is to be within the Compaſs of three Months from that of his Summons. The Electors are not bound to attend in Perſon, but may ſend their Embaſſadors, as they generally do; and they commonly name three of theſe; but if they neglect to come in Perſon, or to ſend an Embaſſador, they loſe their Right of Election for that Time. The Place of Election is *Franckfort* upon the *Main*; but that is not a Thing indiſpenſable, yet ſo that the Right of the City of *Franckfort* muſt be always ſaved, in caſe the Election is made elſewhere. As ſoon as the Diet of Election is met, they begin to ſettle the Capitulation, which the Emperor, when elected, is to ſwear to. This is done by the College of Electors, but the College of Princes claim a Right of approving it; which however is a Point in Diſpute. When the Capitulation is fix'd, the Elector of *Mentz* appoints the Day for the actual Election, upon which the Gates of the City are ſhut, and the Keys delivered to that Elector. The Electors, or their *Embaſſadors*, repair in great Pomp to *Church*; and when the Maſs is over, at which the Proteſtants are not obliged to be preſent, they take a very ſolemn Oath to chuſe without caballing, or a View to private Intereſt, the Perſon that appears to them the moſt fit for the Imperial Dignity: This done, they retire to the Sacriſtry, where the Elector of *Mentz* aſks if there be any Impediment known why they ſhould not then proceed to an Election; and then he exacts a Promiſe that the Perſon ſhall be owned and admitted for Emperor who ſhall be choſen by the Majority; and the Declaration of the Electoral Ambaſſadors upon theſe two Heads are recorded by two Notaries of the Empire: After which all the Witneſſes are commanded to withdraw. After this, the Elector of *Mentz* collects the Suffrages, which are given *Viva Voce*, and laſt of all he gives his own. It is neceſſary that the Perſon choſen ſhould have a Majority of the whole Body, and not a bare Majority of the Votes; for ſuppoſing there were three Candidates, and one had four, another three, and another two Voices, this would be no Election; but any of the Electors who has Suffrages for him, may add his own to make up the Majority. When this is over, the Witneſſes that were

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preſent at the Beginning of the Tranſaction, are again called in, and the Elector of *Mentz* declares to them the Perſon whom the Electors have choſen. The new Emperor however is not proclaimed, till himſelf, if preſent, or his Embaſſador, if abſent, has ſworn in his Name to the Capitulation; and then the Election is looked upon as intirely compleat. There have been ſeveral Attempts made to ſettle a perpetual Capitulation; and the doing this, is looked upon as a Point of great Conſequence to the Empire; but the Debates it has hitherto occaſioned in the Diet of the Empire, has hindered its being brought to a Concluſion.

The Emperors were formerly ſtiled only Kings of *Germany*, from the Time of their Election to the Time of their Coronation at *Rome*; and this ſerves to explain a Paſſage before made uſe of in reſpect of the Emperor *Otho*, and his annexing the Imperial Title to the Crown of *Germany*; agreeable to which the *Golden Bull* declares, That the Electors ought to chuſe a King of the *Romans* for their future Emperor. In reſpect to this, the Reader will obſerve that the Office was conferred by the Election, and only the Title by the Coronation: Sometimes the Popes encouraged, and were very fond of this, at other Times they were uneaſy at the Emperor's Preſence: At laſt the Inconveniences grew ſo great on both Sides, that the Emperor *Maximilian* the Firſt declined going to *Rome*; and the Pope was ſo far from taking this ill, that he granted him a Bull, which enabled him to take the Title of Emperor on his being crowned in *Germany*. It remained long an Article in the Capitulation, that the Emperor ſhould endeavour to be crowned in that City: But at the Election of the Emperor *Leopold*, this was left out as a Thing needleſs, as being cancell'd by Diſuſe. His Coronation in *Germany* however is ſtill required by the Capitulation, and it generally follows the Election as ſoon as may be, that the Electors, who are obliged to be preſent at it, to perform their Arch, or great Offices, may not be obliged to give a double Attendance. The Place appointed by the *Golden Bull* is the City of *Aix la Chapelle*, in regard to the Reſidence of *Charlemagne*; but notwithſtanding this, he may be crowned in any other City, ſaving the Right of *Aix la Chapelle*. By the *Golden Bull*, the Coronation of the Emperor belongs to the Archbiſhop and Elector of *Cologn*; but that is upon a Suppoſition that the Emperor is crowned at *Aix*, which is within his Dioceſe; and therefore when he is crowned elſewhere, the Ceremony is performed by the Elector of *Mentz*, if within his Dioceſe; and in the Cities that are in neither of their Dioceſes, he and the Elector of *Cologn* enjoy this Honour by Turns. When the Emperor is ſeated on the Throne, the Elector of *Saxony* puts into his Hand the Sword of *Charles the Great*, with which he makes ſome Knights of the Holy *Roman* Empire, of his own Motive, and is obliged alſo to make others who are nomixated by the reſpective Electors. When he comes to dine in the great Hall, he has the Table to himſelf, which is raiſed two Steps higher than thoſe of the Electors, and is ſerved by Counts of the Empire; whereas the Electors, who have each of them his Table, are ſerved only by the Gentlemen of the reſpective Courts. Such of them as aſſiſt at this Ceremony in Perſon, ſit and eat at their own Tables; but thoſe who are repreſented by their Ambaſſadors, have only Tables covered for them with empty Plates, at which the Ambaſſador does not ſit down. The Coronation of the Emperor is not only a great Ceremony, but a very ſignificant one alſo; for it keeps up all the great Offices, and ſerves to raiſe the Authority and Dignity of the Emperor, by ſhowing him in ſuch high Luſtre to all who are preſent upon the Occaſion, at his Entrance upon the Government.

We are now to ſpeak of the King of the *Romans*, which is a Title that has had two very different Significations, as relating to two different Perſons. From the Time of his Election to that of his Coronation, the Perſon veſted with the Imperial Dignity is ſtiled King of the *Romans*; and the preſumptive Succeſſor, elected in the Life-time of the Emperor, is alſo ſtiled King of the *Romans*; but ſince the Emperors are no longer crowned at *Rome*, this Diſtinction is loſt; and we mean now by the King of the *Romans*, only the laſt mentioned Perſon: And the only Reaſon I mention the Diſtinction here, is to let the Reader ſee, that the King of the *Romans*, mentioned in the *Golden Bull*, is not the laſt, but the firſt of theſe Perſons: For as to a Succeſſor, and his Election during the Life of the Poſſeſſor, there is no Direction at all given in that Bull, but it came in afterwards by an Agreement between the Emperors and the Electors, for the common Benefit of the Empire. At preſent the King of the *Romans* is choſen, generally ſpeaking, at the Requeſt and for the Eaſe of the reigning Emperor, with all the Ceremonies that the *Golden Bull* requires for the Election of an Emperor; and yet this Election gives rather a Title than an Office; for the King of the *Romans*, by an expreſs Article in the Capitulation, promiſes not to intermeddle with the Affairs of the Empire during the Life of the Emperor; but upon his Demiſe, he becomes Emperor upon his Coronation, without any ſecond Election. It is true, that in the Capitulation ſworn to by the

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Emperor *Matthias*, there was an Article inſerted, that if the Emperor, being duly requeſted by the Electors to yield to the Choice of a King of the *Romans*, ſhould refuſe, without rendering a ſolid Reaſon, they ſhould be at Liberty to elect a King of the *Romans* without his Conſent: But ſince that Time this Article has been omitted; probably, becauſe it was ambiguous, and could be of little Uſe, ſince there was no Judge to determine whether any Reaſon the Emperor thought fit to aſſign, was a ſolid Reaſon or not.

When therefore there is no King of the *Romans*, and by the Demiſe of the Emperor the Throne becomes vacant, the *Golden Bull* has provided for the Adminiſtration of the Government, by the Electors Palatine and of *Saxony*, who have the Title of *Vicars* of the Empire; and this they ſeem to have in Right of their reſpective Offices, the one of Count Palatine, the other of Arch-Marſhal of the Empire; but when it is ſaid, that theſe Proviſions are made by the *Golden Bull*, it does not follow that they did not exiſt before, but only that they were aſcertained and confirmed by it. The Diſputes between the Electors of *Bavaria* and Palatine have interfered very much with this, both claiming to be Vicars, and both in their Turns having enjoyed it; but at preſent, this Difference is adjuſted by an Agreement between the two Families, ſo that the Empire ſuffered no Prejudice from it in the two laſt Vacancies. Each of theſe Vicars has his Diſtrict, and they have likewiſe an Aulic Council, which is called the Tribunal of the Vicariate; and it is eſtabliſhed by the *Golden Bull* that the Acts of the Vicars of the Empire, during the Vacancy, ſhall be valid and binding; but to prevent Diſputes, and for the greater Security, Care is taken to inſert an Article in the new Emperor's Capitulation, by which he promiſes to ratify and confirm in the fulleſt Manner poſſible, whatever the Vicars of the Empire have done during the Time of the Vacancy.

We ſometimes meet, in the *German* Hiſtory, with Vicars of the Emperor as well as Vicars of the Empire; and indeed theſe Officers differ widely: For, by virtue of his Imperial Dignity, the Emperor may, if he pleaſes, delegate his Power to any Prince of the Empire, when it ſo happens that he is not in a Condition to execute it himſelf. But then this Vicar is very far from having the Powers of a Vicar of the Empire; for, in the firſt Place he is accountable to the Emperor, who may revoke or annul whatever he has done by virtue of that delegated Power; and beſides this, his Office depends intirely upon the Pleaſure of the Emperor, who may determine it whenever he pleaſes. There is alſo a Vicariate of the Empire in *Italy*, which has been generally executed by the Dukes of *Savoy*; but as this is a Matter of ſome Perplexity, does not immediately relate to our preſent Subject, and may be conſidered hereafter in another Place, there is no Occaſion for dwelling upon it here; only it may not be amiſs to remark, that from the lateſt Practice, in caſe of the Vacancy of the Empire, it ſeems, that the Affairs of *Italy* fall under the Direction of the Vicars of the Empire appointed by the *Golden Bull*; and as to any Power granted to the Duke of *Savoy*, or any other Prince, by a reigning Emperor, that can only make him the Emperor's Vicar in *Italy*, and does not veſt him with the Quality of Vicar of the Empire, which Offices, as the Reader will now clearly perceive, are very diſtinct and different Things. It will alſo appear, from what has been ſaid, that unleſs an Emperor is deſirous of having a Succeſſor appointed in his Lifetime, there can be no ſolid Reaſon aſſigned for the Electors giving him an Aſſociate under the Title of *King of the Romans*; ſince the Emperor, if he pleaſes, may devolve any Part of his Authority, for his own Eaſe and the Good of the Empire, upon any Prince he thinks proper, with the Character of his Vicar; and with this additional Advantage, that he may be called to Account for his Adminiſtration in that Quality, which in the other Caſe might not be ſo eaſy.

This Diſtinction between the Emperor and the Empire is neceſſary alſo in many other Caſes; and that we may know how to make it, where and whenever it becomes neceſſary, we will endeavour to explain the Relation there is between the Members of the Empire and its Head; or, in other Words, the Emperor and the Princes and other Powers of the Empire. This the very beſt Authors on the *Publick* or *Conſtitutional Law*, as it is ſtiled in *Germany*, own to be a very difficult thing, and it appears the more ſo from their differing about it. But if we conſider that the Empire was firſt Hereditary, and that the Territories held by Lords of all Ranks and Denominations were *Fiefs*, granted to thoſe Lords by *Inveſtiture*; and if we farther reflect, that when the Race of *Charlemagne* ceaſed to govern *Germany*, the Princes and Lords of their own Motive preſerved the antient Conſtitution, and reſolved, by giving themſelves a Head, to continue the Empire, we ſhall underſtand this Matter clearly. Their Sovereignty appears in this Reſolution; If they had been under any Maſter, they could not have taken it; but being under none, they aſſociated themſelves in a certain Manner, and on certain Conditions; the Performance of which includes all that is properly called Duty to the Empire. But as this Conſtitution implies ſome Centre of Dignity, ſome Head or Chief, by

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which the Majeſty of the Empire may be rendered viſible, and its Laws be put in Execution, they agreed to chuſe an Emperor for this Purpoſe. In Conſequence of this Choice, they are to receive from him, or before his Throne, the Inveſtiture of their Dominions; that is to ſay, Electors and Princes are to do this; for as to Counts and free Cities, they obtain their Inveſtitures from the Aulic Council; but this marks no more than their Submiſſion to the Empire; ſince as it is their Duty to demand, it is no leſs the Emperor's to beſtow; and this he promiſes upon Oath, among other Articles in his Capitulation.

The Members of the Empire therefore, are dependant upon it, that from their Union they may derive Protection; and they are dependant upon the Emperor, becauſe in him reſides the Majeſty of the Empire; in all other Reſpects they are independant and free. We may from hence diſcern, that every thing done againſt a Prince wearing the Imperial Crown, is not done againſt the Emperor. For ſuch a Prince may have other Dominions and other Titles, and what concerns him in reſpect to them does not concern him as Emperor; and therefore nothing relating to Things or Perſons out of the Empire, can be conſtrued to the Prejudice of any Prince or Power of the Empire. But to act againſt the Emperor in quality of Head or Chief of the Empire, is a Crime againſt the Nature of that Confederacy, which conſtitutes the Empire, and renders the Perſon committing it liable to Puniſhment for it, according to the Laws of the Empire. But this is no Infringement on the Sovereignty of ſuch a Member, becauſe he acquires and enjoys it under the Covenant of being true and loyal to the Empire; and if he continues ſo, muſt be ſecure of its Aſſiſtance, which is equivalent for the Duty expected from him.

This Account concerning the Relation between the States compoſing the ſacred *Roman* Empire, ſufficiently explains the Reaſonableneſs and Juſtice of proceeding againſt any Prince or State of the Empire, wanting in his or its Duty, or departing from their Fidelity, by putting them under the BAN of the Empire. This at firſt Sight ſeems to wound even mortally the Notion of Sovereign Authority in theſe Princes; for if Sovereigns, how ſhould they be judged? But when more cloſely examined, this Objection will not appear ſo weighty. The Sovereignty of theſe Princes ſprings from that Union which conſtitutes the Empire, and therefore this Power is neceſſary for the Preſervation of the Empire; ſo that the Subjection ariſes from the Conſent of theſe Sovereigns, and the Puniſhment is ſuitable to this Notion of the Thing; *viz.* Deprivation of thoſe Territories which render ſuch Princes Members of the Empire.

It is very true, that there are ſome old Examples of putting Perſons to Death for Treaſon againſt Emperors, but this extended no farther than to Counts of the Empire. It is alſo true that *Charles* V. not only deprived the Elector of *Saxony*, and the Landgrave of *Heſſe* of their Dominions, but alſo paſſed Sentence of Death on the former, though he forbore to put it in Execution. But this was done not in the old legal Way by an Aſſembly of the adjacent States, but by the Aulic Council eſtabliſhed by the Emperor *Maximilian*, and was conſidered as one of thoſe Stretches of Power which brought on the ſucceeding Civil Wars. The Deprivation of the Elector *Palatine* on the Score of the War in *Bohemia*, had ſomething more of Formality in it, but ſtill was far enough from being legal, or from being conſidered as ſuch by the unbiaſſed Powers of the Empire; who therefore took the firſt Opportunity of doing the Deſcendants of that Prince Juſtice by reſtoring him to his Dignity and Dominions.

Since that Time, and indeed in our own, the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne* have been put under the Ban of the Empire with far greater Reaſon, and with much more Shew of Juſtice; and yet the States of the Empire were not ſatisfied, but provided by an expreſs Article in the Capitulation of the Emperor *Charles* VI. that no Member of the Empire ſhould be put under the Ban without being heard, and without the Opinion and Conſent of all the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire firſt had and obtained, *&c.* Thus it appears clearly, that the Ban of the Empire is a Puniſhment founded in the Nature of the Government, derogates little or nothing from the Sovereignty of Princes, who derive their Sovereignty from and are ſupported therein by that Conſtitution, and is now ſo effectually regulated as to be no longer liable to Abuſes.

The Emperors themſelves are not above Law, or free from the Danger of feeling its Effects, if they digreſs from their Duty. The Electors have claimed, and even executed a Right of depoſing as well as chuſing Emperors, and the ſame Thing has been done other Ways. At preſent we ſee the Capitulations are drawn up and ſworn to, in order to prevent ſuch a rigorous Method of proceeding, from whence how well founded ſoever, vaſt Inconveniences muſt enſue; but if in Breach of his Capitulation a *German* Emperor ſhould attempt to ſubvert the Conſtitution, there is not the leaſt Doubt that the College of Electors have a Right to remonſtrate againſt his Conduct, and if that has no Effect (in Conjunction with the Diet) to apply proper Remedies to reſtrain him.

But after inſiſting ſo long on the ſuperiour or ſupreme Juriſdiction, it is very natu-

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ral to defend to the ordinary Tribunals or Courts of Justice. According to the original Constitution of the Empire, there was the greatest Care imaginable taken, for the Distribution and Execution of Justice by the Counts, within their Jurisdictions; and by Appeals from them in the Emperor's Courts, before the Count Palatine. When the Power however of the Emperors came to decline, this Distribution of Justice, which depended entirely thereupon, came to be interrupted. This Mischief was soon perceived, but not so soon remedied; various Attempts indeed were made, but all proved partial, most of them ineffectual.

At last, the Inconveniences grew so many and so great that the States sollicited the Help of several Emperors, for constituting a Court which might answer the End proposed, of having Justice as impartially administred in great, as in small Causes. FERDINAND III. absolutely refused his Consent, but in the Reign of his Son MAXIMILIAN I. this great Point was settled, and such a Court erected under the Title of *The Imperial Chamber*, at *Worms* in 1495, removed to *Spire* 1533, and after the *French* had barbarously ruined the Palatinate, to *Wetzlar* in 1696. The Members of this great Court of Justice were, a Judge of the Chamber, four Presidents, and fifty Assessors; but in 1719, this Number was lessened by one half, and these are to be part Protestants, part Papists.

The Reason why the Emperors were averse to the forming so necessary a Tribunal, was, because they had always Hopes of recovering this lost Flower of their Prerogative, by bringing all Causes in the last Resort before a Tribunal of their own appointing, whereas the Emperor names only the Judge and Presidents of the Imperial Chamber. What former Emperors had endeavoured in vain by Authority, MAXIMILIAN obtained by Policy. He foresaw that the large Expence of the Imperial Chamber, which fell entirely on the States of the Empire, would make them unattentive to their new Tribunal; and so it fell out. They knew the Importance of it, they struggled to obtain it, but they neglected its Support.

The wise Emperor, to provide for the Administration of Justice, at such Time as these Accidents kept the Imperial Chamber close, revived his *Aulic Council*; and to shew his Moderation, desired the States to add to the Number of Assessors eight, though the Emperor allows Salaries to them all. By this Means he drew all the Causes before his own Tribunal, by keeping it ever open, and the Seats well filled; and by taking Care to see the Sentences pronounced, duly and speedily executed. The Princes and States of the Empire quickly saw their Error, and that the Emperor had made use of their Negligence to secure what, if they had not lost their Oportunity, must have always depended upon them. They did not fail to remonstrate and expostulate on this Subject, and to represent it as an Infringement on the *Germanick* Constitution, by which the *Imperial Chamber* ought not only to be the Supreme, but the sole Tribunal of that Kind. To this, however, the Emperor returned very plausible Answers. He observed, that in erecting the *Imperial Chamber* he had complied with the Desires of the States; and by establishing the *Aulic Council* he had provided for the constant Administration of Justice; he insisted that he had performed his Duty in both Respects, that he was not at all accountable for the Want of Judges in one Court, and that he deserved Thanks for the Pains he took to supply the Deficiency of one Tribunal by the other.

After all these Disputes therefore, these two supreme Courts subsist, and that too in some Measure with equal Authority; for which first possesses a Cause, thereby retains it; but some Points, such as the reserved Rights of the Emperor, belong to the *Aulic Council*, but both receive Appeals from inferiour Jurisdictions, and decide dubious Titles. The Sentences in both Courts are subject to a Revision, and in case of Injustice there may be a Complaint made to the Diet. In this Circumstance alone, these Tribunals differ, *viz.* that the Imperial Chamber subsists during a Vacancy of the Throne, when Justice is done in the Name of the Vicars of the Empire; but the *Aulic Council is* immediately dissolved by the Death of the Emperor, and a new one cannot be named till an Emperor is elected.

But before we part with this Subject, it may not be amiss to say somewhat more particularly of this *Aulic Council*, which consists of a President, a Vice-President, and seventeen Assessors, of whom six are Protestants; the Vice-Chancellor of the Empire hath also a Right to a Seat therein, and all the Decrees issuing from hence, pass through his Hands, and are directed by him to those who are to put them in Execution. It is by the great Weight and extensive Influence of this Court, that the Emperors are enabled to make their Authority more felt than one would imagine was possible, considering the Constitution of the *Germanick* Body, and the Stipulations about this Matter in the Treaty of *Osnabrug*. The Papists and Protestants both complain of the too great Authority of this Tribunal, and the latter with too much Reason of its Partiality; but hitherto they have not been able to agree upon the Means of repressing it within Bounds, and thereby giving the true Court of the Empire, *viz.* the Imperial Chamber, its Original and legal Jurisdiction.

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But if the Princes and States have an Intereſt one Way, the Emperor has no leſs viſibly an Intereſt the other; for by virtue of Appeals from the Tribunals of other Princes, he finds Means to draw out of it a kind of coercive Authority. We are however to obſerve, that the Electors and even ſome other Princes of the Empire, ſuch as the Archdukes of *Auſtria* and the Dukes of *Saxony*, are exempted from this Dependence; that is to ſay, their Subjects have no Right at all to thoſe Appeals; Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes in like Manner are exempted, and ſo are Criminal Cauſes, becauſe of the many Inconveniencies that muſt neceſſarily attend Appeals in both.

By this Court and the Exerciſe of his reſerved Rights, the Emperor's Power appears, and by his artful Uſe of them he avails himſelf of his Dignity, notwithſtanding all the Reſtrictions by which it is bounded. By reſerved Rights, are meant the Prerogatives annexed to the Imperial Dignity, and are chiefly theſe, *viz.* granting to all the Princes the Inveſtiture of their Dominions, which has been explained; conferring Titles, ſuch as Princes and Counts of the Empire, making Cities, founding Univerſities, granting Fairs, and other ſuch like Advantages; in giving Diſpenſations with reſpect to Age, that Princes may the ſooner come to govern their own Dominions, without allowing tedious Minorities, which are always deſtructive; in deciding Diſputes about Rank and Precedency, and granting for one Time only a vacant Seat in every Chapter of the Empire, which is ſtiled the Right of *Primæ Preces*.

In none of theſe Points he is abſolutely at Liberty; for as to Fiefs, he is bound to beſtow Inveſtitures as the Laws direct; as to Titles, he promiſes to beſtow them only on worthy Perſons, and who have Eſtates ſufficient to ſupport them; and when beſtowed, they only give Name and Reſpect. To acquire Power and Privileges; theſe Princes and Counts muſt have the Conſent of their reſpective Bodies, in order to be admitted to ſit and vote; yet ſome Titles are of great Conſequence, as for Inſtance, ennobling Ladies that are inferior by Birth to Princes who incline to eſpouſe them, and thereby legitimating their Deſcendants, otherwiſe on Account of that Inequality of Birth conſidered as incapable of any Succeſſion. In Caſes of Minority, no Wrong muſt be done the natural Guardian of the Prince, and in all the other Caſes many Cautions are to be uſed; notwithſtanding all which, theſe Imperial Prerogatives are attended with many, and thoſe too very conſiderable Advantages.

After conſidering the ſeparate Powers of the Emperor and Princes of the Empire, we are next to regard them as acting conjunctly in the Diets, or Aſſemblies of the States of the Empire, where the *Germanick* Body appears in its full Luſtre and in which the Legiſlative Power of the Empire reſides. It would be needleſs to detain the Reader with an Account of the Difference between the ancient and modern Diets, as the Diet is now become neceſſary and perpetual, this that now ſubſiſts having ſat ſince 1663; neither is it requiſite to dwell on the Manner of convoking and opening this Aſſembly, as theſe are not at all like to occur in our Days; and therefore let us content ourſelves with obſerving, that every State and Prince, every Prelate, Count, and free City of the Empire, has a Right to a Seat in this Diet, which the Princes claim before Inveſtiture, the Prelates before they receive their Bulls, and the Guardians of young Princes during the Minority of their Wards.

The Emperor, when preſent at the Place where the Diet is held (uſually at *Ratiſbon*, but may be in any City of the Empire) preſides there in Perſon; when abſent, he does ſo virtually by his Commiſſary, or firſt Commiſſioner, who lays before the Aſſembly whatever he receives Orders from his Maſter to propoſe, which is done by the Communication of what is called the *Commiſſorial Decree*. The Director, or as we would phraſe it, the Speaker of the Diet, is the Elector of *Mentz*, in Quality of Chancellor of the Empire; and therefore he has a Chancery there, to which all Things are addreſſed that are to come before the Diet; and theſe are communicated by the Secretary of the Elector of *Mentz* reading the Papers which are to be communicated, to the Secretaries of the other Miniſters of the States at the Diet: and this is what they call *per Dictaturam*, whence the Expreſſion of tranſmitting Memorials or other Papers of State to the *Dictature* of the Empire.

It is common in all the Accounts we have of the Debates in the *German* Diets, to find Mention made of ſeveral Colleges; and this makes it proper to take Notice, that the Diet or general Aſſembly of the States is conſidered as divided into or forming three diſtinct Colleges, each of which has its particular Director. The firſt is that of the Electors, in which the Elector of *Mentz* directs, not in Quality of Chancellor of the Empire, but as being the firſt Elector, or as ſome phraſe it, Dean of the College.

The ſecond is ſtiled the College of Princes, in which ſit not only the ſpiritual and temporal Princes of *Germany*, but the Prelates alſo, who are not conſidered as Princes, and the Counts of the Empire; but with reſpect to their Votes, there is a wide Difference; for the Princes ſpiritual and temporal, vote diſtinctly, that is, each of them has a ſingle Vote; but the Prelates and Counts vote by Benches, each having only one Vote. The Prelates are divided into two Benches, *viz.* of the *Rhine* and *Swabia*, but the Counts into

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into four, of the *Wetteraw*, *Swabia*, *Franconia*, and *Weſtphalia*. Neither theſe Counts, nor their Miniſter, attend the Diet; they content themſelves with ſending a Miniſter for each Bench to maintain their Rights, and to give their Suffrage when demanded. The Archduke of *Auſtria*, and the Archbiſhop of *Saltzburgh*, are Directors of the College of Princes, and officiate alternately as the Subjects of their Deliberations fall out; and it is for this Reaſon the Archduke of *Auſtria*'s Miniſter ſits on the Right-hand Bench amongſt the ſpiritual Princes.

The third College is that of the free Cities of the Empire; and the Director of that College is the Miniſter of the City, in which the Diet happens to ſit. The two former Colleges are ſtiled *Superiour*; and indeed, as we ſhall preſently ſhew, they are in Effect the Diet.

In all theſe Colleges the Sentiment of the Majority is conſidered as that of the Body, except in ſome particular Caſes regulated by the Treaty of *Oſnabrug*, in which the Conſent of the whole is ſtill neceſſary; theſe are, whatever concerns Religion, what relates to the Empire as a collective Body; and any Caſe in which all the Papiſts are on one Side, and all the Proteſtants on the other; for here, as in many other Inſtances, this, however unequal the Number of Voices may be, is notwithſtanding looked on as an even Diviſion. The Affair of Contributions was propoſed to have been added to theſe Caſes, but was referred to the Diet, where it has never been ſettled, and ſo is much in the ſame State as if it had been one of thoſe Caſes.

When any Point comes before the Diet, it is firſt deliberated and debated in the College of Electors, next in that of Princes: If theſe Colleges differ, they endeavour to reconcile them by a kind of *Free Conferences*, at which only the Directors aſſiſt, with ſuch as the Colleges think fit to name in Conjunction with them. When by theſe Conferences the Colleges are brought to a Concurrence, then their joint Opinion is ſignified to the third College, and they are invited to accede to it; but if they do not, the former is digeſted and engroſſed in the Chancery, and delivered to the Emperor's Commiſſary, with the Title of the Opinion of the Empire; only Mention is made at the Cloſe of it, what was the Opinion of the third College. It has been a Point debated with great Warmth, whether according to the *Germanick* Conſtitution, the Opinion of the Majority of the Colleges be properly the Sentiments of the Empire; a Queſtion of Importance, no doubt, and therefore not like to be decided till about the *Greek* Kalends, but in the mean Time the Practice is as we have ſtated it.

After the Ceremonies before mentioned, this Opinion of the Empire comes to his Imperial Majeſty, who gives it his Approbation, and then it is publiſhed in his Name, as a *Reſolution* of the *Empire*, the States are exhorted to obey it, and all the Tribunals in the Empire are directed to conſider it as ſuch.

But after all that has been ſaid, this Matter will yet remain in ſome Meaſure obſcure, if we do not explain the Subjects that come in this Manner before the Diet. In the firſt Place the Diet makes Laws, explains Laws, and decides ambiguous Caſes; and therefore whenever the *Aulic Council* preſumes to do this, they conſider it as a real and dangerous Infringement; next they are to be conſulted in making War, in which the Emperor can do nothing without them, even though it ſhould be attended with Circumſtances that ever ſo manifeſtly concern the Empire. When War is declared, the Diet appoints the Field-Marſhal who is to command the Army, and aſſign him alſo a Council of War; nay, after War is declared, in any Caſe but for the Defence of the Empire, any Prince may notwithſtanding remain Neuter; as the Elector of *Bavaria* did in 1672, when the Empire entered into a War to ſave the *Dutch*, and in the laſt War occaſioned by the Election of the preſent King of *Poland*. The Diet likewiſe ſettles the Expences of the Government; and the Quota which each Prince or State is rated at, is ſtiled his Contingent; theſe are governed by old Precedents, and the antient Name of *Roman* Months is ſtill in Uſe, becauſe of old theſe *Subſidies* were granted either to enable the Emperor to make War in *Italy*, or for his Journey to *Rome* to be crowned. Laſtly, the Diet enters into and makes Alliances with foreign Princes, which are however commonly negotiated by the Emperor, who is empowered for that Purpoſe, and in the End, the Treaty ſo concluded is ratified by the Empire; and hence ariſe Wars, in which the Empire is obliged to take Part, tho' not attacked; on this ſcore likewiſe Foreign Princes have their Miniſters at the Diet, though the Empire ſends no Ambaſſadors itſelf.

But in moſt of the Congreſſes for bringing about Peace, where the Empire has joined in a War, ſome Regard has been had to her Interpoſition; as at *Nimeguen*, where the Imperial Miniſters had Powers from the Empire; at *Ryſwick* they named a ſpecial Commiſſion; they ſent Deputies on the ſame Account to the *Hague*, when during the laſt general War Conferences were held there about Peace; they have alſo had ſome Share ſince in the Approbation of the Treaties of *Baden* and *Vienna*. The Truth however is, that they have been exceedingly ill-uſed in all theſe Caſes, the Emperor making whatever Terms for them he pleaſed, and only

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uſing their Authority to ratify them. This we may look upon (and juſtly) as the Cauſe of that Languor and Inactivity of the Diet, in regard to whatever has ſo much as a diſtant Relation to War; for the States of the Empire knowing, as they very well do, that they have nothing to hope and all things to fear from a War, are unwilling to venture into it, and being embarked act but heavily, from the ſame Notion, which however unreaſonable, is after all but natural.

The Peace of *Weſtphalia* gave riſe to the preſent Diet, and eſtabliſhed the *Germanick* Conſtitution; but the Diet paid dearly for the Advantages ſhe gained, by conſenting to yield ſuch fine Provinces as ſhe did to *France* and *Sweden* by that Treaty; yet in all ſucceeding Treaties ſhe has had much worſe Luck, as loſing in each, and getting nothing by all of them. We need not wonder therefore if the States of the Empire are not ſuddenly rouzed, ſince both Reaſon and Experience teach them, that while they can keep out of a War, they can loſe nothing, of which they can never be ſure any other Way. The great and powerful Princes of the Empire may, like other great Princes, be drawn to engage in Alliances and Wars by their Intereſts and private Views, and will then act with Vigour and Spirit as other Princes do, and upon the ſame Motives of Gain and Advantage, having their own Miniſters at every Congreſs to manage their Concerns; but the *Germanick* Body being ſo circumſtanced as to be able to reap no Profit from ſuch Negotiations, even at the moſt favourable Conjunctures, but on the contrary, being often called upon and expected to make Satisfaction for what is given by Treaties to other Powers, we need not at all wonder at their Conduct.

But to proceed: There is nothing in reference to the *Germanick* Body, that deſerves more Attention than their Religious Diſtinctions, becauſe theſe really divide the States as it were into two diſtinct Bodies with various, and in ſome Caſes even oppoſite Intereſts. All the World knows, that *Luther* began to preach the Doctrines of the *Reformation* firſt in *Germany*, and that his religious Sentiments were quickly embraced, not only by great Numbers, but even by the Subjects in general of ſeveral Governments in the Empire. This having exaſperated the Court of *Rome*, ſhe left no Stone unturned to procure the Suppreſſion of this Hereſy (as ſhe called it) by the ſecular Arm, which naturally induced the Proteſtants to make uſe of the ſame Method for the Defence of themſelves and the Freedom of their Conſciences. Hence aroſe the League of *Smalcald* in 1530, at the Head of which were the Elector of *Saxony* and the Landgrave of *Heſſe*. We have in the foregoing Article given the Hiſtory of this and the ſucceeding Wars on the Score of Religion, and ſhewn how little the Elector of *Saxony* got by trimming between the Proteſtants and the Emperor, and how near the latter was to ſubverting the Reformation in *Germany*, as effectually as in *Bohemia*, and therefore we need not dwell upon it here.

It was the Treaty of *Weſtphalia* that, as it ſettled all other Diſputes, adjuſted this alſo, and put it in the Power of the People of *Germany*, of both Religions, to live quietly, as good Chriſtians and good Subjects. But as theſe Stipulations could not have been long maintained, if ſome Method had not been found for the Proteſtants to meet, and take Meaſures in a Body for their own Preſervation; ſo the fundamental Laws of the Empire having authorized this, the Method was not long undiſcovered. In the firſt Diet held at *Ratiſbon* 1653, after the Concluſion of that Peace, the Proteſtant Princes and States reſolved to enter into a cloſe Conjunction with each other for their mutual Support; and as no Body can act without a Head, they unanimouſly conferred that Honour upon the Elector of *Saxony*, at the Houſe of whoſe Miniſter their Conferences have been ever ſince held; and from this Conjunction or Confederacy ariſes what is called the *Evangelic Body*, which is the Guard and Rampart of the Proteſtant Intereſt in *Germany*, watches over the Laws provided for the Security of Religion, and in caſe of Violations, which from the natural Spirit of Popery are but too frequent, procures Redreſs and Satisfaction.

One would have imagined, that when the Elector of *Saxony* quitted the Proteſtant Religion, he ſhould of Courſe have loſt his Quality of Head of the *Evangelick Body*, but the contrary is the Fact, which the Reader muſt admit is a very ſtrange one; but for this, two Reaſons are aſſigned: Firſt, that the Elector of *Saxony* conſidering the Weight and Influence this Character gave him, was unwilling to reſign it; and next, that the Proteſtants finding his Change of Religion gave Force to his Repreſentations in their Favour to thoſe of his own Communion, ſaw no Cauſe to take their Affairs out of his Hand, which is however what they may do when ever they think fit.

There is, I think, only one Point more that is neceſſary for me to conſider, and that is, the Diviſion of the Empire into Circles, which in a former Article I ſhewed was a Regulation made in the Reign of the Emperor *Maximilian*, and in this I have mentioned the Reaſon of that Diviſion, which was for the Sake of Juſtice, and took Place originally on the founding the Imperial Chamber. This Diviſion, which was made in 1500, eſtabliſhed only Six, *viz. Bavaria*, *Franconia*, *Swabia*, *Saxony*, the *Rhine* and *Weſtphalia*, which are ſtill called the an-

cient Circles; but the great Princes declining to bring their Dominions under the Form of Circles, that Emperor over-reached them, and by throwing the Dominions of the House of *Austria* into the Circles of *Austria* and *Burgundy*, drew in the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburgh* to follow his Example in the Circle of *Upper Saxony*; and the Elector *Palatine* and the Ecclesiastical Electors did the like with respect to the *Upper Rhine*, which encreased the Number to *Ten*.

In each of these Circles there is a Director and a Chief, the first for the Management of Civil, the latter for regulating Military Affairs; the Directors are fix'd and permanent, but the Chiefs or Generals are elected by the Circles. It is to the Directors of the respective Circles the Imperial Chamber commits the Execution of its Decrees, and from hence we see how this Distribution comes to be of Use in that of Justice, as also why the most potent Princes were least inclined to it. The Circles having many Affairs to manage, hold frequent Diets, in which their Directors preside, and in which they take Measures for their own Prosperity and Security; and as sometimes these cannot be so well pursued without the Concurrence of their Neighbours, they negotiate with the Diets of other Circles; and when this is done upon any particular Occasion, or with a View to a certain Point, they are stiled *confederated Circles*; but this being more frequent amongst the Circles of the Upper and Lower *Rhine* and *Westphalia*, they are from thence denominated *Corresponding Circles*.

Thus in as narrow a Compass as it is possible, we have given the Reader a complete View of the most perplexed and complicated Government, ancient or modern, that ever existed, and put it entirely in his Power to comprehend whatever is advanced in relation to it by any of our Orators or Politicians; and therefore we having nothing farther to add, but this Observation, that however particular Princes may Act to promote their Interests, the *Germanick* Body keeps constantly in View the Maintenance of PUBLICK LIBERTY, as founded on the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

The History of FRANCE *since governed by the House of* BOURBON, *together with her Political Views, Interests, &c.*

THE History of the two great Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon* include almost all that need be known of the general History of *Europe*, in order to understand perfectly its present State and Condition, together with those political Disputes which reign at present, or which having disturbed past Ages till laid asleep by some happy Expedient, are in Danger of awaking again and kindling fresh Confusions. We have already given the Reader the former History, which we were obliged to take pretty high, in order to make it evident how the *Austrian* House acquired by Policy, Marriages, and Accidents, so extensive Dominions as she once possessed; how she fixed the Imperial Dignity in herself, and how in consequence of her ambitious Projects and their Disappointment, she gave a settled Form, a certain Authority, and an immutable Security to the *Germanic* Empire. By the Nature of our Plan, we are next led to give as satisfactory an Account of *France*, which considering the narrow Compass we are to do it in, is a very hardy Undertaking; but we are engaged and must go through; only it may be proper to say a Word or two of what we propose, and of the Method in which we are to proceed.

As to the first, we have three Things in View, *viz.* explaining the Change of the *Gallic* Constitution from what it was, into what it is at present; shewing the Means by which the *French* have pulled down the Puissance of the *Austrian* House, and rais'd a much more formidable Power of her own; and, exhibiting the true System of *Gallic* Policy, Influence, and Power as it stands at this Day, and the Chances for and against her accomplishing her great View of being the sole Directress of *Europe*. It will be allowed, that if we can tolerably accomplish this, we shall not only furnish the Reader with an entertaining and instructive Memorial in relation to one of the most important Points of Historical Learning, but also give him an Insight into a Political Mystery of the highest Consequence, which, like the Popish Plot, is believed by Multitudes and denied by Multitudes; like it, subsisted long before it was talk'd of, and still subsists, and is like so to do; and finally, has such a Tendency to our Debasement and Destruction, that we can be no longer safe than we have our Danger in our Eye, and the Means of preventing it in our Thoughts.

The only Method of doing this, and keeping within due Bounds, is to begin first with Facts, and bringing the *French* History since the Accession of the House of *Bourbon* (which continues but four Reigns) into as short a Space as can be; describing with as much Justice as possible the Spirit of each Reign, and of every Administration; marking the considerable Accessions of Power at Home and Territory; and lastly, setting in a clear and full Light the State of *France* at this Day, in regard to Revenue, Power and Policy. These Things will necessarily require some Room, that they may appear in their proper Forms, and have that Distinctness which is requisite to their being comprehended clearly; but the Nature and Importance of the Events give us good Grounds

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Grounds to hope that it will not be apprehended we dwell too long upon a Subject, which for our own Sakes cannot well be too much conſidered, or ever too minutely underſtood.

The Succeſſors of the Emperor CHARLES *the Great*, governed the Kingdom of *France* for many Generations, from *A. D.* 814, in which that great Prince died, to *A. D.* 986, when *Hugh Capet* ſeized the Crown, and had his Right confirmed by the Nobility, Clergy, and People of *France*, upon the Death of *Lewis* V. to the Prejudice of *Charles* Duke of *Lorrain*, who was the undoubted Heir of the *Carlowingian* Race. *Lewis* IX. a direct Deſcendant from *Hugh Capet*, and who, on account of his various Expeditions againſt the Infidels, has obtained the Surname of *St. Lewis*, died *A. D.* 1270, and left two Sons, *Philip*, and *Robert*, who eſpouſed *Agnes* the Daughter of *John* III. Son to *Hugh* Duke of *Burgundy*, by the Heireſs of *Archambault*, *Signeur de Bourbon*. This Lordſhip coming thus to *Robert* Count *de Clermont*, Son to St. *Lewis*, in Right of his Wife's Mother, he thereupon aſſumed the Name of BOURBON.

His Family ſucceeded to the Crown about 300 Years afterwards, on the Murder of *Henry* III. the laſt Monarch of the Houſe of *Valois*, by *James Clement* a *Jacobin* Monk, in the Perſon of *Henry* King of *Navarre*, who was the Ninth in Deſcent from *Robert* Count of *Clermont*, and whoſe Claim to the Crown was clear, though on account of his being a Proteſtant, a great Part of his Subjects were inclined to reject him; and on his firſt taking the Title of King of *France* and *Navarre*, the City of *Paris*, not content with diſowning his Authority, treated him with ſuch Diſreſpect and Indignity, as few Princes but himſelf would have forgiven.

He came to the Regal Dignity, *Auguſt* 2d, 1589, in Circumſtances extremely critical for himſelf and for his Kingdom. The Capital City and the greater Part of the Provinces, were in the Hands of ſuch as refuſed to acknowledge him, and who, to keep themſelves together, aſſumed the Title of THE LEAGUE, and ſheltered themſelves under the Authority of the Pope, and the Aſſiſtance of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*. A great many of thoſe who adhered to him were ſo divided between the Reſpect due to Principles of Loyalty, and the Care that was requiſite to be had of the Catholick Religion, that he could ſcarce confide in them; at the ſame Time his Army was but weak, and he had very little, indeed, ſcarce any Revenue. Laſtly, moſt of the great Powers in Chriſtendom were averſe to him. The Emperor, both from ſpiritual and temporal Motives, was againſt him, as being deſirous of weakening the Power of *France*. *Spain* was his declared Enemy, and even formed Pretenſions to the *French* Succeſſion; all the Friends and Dependents of the Houſe of *Auſtria* followed their Example, as others alſo did on account of the Excommunication of the Pope, whoſe Proſtitution of the Goſpel to ſerve his wicked Deſign of extending his own Power, towards which he thought the Ruin of *France* neceſſary, was one principal Source of the Troubles that uſhered in the Reign of *Henry* IV.

On the other Hand, that brave and virtuous Prince had alſo ſome Circumſtances that were not a little in his Favour, and which by his Prudence and Military Skill he ſo improved as to bring his Enemies into ſuch a State, as forced them to ſubmit. The League was without a Head, or which comes to the ſame Thing, had ſeveral, in regard to whom the Sentiments of thoſe who were averſe to *Henry* were divided. Some ſuppoſing that his being no Catholick left him no Right, were for having Recourſe to the next Prince of his Blood, who was a Papiſt; *viz.* the Cardinal *de Bourbon*, who was at that Time a Priſoner, and whom nevertheleſs they proclaimed King, by the Name of CHARLES X. Others favoured the *D. de Mayenne*, who acted as Chief of the League in the Minority of his Nephew the *D. de Guiſe*, to whom the Herd of Bigots were moſt inclined, and laboured to perſuade him to ſupplant his Uncle. The King of *Spain* conſidering his Daughter the Infanta *Iſabella*, Grand-daughter to *Henry* II. as the neareſt Relation to the deceaſed King *Henry* III. was for having her owned (notwithſtanding the *Salic* Law) Heireſs of the Crown of *France*; and in that Caſe offered to give her in Marriage to any Prince the States ſhould Chuſe. This Diſtraction of Intereſts divided the Minds, and weakened the Forces of the Leaguers exceſſively. Beſides, the King was in point of perſonal Abilities, in all Reſpects, very much ſuperior to any of the Faction that oppoſed him. Thoſe who ſtuck cloſe to him, eſpecially his old Friends, were Men of great Probity and diſtinguiſhed Parts; and ſome of them alſo, the braveſt Men, and beſt Officers in *France*. He had ſome Allies alſo that owned him in the worſt Situation of Affairs, and tho' that alone was a very conſiderable Service, yet they afterwards aſſiſted him to the utmoſt of their Power; ſuch as the Queen of *England*. *Elizabeth*, the Republick of *Venice*, the Proteſtant Princes of *Germany*, and the States of *Holland*.

He found himſelf obliged to raiſe the Siege of *Paris*, which his Predeceſſor had formed, and retired into *Normandy*, in hopes of reducing that Province, and ſecuring a

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Communication with *England*. The Duke *de Mayenne* followed, and came up with him at a Village called *Arques*, not far from *Dieppe*, where a Battle enſued, in which the King was victorious. He proceeded afterwards into different Parts of the Kingdom, and had the good Fortune to reduce them either by Force or Compoſition; and then returned again into *Normandy*, where he gained the famous Battle of *Ivry*, and defeated the Duke of *Mayenne* the ſecond Time, who then ſued to him for Peace. But the *Spaniards* entering the Kingdom, and Pope *Gregory* XIV. having excommunicated all who paid Obedience to his Majeſty, both Clergy and Laity; this embroiled Things again, and gave new Hopes to the League.

The King ſeeing clearly, that his Subjects would never univerſally acknowledge and ſubmit to him, while of a different Religion, took a Reſolution of profeſſing himſelf of the Faith of the Church of *Rome*, which he did *July* 15, 1593, and the Year following he was with great Solemnity crowned at *Chartres*, the City of *Rheims* being not at that Time reduced. This Step produced, and very ſpeedily too, all that the King expected from it. The People of *Paris*, who had been his inveterate Enemies, and had ſhewn more Confidence and more Conſtancy than is uſual in the Paſſions of the Populace, immediately changed their Minds, and in ſpite of the Duke *de Mayenne*, put the King in the Poſſeſſion of the Capital of his Dominions; and by their Example made Way for his becoming Maſter of the whole Kingdom, and even of the bittereſt and moſt powerful of his Enemies, whom he received to Mercy, and gave them no Cauſe to repent their returning to their Duty, and laying down their Arms, ſince he made no Diſtinction between his old and new Subjects.

But for all this, there wanted not ſome, who prompted by the violent and wicked Opinions taught by the Clergy and Monks in the Time of the Holy League, deſired the Death of the beſt Prince that Generation had ſeen; among theſe was one *John Chaſtel*, the Son of a ſubſtantial Citizen of *Paris*, and himſelf a Boy of nineteen, who actually attempted to murder the King, and aiming a Knife at his Throat, ſtruck him in the Mouth with ſuch Force, as beat out one of his Fore-Teeth, for which, by the Judgment of the Parliament of *Paris*, he was torn to Pieces by wild Horſes; and the Jeſuits, in Conſequence of whoſe Doctrine he did it, were baniſhed for ever; which Edict the King unhappily for himſelf, afterwards recalled.

As the Aſſiſtance of the King of *Spain* chiefly ſupported the League; and as King *Philip*, under Colour of a Zeal for Religion, ſtill continued to foment Sedition and Rebellion, *Henry* declared War againſt him, as being better pleaſed to contend with an avowed, than with a concealed Enemy; with one who was obliged to employ his own Forces, than with one who brought againſt him none but his own traiterous Subjects. This was a very wiſe and right Step, which the King proſecuted with ſuch Vigour, that King *Philip* became inclined to a Negotiation, and this ended in a Peace between the two Crowns, called from the Place where it was ſigned, the Peace of *Vervins*.

With this Treaty, tho' both Parties ſeemed very well pleaſed, yet the Catholick King only diſſembled, and continued his Intrigues with all the Malecontents in *France*, and even debauched ſome who had the higheſt Obligations to the King from their Duty. Amongſt theſe Marſhal *Biron* was one, from whom King *Henry* had received many Services, in Conſideration of which he pardoned him once, and adviſed him to enter into no new Engagement of this kind for fear of what might follow. But *Biron* was ſo blinded with Ambition, and the Hopes of becoming an independent Prince by the Help of *Spain*, that immediately after he relapſed into the ſame illicite Correſpondence, which the King having diſcovered, cauſed him to be brought to Juſtice, and by an Arret of Parliament he loſt his Head on the laſt Day of *July*, 1602, in the *Baſtile*.

This King, who was one of the greateſt Princes of his Age both in the Field and in the Cabinet, was very unfortunate in his Family. He was firſt married to *Margaret* of *Valois*, Siſter to his Predeceſſor *Henry* III; a Marriage unhappy from its Commencement, which furniſhed Occaſion for the Maſſacre of *Paris*, one of the blackeſt and moſt barbarous Actions that ever deformed any Hiſtory. This Princeſs was not indiſcreet only, but alſo diſſolute in her Conduct, and the King in this Reſpect was far enough from being faultleſs in his. The Dutcheſs of *Beaufort* was his favourite Miſtreſs, and like others in her Condition, was ſo proud of her Infamy, and abuſed her Power with ſuch extravagant Inſolence, as made her generally hated. Upon her Death the Queen conſented to a Divorce, which was quickly procured at *Rome*; and in conſequence of which *Henry* IV. eſpouſed *Mary de Medicis*, Daughter to the Grand Duke of *Tuſcany*. But notwithſtanding the great Inconveniencies that aroſe from his former Amour with the Dutcheſs of *Beaufort*, the King fell into another with Madam *d'Entragues*, afterwards Marchioneſs *de Verneuil* to whom he gave under his Hand a Promiſe of Marriage, which afforded the Court of *Spain* an Opportunity of ſetting on foot a new Conſpiracy in *France*, in order to alter the Succeſſion, and inſtead of the Dauphin

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to raise *Cæsar* Duke *de Vendosme* (the King's natural Son by the Lady beforementioned) to the Throne, which occasioned much Trouble.

In Affairs of State he was a very great and good Prince; he loved his Subjects as his Children, and promoted Trade, and maintained Justice throughout his Dominions. He was not inclined to disturb or injure his Neighbours, but rather content with his own Dominions; nay, so far was he persuaded that a steady and unalterable Balance of Power was for the common Benefit of *Christendom*, as in the latter End of his Reign and Life to form a Design of establishing it, and thereby cut off Pretences for Wars in succeeding Times by Means of a perpetual Congress.

In order to this, he found it requisite to lessen the Power of the House of *Austria*, by depriving it of the Dominions acquired without any just Title in *Italy*, which he proposed to have erected in separate Principalities, as most conducive to a general Peace, and the common Benefit of the Inhabitants. But while he meditated these great and glorious Projects for the good of Mankind, and had assembled in *Champagne* a numerous Army, which was on the very Point of marching to put them in Execution, a Period was put to his Days and Schemes by the Hands of *Raivillac*, an infamous Assassin, on the 14th of *May*, 1610; in the 57th Year of his Age, and twenty-second of his Reign.

We have no very good Account of the Cause of this Assassination; and some of the most esteemed among the *French* Historians give us very broad Hints that it was never thoroughly inquired into; however various Circumstances have inclined the most impartial Judges to suspect that the Lady beforementioned had a deep Hand in this Affair, and that the *Partizans* of *Spain* were far enough from being ignorant of it: At least thus much is evident, that his Death could not have happened more luckily than it did for that Nation, even if they had had the appointing of it.

This great Monarch left behind him three Sons and as many Daughters, *viz.* the Dauphin, the Duke of *Orleans*, who did not long survive him, and *John Baptista Gaston*, Duke of *Anjou*, and after his Brother's Death Duke of *Orleans*. *Elizabeth*, married to *Philip* IV. of *Spain*; *Christiana*, who espoused *Victor Amadeus* Prince of *Piedmont*, afterwards Duke of *Savoy*, and *Henrietta Maria*, Consort to *Charles* I. of *Great Britain*. *Henry* IV. annexed to the Crown *Bearn*, *Bigorc*, the County of *Foix* and *Bresse*.

Lewis XIII. succeeded in the Ninth Year of his Age, under the Tuition of his Mother *Mary de Medicis*; and on the 17th of *October* 1610, was with great Solemnity crown'd at *Rheims* by the Cardinal *de Joyeuse*. The famous Marquis *de Rhosny*, now Duke *de Sulli*, who had managed the Finances in the late Reign with so great Applause, resigned almost as soon as this began; and tho' the Princes of the Blood, and the great Lords made very high Professions of Loyalty upon the King's Murder, yet the Court soon fell into great Confusions, in part from the ill Management of the Queen-Regent, entirely governed by an *Italian* Chamber-maid, whose Name was *Eleanor Galligai*, and her Husband *Concbino Concbini*, whom she had made Marshal of *France*, by the Title of Marshal *d'Ancre*; and in part also from the boundless Ambition of the Princes and Grandees, who could not fail of laying hold of so favourable a Conjuncture as a Minority to render themselves in a manner absolute in their respective Governments.

This produced many and great Inconveniencies to the People, who, tho' less exposed than at present to the Oppression and Fleecing of the Crown-Officers, were nevertheless as much oppressed and fleeced by these Princes and Lords, who, tho' they sometimes mentioned them in their Speeches and Manifestos against the Court, yet never thought of them at any other Time, but compromis'd their Differences with the Administration on private and personal Conditions, without the smallest Notice taken of the Publick.

In this manner Things went on till the Year 1615, when the young King espoused the Infanta *Anna* of *Austria*, at the same Time his Sister married her Brother *Philip* IV. By this Match the Courage of the Court was so much raised, that they adventured to arrest the Prince of *Conde*, who was looked on as the Head of the Malcontents, even in the *Louvre*; and how bold a Stroke this was accounted at that Time, may appear from hence, that *Themines* the Captain of the Guards who performed it, was for this Service immediately promoted to the Rank of Marshal of *France*.

The King was now in the Eye of the Law, Major, and supposed to have the Direction of Affairs entirely in his own Hands; but they were much more so in those of Marshal *d'Ancre*, and none were suffered in the Royal Presence who were suspected of having Capacity enough to talk to their Master on proper Subjects. Yet these Precautions did not long avail; there was a young Gentleman about the Court, whose Name was *Luynes*, who, by his Dexterity in Hunting, was mightily in the King's Favour; and this Qualification giving the Queen's Favourites no Umbrage, he was allow'd free Access

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Acceſs to his Majeſty, and even to entertain him by his Bedſide. But, as it often falls out, the Politicians quite miſtook their Man. *Luynes*, inſtead of Horſes and Hounds, talk'd to the King of the Diſtreſſes of the Kingdom, the Diſcontents of the Nobility, and his own unworthy Uſage; all of which he imputed to the Marſhal *d'Ancre*, hinting alſo, that as he had obtained it under one, he might think another Minority the moſt convenient Thing in the World for ſecuring his Greatneſs.

The King, who was naturally timorous, needed nothing more to drive him into Action, and therefore he reſolved to be before Hand with the Marſhal; with a View to which, Orders were ſent by his Favourite *Luynes* to *Vitry* Captain of the Guards to arreſt him, which he performed *April* 24th, 1617, as he entered the *Louvre*. The Marſhal ſtepping back, as if he intended to have drawn his Sword, received inſtantly three Piſtol Shots, and dying on the Spot, his Corps was afterwards expoſed to the Fury of the Populace; his Wife was condemned as a Sorcereſs, to have her Head cut off, which was executed in the *Place de Greve*, and *Vitry* was made Marſhal of *France*, for having ſo thoroughly executed the Commands of his Maſter.

We may from hence date the Adminiſtration of *Lewis* XIII. who had hitherto little more than the Title of King; and to ſay the Truth, it was almoſt all he was capable of having; but however, he thought Power was as well in the Hands of his own, as the Queen-Mother's Favourites; and therefore he threw off all Reſtraints of that Sort entirely. The Queen-Mother, who loved governing, or rather that thoſe who governed her ſhould govern, was exceedingly diſpleas'd, and in the Year 1615 retired with the Duke *d'Epernon* into *Angoulesme*, which proved the Cauſe, or at leaſt the Pretence for freſh Diſorders. She was however quickly reſtored to the King's Favour, by the Interpoſition of the Biſhop of *Luçon*, whom ſhe had brought into his Councils; and whoſe Abilities and matchleſs Ingratitude to her who raiſed him, made him ſufficiently known afterwards when he obtained the Title of Cardinal *Richlieu*.

All this Time *Luynes* continued the Favourite, obtained the Conſtable's Staff, and was as powerful, and conſequently as much hated, as ever Marſhal *d'Ancre* had been. The Biſhop of *Luçon*, now only Secretary of State, and who came but ſlowly into Credit with the King, contributed not a little to it, by writing, or at leaſt cauſing to be written, *The Life of the Conſtable* DE LUNA, a *Spaniſh* Favourite, in which not only *Luynes*'s Character was very freely treated, but the King himſelf had his Picture drawn, not at all to his Advantage. By theſe Arts, but moſt of all by the Indiſcretion of *Luynes* himſelf, who was ambitious, vain, and inſolent, he ſunk in the King's Favour, who only looked for a fair Opportunity of humbling him, when Fortune ſecured her Child from falling, by cutting the Thread of his Life when he enjoy'd as yet the greateſt Plenitude of Power.

It was from this Miniſter that the King firſt received that Plan which he afterwards conſtantly purſued, for weakening and deſtroying the Proteſtant Party in his Dominions; and as long as he lived, the Conſtable aſſiſted in the Proſecution of it, and the laſt Act of his Life was the Siege of *Monſſeur*, towards the End of which he died; but the Notions he had put into the King's Head were far from dying with him; and notwithſtanding thoſe of the Reformed Religion had great Strength, and continued to defend themſelves vigorouſly, yet their Power gradually declined, and they were forced to accept of ſuch Truces as the King would grant them, in order to recover themſelves and recruit their Forces.

In 1622, the Duke of *Roban*, who was one of the principal Nobility of that Party, ſubmitted to the King, after he had taken *Montpellier*, and reduced the greateſt Part of *Guienne*. His Majeſty went from thence to *Avignon*, and exerciſed there all the Acts of Sovereignty, which had not been done by his Predeceſſors for a long Time before. He went from thence to *Grenoble*, and ſo to *Lyons* in the Month of *November* following, when the Biſhop of *Luçon* received the Cardinal's Hat, and was from thence forward conſidered as Prime Miniſter; he in a ſhort Time gained ſuch an Aſcendency over his Maſter, that the King was more diſtinguiſhed by being the Inſtrument of his Miniſter's Projects, than being the Maſter of ſo great a Kingdom.

This Monarch was far from wanting Capacity, or even from being indolent, but he had a Weakneſs of Conſtitution, a natural Timidity in his Temper, and little or no Education, ſo that he was, generally ſpeaking, ſenſible of his Unfitneſs to ſuſtain the Weight of Government, and was glad to devolve it upon other Men's Shoulders; but then he was apt to grow jealous of their Authority, and repine at the Sight of that Grandeur of which himſelf was the ſole Author and Cauſe. Hitherto he had been governed by a Favourite, of very limited Abilities; but his new Miniſter was a Man of quite another Caſt. He had a Capacity as extenſive as his Miniſtry required, and a Spirit capable of ſupplying all the Defects of his Maſter's. He laboured all he could to make the King eaſy and great; he indulged his Foibles, and extended his Authority; but

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but in doing this, he never conſidered the Means, whether Good or Bad, nor had the leaſt Concern for the Conſequences.

He poſſeſſed his Maſter with an Opinion that his Government could neither be ſecure, nor glorious, till he had compaſſed three Points. The firſt was, the Suppreſſion of the Proteſtants; for while they ſubſiſted, and had ſtrong Towns in their Hands, he was Maſter only of a Part of his Subjects, and not of his whole Kingdom. The ſecond regarded the Princes of the Blood, and the great Lords who were entruſted with the Government, who, forgetting that they owed all thoſe Marks of Diſtinction to the Favour of the Court, were very apt to pick Quarrels with the Miniſtry, and to turn the Force in their Hands upon their Benefactors. In the third Place, he ſhowed the King that he could never be ſafe at home while there was a Power ſuperior to his own abroad, more eſpecially if that Power was his Neighbour; in ſhort he inſinuated, that ruining the Proteſtants, and abaſing the Nobility, were the ſole Means of making the King eaſy within his Realm, as reducing the Power of the Houſe of *Auſtria* was a Point abſolutely neceſſary to make Room for the *Gallick* Monarchy, and to give it that Credit with the reſt of the Powers of *Europe*, that it merited by its Situation and Forces.

The King ſaw this Project in the moſt advantageous Light poſſible; for it ſuited exactly his Inclinations, and agreed in every Reſpect with his Manner of thinking. He had been bred with ſtrong Prejudices againſt thoſe of the Reformed Religion; he had very warm Reſentments, from the Uſage he had met with from his Grandees, and he had Ambition enough to deſire that his Reign ſhould be ſignalized by Victories and Conqueſts. He came therefore very readily into the Propoſals made by the Cardinal; and conceiving rightly enough of his own want of Strength, and of the bold, enterprizing, and yet ſolid Genius of his Miniſter, he reſolved to put the Execution of his Plan into his own Hands, and to give him all the Aſſiſtance his Authority could ſupply, for bringing it to full Perfection.

He began with the Proteſtants, and the Manner in which he treated them, was ſuch, that they ſaw plainly enough what they had to expect; and therefore exerted themſelves to the utmoſt for their own Protection and Preſervation. They knew they had a Title to their Privileges by the Laws, and when Force was made uſe of to overturn theſe Privileges, they thought it both reaſonable and juſt to have Recourſe to the ſame Method for their Defence; and to render this the more effectual, they found it neceſſary to apply themſelves to their Neighbours of the ſame Religion for Aſſiſtance, which was promiſed them by K. *Charles* I. of *Great Britain*, though he had married his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Siſter. The *French* King perſiſted however, in the Reſolution to execute his, or rather the Cardinal's Scheme; and accordingly laid Siege to *Rochelle*, one of the ſtrongeſt Places in the Hands of the Proteſtants, and a very convenient Port, by which they might always receive Succours from *England*.

This Siege laſted a whole Year, in which Time the *Engliſh* made two fruitleſs Attempts to relieve it; and the Place was at laſt taken by a Contrivance of the Cardinal's, who commanded the King's Army in Chief, and had two Lieutenant-Generals to act under him; for he found Means to run a Dyke acroſs a Canal, by which they received Proviſions and Succours, tho' with infinite Labour, Expence and Trouble; ſo that the Inhabitants were forced to ſurrender, and ſubmit themſelves to the King's Mercy, who entered it in Triumph *Novem.* 1, 1628. By this Blow, the Proteſtants in *France* were brought ſo low, that many of their great Men were obliged to quit the Kingdom; and ſome, deſpairing of the Cauſe, thought it beſt to embrace the prevailing Religion.

The King was deſirous that his Brother ſhould marry the Princeſs *de Montpenſier*, who was of the Blood Royal, and a very rich Heireſs; but *Monſieur*, ſo the King's Brother is ſtiled in *France*, diſliked the Match, and was rather inclined to marry ſome Foreign Princeſs; upon which, the Cardinal cauſed Marſhal *d'Ornano*, and the Count *de Chalais*, whom he ſuſpected to have given that Prince this Advice, to be arreſted; the latter was ſoon brought to his Trial before a Court contrived for that Purpoſe, in which Faculty the Cardinal excelled, who was condemned by them to loſe his Head, and loſt it accordingly; and it is ſuppoſed the former would have ſhared the ſame Fate if he had not died in Priſon. The Duke of *Orleans* was at firſt very angry, and ſhowed great Reſentment at the Uſage his Friends had met with; but at laſt he thought fit to fall into the Cardinal's Scheme, and to marry the Princeſs that had been judged fit for him. By this Step the Cardinal ſhewed what the great Lords of the Kingdom were to expect, when he made ſo little Ceremony of humbling the firſt Prince of the Blood, and preſumptive Heir of the Crown.

A War ariſing in *Italy*, the Cardinal went thither in Perſon, commanded the King's Armies in Chief, and the Marſhals *Crequi*, *De la Force*, and *Schomberg*, acted under him; it is ſaid he had in View the marching into the Neighbourhood of *Rome*, in caſe the Pope, who was then ſick, had died, in order to have forced the Cardinals to advance him to that Dignity.

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In the mean time a powerful Party was formed at Court againſt the Miniſter, of which the Queen was the Head; the Marſhal *de Marillac*, his Brother the Keeper of the Seals, the Cardinal *de Berulle*, the Duke *de Bellegarde*, and the Marſhal *de Baſompiere*, were the principal Perſons concerned. The King was at this Time ſick at *Lyons*, and in a Council held by theſe great Men, ſeveral Methods were propoſed of treating the Cardinal under the new Reign; but the King recovered, and the Miniſter having exact Information of every Man's Sentiments, to ſhew the full Extent of his Power, and at the ſame Time of his Reſentment, puniſh'd every one of them according to his Vote. The Marſhal *de Marillac* he put to Death, the Keeper of the Seals loſt his Place and his Eſtate, the Cardinal *de Berulle* died of Poiſon or Grief, the Duke *de Bellegarde* was removed from Court, and Marſhal *Baſompiere* impriſoned in the *Baſtile*. This offended the Queen-Mother highly; but the King was ſo far from ſhewing any Concern for her Reſentment, that he ſent her Orders to retire to her Houſe; upon which ſhe withdrew in Diſcontent, and went ſoon after out of the Kingdom, carrying her Son the Duke of *Orleans* with her.

It was not long before this produced an Inſurrection, at the Head of which were the Dukes *de Bouillon* and *Montmorency*; but their Forces were defeated at *Caſtelnaudari*, and the latter taken Priſoner. The King then offered his Brother his Pardon for what was paſt, but he inſiſted on the Pardon of the Duke, which was poſitively refuſed, And he was ſoon after brought to *Thouloufe*, where he was condemned for high Treaſon, and on the 30th of *September*, 1632, loſt his Head publickly upon the Scaffold, tho' he was the laſt of his Family, which was looked upon as the beſt in *France*. Upon this the Duke *de Bouillon* thought proper to retire into *Germany*; and the Queen-Mother, and the Duke of *Orleans*, who had gone again to Court, retired into the Low Countries, and put themſelves under the Protection of the Court of *Spain*. I have thrown all theſe Facts together, that the Reader may the better perceive with what inflexible Steadineſs the Cardinal proſecuted the ſecond Part of his Plan.

We are next to conſider the Methods by which the laſt Part of his great Project was carried on; and with regard to this, we are to obſerve, that the Cardinal perceiving the great Advantage the Situation of *France* gave him of acting at once againſt both Branches of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, continued to embarraſs *Spain* by a War in *Italy*, in which ſeveral of the little Princes in that Country were at all Times ready to offer their Services to *France*; and on the other Hand he found Means to diſtreſs the Emperor by ſupporting the Proteſtants in *Germany*, and calling in the King of *Sweden* to their Aſſiſtance, at the ſame Time he was deſtroying them in *France*. But all this could not be done without maintaining a conſiderable Force, and acting on many Sides at once, which none of the former Kings of *France* had been able to do; but the Cardinal found Ways and Means to keep up numerous Armies, commanded by Officers entirely dependent upon the King, or rather upon himſelf, which at the ſame time that they acted againſt the Enemies Abroad, kept the Diſcontented in Awe at Home.

Thus in 1635, when the King declared War againſt *Spain*, after acting againſt that Crown for ſeveral Years together, under Pretence of aſſiſting his Allies, he was obliged to have five Armies in the Field, one in the Low Countries, another in *Germany*, a Third in *Italy*, a Fourth in *Franche Comte*, and a Fifth in *Rouſſillon*, beſides two Fleets, one under the Command of the Archbiſhop of *Bourdeaux*, and another under ſeveral Officers. It is very true, that theſe Fleets were very far from being conſiderable; but however, it is rather wonderful that he had any Fleets, than that they were ſmall; for in fact, his Father had not ſo much as a Ship of War. But the Cardinal was the great Spring and Manager of all; he commanded the Armies of *France*, when it was neceſſary, with the Power of Conſtable; and he aſſumed the entire Direction of Naval Affairs, with the Title of Grand Maſter in Chief, and Sur-Intendant General of the Navigation and Commerce of *France*.

As he had thus the whole Power of the Kingdom in his Hands, he was the firſt that ſhewed the mighty Reſources of *France*; and partly by Force, partly by Fraud, ſometimes by the Help of numerous Armies, but more frequently by ſilent Intrigues, he ſo diſtreſſed and weakened both the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, that they ſaw they were in no Condition of continuing the War; and at the ſame Time found themſelves at a Loſs how to extricate themſelves out of it by a ſafe and honourable Peace. In former Times they had been able to create Diverſions in *France*, by aſſiſting ſuch Lords as were diſcontented with the Court; they tried the ſame Method now, but not with their uſual Succeſs: For in the Year 1641, the Count *de Soiſſons*, a Prince of the Blood, and a moſt inveterate Enemy of the Cardinal's, loſt his Life in the Battle of *Sedan*, after he had obtained the Victory; and it is thought was aſſaſſinated by a Perſon employed for that Purpoſe by the Cardinal. The Duke *de Bouillon*, who was alſo engaged in this Affair, retired into the ſtrong Fortreſs

Fortreſs of *Sedan*, of which he was Sovereign, and which in thoſe Days was looked upon as impregnable; yet ſcarce thinking himſelf in Safety there, upon the King's Approach he came out, and threw himſelf at his Feet, by which Means he received at that time his Life from a diſſembled Mercy.

But the Cardinal practiſed this Method with ſuch Succeſs, in favour of *France*, as not only produced immediate and important Effects, but ſuch alſo as for ever weakened the Power of both thoſe Potentates. Thus, on the Side of *Spain*, *Catalonia* was engaged to revolt, which drew the entire Attention of the *Spaniſh* Miniſtry on that Side, and ſo made Way for the Houſe of *Bragança* to mount the Throne of *Portugal*, and maintain itſelf on the other. In *Germany*, beſides drawing many Princes into a cloſe League againſt the Emperor, his own moſt able and ſucceſsful General, Count *Walleſtein*, afterwards Duke of *Friedland*, was debauched from his Obedience, and encouraged to think of rendering himſelf Maſter of his native Country of *Bohemia*. And ſo many Adventurers at the Head of mercenary Armies were ſupported by *France* in the empire, that the Chief of it knew not how to act; and all the Members of the *Germanick* Body found themſelves obliged to let *France* dictate the Terms of Peace, which were the Contrivance of this Cardinal, tho' his Scheme after his Death was executed in its full Extent by his Succeſſor Cardinal *Mazarin*.

The Part that *Britain* might have acted in ſuch a buſy Scene, was doubtful; and therefore, by way of Prevention, or Precaution, the *Scots* were ſtirred up againſt *Charles* I. and encouraged (to revenge the Succours he had given the *Rochellers*) to demand the Protection of *France* againſt their natural Prince. This Humour ſpreading Southward, produced the Civil War, in which the Cardinal held Intelligence with both Parties (that is, in the Beginning) and by inſinuating evil Impreſſions of one ſide to the other, prevented all Poſſibility of Reconciliation.

In *Italy* and in *Holland*, the ſame Methods were purſued; and the mighty Honours paid by the *French* Ambaſſadors to the then Prince of *Orange*, were calculated to kindle thoſe Jealouſies and Heart-burnings, that were very near ſubverting that Commonwealth. By Arts like theſe, Cardinal *Richelieu* in a very ſhort Space of Time entirely changed the Face of Things; and from overgrown Power, unreaſonable Influence, and a kind of univerſal Monarchy, reduced the Houſe of *Auſtria* to Weakneſs on one Side, and to a very limited Authority on the other, drew over many of its Allies, and frighted the reſt from ſhewing any Affection towards that Family. So that we may from hence diſcern what vaſt Deſigns one reſtleſs and able Genius can effect, when it has its full Scope and fit Matter to work upon, which was preciſely this Miniſter's Caſe.

Theſe mighty Things performed for the Service of the *French* Monarch, and enlarging the Power of the King, tho' they raiſed Cardinal *Richelieu* in the Opinion and Eſteem of his Maſter, yet were they very far from gaining his Affection. We have already given the Reader his Character, and from thence it will appear that he was incapable of loving any thing, from the natural Timidity of his Temper, which prompted him to part with his Authority for the Support of his Government, and at the ſame time inclined him to be extremely jealous and ſuſpicious of thoſe to whom he parted with it, though they managed it ever ſo much to his Advantage. He had been governed in his Minority, and for ſome Years after, by the Queen his Mother, whom he treated in the remaining part of his Reign with great Rigour if not Inhumanity. He made uſe of his Favourite the Conſtable of *Luynes* to humble all that had been attached to his Mother, yet he conceived ſuch Envy and Hatred towards him, as was abſolutely unbecoming a Prince; for he was wont to complain, *that his Palace was not big enough to hold two Kings*. And when the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador went to confer with the Conſtable, who acted as Prime Miniſter, he ſaid to ſome that were about him, *The Ambaſſador is gone to take his Audience of the King* Luynes. Nay, when the Conſtable came into his Preſence, with many of the Nobility about him, he ſhowed his Uneaſineſs, and the Weakneſs of his Temper ſtill more, by whiſpering to ſome that were near him, *Here comes the Court*.

He was afraid of the Biſhop of *Luçon's* Abilities, becauſe he believed him devoted to his Mother, and on that Account removed him once from the Court; but when he perceived his Ambition was ſo great, as to extinguiſh the Sentiments of Gratitude for the Princeſs who had raiſed him, he honoured him with his entire Confidence, procured him a Hat from *Rome*, and made him as abſolute both in Church and State, as it was poſſible for him to be. Yet by Degrees he grew jealous of him; and as his Power was infinitely ſuperior to that of former Miniſters, or to ſay the Truth, than that of former Kings, he hated him exceſſively. The Cardinal, who knew his Maſter's Temper exactly, and that he could no more be without a Favourite than a Miniſter, judged it con-

venient to give him one, under great Obligations to himſelf, to prevent a worſe Choice.

The Perſon he pitched upon was Mr. *Cinquemars*, the Son of the late Marſhal *d' Effiat*, whoſe Fortune he had made, and of whoſe Fidelity therefore he thought himſelf ſecure. But the King corrupted his Favourite, by making him the Confident of his Averſion for his Miniſter. Beſides the Ambition of the young Man was as boundleſs as that of the Cardinal; and he had formed in his own Breaſt ſuch Schemes of Greatneſs, as he was ſenſible could not be reconciled to the Views of *Richelieu*. It was natural for him therefore, according to the Policy of Courts, to wiſh the Deſtruction of a Miniſter, whoſe Power was incompatible with his Hopes. He was ſenſible, that notwithſtanding his Obligations to him, the King would not be diſpleaſed with the Cardinal's Fall; but he was ſenſible at the ſame time that his Maſter wanted Spirit to accompliſh what he deſired; and this drove him to think of the deſperate Method of depriving *Richelieu* of Life and Fortune at once by an Aſſaſſination. He remembered the Fate of the Queen Mother's Favourite, and that it was the firſt Step to the Greatneſs of *Luynes*; and he had himſelf an Intrigue with a great Princeſs, whom he had Hopes of marrying, if he arrived at the Dignity of Conſtable. But by a Train of unforeſeen Accidents, and that Confuſion of Mind, which is natural to Men, who are embarked in dark and dangerous Deſigns, he did not carry this Conſpiracy againſt the Cardinal into Execution, in the Manner he intended; and the Conſequence of this was, that the Cardinal came to be quickly informed of all that had been contrived againſt him.

He did not immediately take that Vengeance which might have been expected from a Man of his Spirit and Reſolution, which was in ſome Meaſure owing to the Circumſtances of Affairs, but more to an Indiſpoſition of Body: he kept therefore at a Diſtance from the Court, took the neceſſary Precautions for the Security of his Perſon, and very wiſely waited to ſee what Time would produce. M. *de Cinquemars* who could not but perceive the Danger he was in, had Recourſe for his Security to Meaſures which ended in his Deſtruction. He knew that the Duke of *Orleans*, the King's Brother, hated the Miniſter as heartily as he did; he knew that the Duke *de Bouillon*, and others of the principal Nobility were of the ſame Sentiments. He thought therefore, if he could engage them in his Party, and draw them into a Treaty with *Spain*, they might make themſelves ſure of Safety, if not of Succeſs; and in this Deſign he proceeded farther than in the former, for thoſe great Men came readily into his Purpoſe; and by the Aſſiſtance of Mr. *Fontrailles*, the Treaty with his Catholic Majeſty was concluded. The principal Articles of this Treaty were, that the King of *Spain* ſhould furniſh *Monſieur* with twelve thouſand Foot and five thouſand Horſe, ſhould ſupply him alſo with four hundred thouſand Crowns for levying Soldiers in *France*, and twelve thouſand Crowns a Month towards their Pay. The Duke *de Bouillon* was to have a Penſion of forty thouſand Crowns, and Mr. *Cinquemars* the ſame. The latter communicated the whole State of Affairs to his Friend M. *de Thou*, a Man of great Worth and Probity, who diſſuaded him from proceeding in this Scheme, and expreſſed a juſt Foreſight of the dreadful Calamities with which it muſt be attended.

The Cardinal's withdrawing from Affairs produced many Inconveniencies, which the King quickly perceived, and had Senſe and Penetration enough to diſcover that the Ruin of *Richelieu*'s Power would be attended with that of his Authority, of which he was ſtill more jealous than of his Miniſter; This ſoon led to a Reconciliation; and the Queen, who hated the Cardinal as much as any of his Enemies, having been informed by the Duke of *Orleans* of ſome Part of his Deſign, and perceiving it would be attended with diſagreeable Conſequences to herſelf, in caſe of the King's Death, diſcovered all ſhe knew to the Cardinal, notwithſtanding her Averſion for him. The King was no ſooner acquainted with this, than he conſidered it in the ſame Light the Cardinal wiſhed he ſhould conſider it, as a Rebellion.

The Duke *de Bouillon*, M. *Cinquemars*, and M. *de Thou* were ſeized; the Viſcount *de Fontrailles* took Care to withdraw in Time, and thereby eſcaped the Fate of his Friends. M. *Cinquemars* and M. *de Thou* were condemned, the former for Treaſon, and the latter for concealing that Treaſon when diſcloſed to him, to loſe their Heads; this Sentence was immediately put in Execution. M. *Cinquemars* was not much pitied, but the whole Nation was under a general Concern for M. *de Thou*, who was the Son of the great Preſident of the ſame Name, and was thought to have owed his Death to the ill Character deſervedly given by the Preſident to the Uncle of the Cardinal, in his admirable Hiſtory. As for the Duke *de Bouillon*, tho' this was not either his firſt or his ſecond Offence, yet his Life was ſpared upon his ſurrendering into the King's Hands the Citadel and Principality

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pality of *Sedan*, which was his Property, and was a Place of very great Consequence. Thus ended the Conspiracy, which instead of destroying either the Person or Power of the Cardinal, contributed to the Security of the former, and, if possible, to the enlarging of the latter, but very plainly to the Establishment of both.

The Year 1642 was fatal to the Enemies of the Cardinal de *Richelieu*, and to himself. On the 3d of *July* the Queen-Mother, *Mary de Medicis*, breathed her last at *Cologn*, in the sixty-eighth Year of her Age, having suffered a long Persecution, and some Years in Banishment, from the unnatural Severity of her Son, and the unrelenting Hate of the Cardinal, tho' she had been a very tender Mother to the former, and a very kind Mistress to the latter, who was indebted to her for his first Preferments, and for his Introduction to that Power, which with so much Inhumanity he had exercised against her. On the 11th of *September* following, *Cinquemars* and *de Thou*, lost their Heads at *Lyons*; and on the twenty-ninth of the same Month *Sedan* was yielded into the King's Hands. These happy Turns of Fortune seemed to revive the Cardinal from the Grave. He had long languished under a painful and dangerous Distemper, which terminated at length in a Cancer in his Arm, which the Physicians could not cure, and to the Anguish which it created, they could give little or no Relief. His Strength decay'd daily, and with it his Spirits sunk so much, that he was unable to rise; yet he quitted the City of *Lyons* the Day that the Gentlemen were executed, and was carried in a Litter on Men's Shoulders to *Fontainbleau*, where the King then was. He came thither in *October*, quitted his Bed, waited on his Majesty with as much Assiduity, and applied himself to Business with as great Vigilance and Activity as ever. But after six Weeks Respite his Distemper attack'd him again in such a Manner, as left him no Hopes of escaping. The King did him the Honour of a Visit, and expressed much Concern at the Condition in which he found him; but there is Reason to doubt of the Sincerity of his Majesty's Grief, since after the Cardinal's Decease, which happened on the 4th of *December* following, he seemed to be very well pleased at finding himself delivered from a Minister whose Power he dreaded, and from whom he knew not how to take it away. A stronger Proof of his Sentiments in this Respect was his setting at Liberty and recalling to Court such of the Cardinal's Enemies as were either imprisoned or banished at the Time of his Demise; such as the Marshals *de Vitry*, *de Bassompierre*, *d'Etrees*, and several others; who immediately returned to his Presence, and were well received.

It was not long that the King enjoyed the Liberty with which he was so much pleased. He had suffered for four Years and upwards by a painful Distemper, which weakened him exceedingly, and which had several Times reduced him to the Point of Death. His bad Habit of Body, and his Neglect of all Regimen, made his Malady absolutely incurable; and the *April* following the Cardinal's Death, the King found his own approaching so hastily, that he thought fit to draw up a Declaration for settling the Government after his Decease. The principal Points of this Declaration were these: That the Queen his Wife should be Regent during the Minority of his Son; that his own Brother, the Duke of *Orleans*, should be the King's Lieutenant throughout the Realm, and President of the Queen's Council, and, in Case of his Absence, the Prince of *Condé*. The Council of Regency was to be composed of the Persons before mentioned, the Duke of *Longueville*, *Julius Mazarin*, (for whom *Richelieu*, a little before his Death, had procured the Cardinal's Hat) the Chancellor of *France*, the Sur-Intendant of the Finances, and M. *Chavigny*. The King caused this Declaration to be signed by the Queen, and by Monsieur. The Prince of *Condé* and the Chancellor carried it to the Parliament of *Paris*, where it was register'd the 21st of *April*, 1643.

The King survived to the 14th of *May*, and then died in excessive Agonies both of Mind and Body. He was chiefly troubled at his unnatural Severity to the Queen his Mother, to whom he had refused Leave to return into *France* when she made him the utmost Submissions, and when he had not the least Reason to apprehend any Thing from her Return that could give him Uneasiness. He regretted likewise the Rigour of *Richelieu*'s Administration, and the Blood that had been shed thereby. He annexed the Country of *Roussillon* to his Kingdom, and enlarged the Royal Authority far beyond its antient and legal Bounds.

Before his Time the Nobility were potent, and even the Meanest of the People were in some Measure free; but at his Decease the Royal Authority had almost swallow'd up all; and Men's Safeties and Fortunes, as well as Power and Preferment, depended on the Will of the King and his Ministers. Yet such was the abject Flattery, or rather ridiculous Folly of those Times, that his Subjects bestowed on him the Surname of *Just*; as if he had been more careful in observing the Laws, and maintaining the ancient and legal Constitution of *France*, than

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any of his Predeceſſors; whereas in fact, he did more towards deſtroying it than all the Kings that had been before him. It is true, this did not proceed ſo much from himſelf as from his Miniſter; but that Miniſter could have done nothing without the Aſſiſtance of his Authority; and if he had preferred the Welfare of his Subjects to the Poſſeſſion of boundleſs Power, he would never have given into his Schemes. But ſo far was the King from diſapproving the Plan that *Richelieu* had laid down, or deſiring his Projects might be laid aſide, that he provided to the very laſt, and even by the Declaration which he ſent to the Parliament, for the putting them in Execution, and that in their utmoſt Extent, by giving a Place in the Council of Regency to Cardinal *Mazarin*, the Creature and Diſciple of *Richelieu*, who purſued his Maſter's Inſtructions, if not with equal Genius, yet with much greater Cunning; ſo that in the Space of thirty-ſeven Years, (for ſo long the Miniſtry of theſe Cardinals laſted) the Deſign of rendering the Government of *France*, which in former Times reſembled the other Governments of *Europe*, an abſolute Monarchy, was brought to bear, not more to the Oppreſſion and Misfortune of thoſe, who from being Subjects only, were made Slaves thereby, than to the Terror and Confuſion of all *Chriſtendom* ever ſince.

It was thought requiſite to inſiſt longer, and to explain the Events of this Reign the more clearly, becauſe if the Reader will attentively conſider them, he muſt diſcern why *France* is much more formidable to her Neighbours now than ſhe was formerly, when perhaps her real Strength was greater, and with what Reaſon there is ſo much Jealouſy had of her Deſigns beyond thoſe of any other Power. We may likewiſe from the foregoing Account of this extraordinary Reign, deduce *three* Obſervations of the greateſt Conſequence in regard to Government in general, and which ought to be perpetually in the Minds of thoſe who deſire their Poſterity ſhou'd remain as free as themſelves have been, and conſequently to have their own Memories revered, as juſt Aſſertors of Publick Liberty. The *firſt* is, that the Perſonal Characters of Princes are not of any great Conſequence in changing the Governments. *Lewis* the *Juſt* was, in Parts, very far inferior to *Henry* the *Great*, and yet he acquired much greater Power by liſtening to the Suggeſtions of a Miniſter who governed him, whereas his Father governed his Miniſters and his Subjects himſelf. There are very great Qualities requiſite in a Prince who aims himſelf at overturning a Conſtitution: But a paſſive Obſtinacy is a Quality not hard to be met with, and this conducted by a deſigning Miniſter will do the Work as well. *Secondly*, there is nothing ſo dangerous in any limited Monarchy, or mixed State, as ſyſtematical Adminiſtrations, whether they are calculated to introduce Tyranny or Corruption; which, in the Body Politick, differ from each other no more than an Inflammation and a Mortification in a natural Body; that is, the former is more alarming, and the latter more dangerous. *Thirdly*, ſuch Alterations can never be wrought by an artful Management of *Factions*, which are never ſo dangerous to the Freedom of a People, as when they are conniv'd at, and tampered with, by a Court. When the *Phyſician* and the *Diſeaſe* are agreed, the *Patient*, let his *Conſtitution* be ever ſo good, cannot *laſt long*. But let us return now from Reflections to Hiſtory.

LEWIS XIV. ſucceeded his Father at the Age of four Years and eight Months, under the Tutelage of his Mother *Ann* of *Auſtria*, Daughter of *Philip* III. King of *Spain*. His long Reign, the Evenneſs and Firmneſs of his Temper, the Variety of Opportunities that offered, and which, generally ſpeaking, no Prince knew better how to turn to his own Advantage, enabled him to compleat what his Parent and Predeceſſor had begun; and therefore a juſt and comprehenſive Idea of his Reign is abſolutely neceſſary, to ſuch as are inclined to be thoroughly acquainted with the Political State of *Europe*. In order to contribute to this as far as it is poſſible, and yet keep as much within Bounds as ſo fruitful and ſo extenſive a Subject will allow, we ſhall divide the general Repreſentation of this Reign into *five* diſtinct Periods; in each of which we ſhall endeavour to point out the *ruling Maxim* that was purſued, the Means that were made uſe of for its Accompliſhment, and how far they were or were not attended with Succeſs. Theſe Periods ſhall be from the Acceſſion of the King in 1643, to the Peace of the *Pyrenees* in 1660; from that Peace to the Treaty concluded at *Nimeguen* in 1679; from the Peace of *Nimeguen* to that of *Ryſwick* in 1697; from the Peace of *Ryſwick* to that of *Utrecht* in 1712; from the Peace of *Utrecht* to the Death of *Lewis* the XIVth, in 1715. By conſidering the Events within theſe five Periods with proper Attention, we ſhall be able to diſcern how the Government of *France* was entirely model'd into as abſolute a Monarchy as ever exiſted; how the Power of that Crown was gradually increaſed at the Expence of its Neighbours, to that formidable Greatneſs which render'd it the Terror of *Europe* at the opening of the preſent Century, and how it eſcaped being reduced within reaſonable Bounds by a grand Alliance, as happily conducted in the Courſe of the laſt general War, as it was wiſely concerted, at the

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the Beginning of it. Theſe are Things of ſuch Importance, that without a clear and perfect Notion of them, it is ſimply impoſſible to have any true and well-grounded Conceptions of the preſent State of *Europe* and the reſpective Intereſts of its ſeveral Powers; much leſs any Degree of Foreſight as to future Events, and what the Conſequences may be of the Increaſe or Decline of the Power and Influence of this ambitious and all-graſping Crown.

We will begin then with a ſuccinct Account of what paſſed under the Regency of the Queen-Mother, whoſe firſt and ſettled Maxim was to increaſe and extend her Authority to the utmoſt; in order to which, ſhe employed all the Arts natural to her Sex, to gain the Hearts, or at leſt the Voices of the principal Perſons of the Kingdom, during the laſt Illneſs of her Conſort; ſo that within four Days after his Deceaſe, ſhe obtained a Declaration from the Parliament of *Paris*, by which ſhe was appointed ſolely and ſimply Regent of the Kingdom during the Minority of her Son. And within four Hours after obtaining this Declaration, which entirely cancelled that of the late King ſign'd by herſelf, and approved by the ſame Parliament, ſhe placed Cardinal *Mazarin* at the Head of her Council. As this Miniſter conducted the Affairs of *France* with great Variety of Fortune for eighteen Years, and as he is ſuppoſed to have given his Maſter that Plan of Policy purſued through his long Reign; and which, for any thing that appears to the contrary, is ſtill purſued; it will be neceſſary to enter more particularly into his Character, and to ſhew by what Steps he roſe from being a mere Adventurer, without any Pretences to Family, Credit or Fortune, to the Rank of firſt Miniſter in a Kingdom where he was a mere Stranger; before he was forty Years of Age.

He was by Birth a Gentleman of *Rome*; his Enemies indeed diſputed this, and his Friends never contended for any thing more. He ſtudied for ſome time in the Univerſity of *Salamanca* in *Spain*, but he neither was nor affected to be thought learned; while he was at this Univerſity he had the Curioſity too common in all Countries, but moſt ſo in *Italy* and *Spain*, to have the Figure of his Nativity drawn and judged by a famous Aſtrologer of thoſe Days, who very poſitively pronounced that he would one Day become Pope; which ſhewed his Ignorance, or rather the Fallacy of that pretended Art, by which all who put any Truſt in it have been miſerably deceived. He was firſt the Creature of the Houſe of *Colonna*, into which one of his Nieces afterwards married; his next Patron was Cardinal *Sachetti*; then he became a Captain of Horſe. Being taken Notice of by Cardinal *Antonio Barberini*, he laid aſide the Military, and aſſumed the Eccleſiaſtical Habit. He was made uſe of as an Agent by the *French* Court in concluding the Peace of *Caſal*, which he performed at the Hazard of his Life, when both Parties were in the Field, in Sight, and ready to engage. This recommended him to Cardinal *Richelieu*, who took him into his Confidence, procured him a Hat from *Rome* at the Recommendation of his Maſter, and left him much in his good Graces at the Time of his Deceaſe. *Mazarin* had a fine Perſon, an eaſy and inſinuating Addreſs, was poſſeſſed of all genteel Accompliſhments, had an Air of Courteſy and Kindneſs, ſpoke ſenſibly on Affairs of Importance, agreeably and pleaſantly on all other Topicks. In ſhort, he was an able Stateſman and a finiſhed Courtier; but as for Religion, Virtue, Honour, Probity, or Regard for the People, they were (to ſpeak without Envy or Prejudice) Things out of his Way; he neither pretended to them himſelf, nor was he ſuſpected of them by others.

The Affairs of *France* were in a very flouriſhing Condition at the Time the Queen entered upon her Regency; and her Majeſty thought fit to continue the War with great Vigour for many Reaſons, particularly for theſe two; firſt, that ſhe might ſatisfy the Princes of the Blood, and other great Perſons in the Kingdom, by beſtowing upon them the Command of Armies; the other, that ſhe might keep the *Dutch*, the *German* Princes, and the *Swedes* cloſely united to *France*, and thereby find the Enemies of that Crown ſo much Employment in defending themſelves, that they ſhould neither have Temptation nor Opportunity to enter into any Intrigues with the Malecontents in *France*. Her Views met with Succeſs, the Duke *de Anguien*, Son to the Prince of *Condé*, and who afterwards bore himſelf that Title, gained a great Victory over the *Spaniards*, *May* 18, 1643, in the Plains of *Rocroy*, where there were eight thouſand killed and ſeven thouſand taken Priſoners; and ſoon after he made himſelf Maſter of *Thionville*. The Duke of *Orleans* likewiſe took *Gravelines* by the Aſſiſtance of the *Dutch* Fleet. The Count *du Pleſſis-Prahn* puſhed on the War in *Italy*, and the Duke *de Breze* defeated the *Spaniſh* Fleet at Sea; but had the Misfortune to loſe his Head by a Cannon-ſhot. In *Germany*, though the Congreſs was then ſitting at *Munſter*, the War was carried on with great Vigour, but with various Succeſs; and at Home the Cardinal thought fit to remove the Chancellor of *France*, and Mr. *Chavigny* Secretary of State, and excluded them from Council.

The Viſcount *Turenne* having been beat in *Germany*, the Duke *de Anguien* was ſent to his Aſſiſtance, and had great Succeſs.

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Tortenſon at the Head of the *Swedes* having defeated the Imperialiſts in *Bohemia*, ſtruck great Terror into that Part of *Germany*, to increaſe which the Duke *de Anguien* advanced into *Swabia*, and on the third of *Auguſt* 1645, defeated Count *Mercy*, near *Norlengin*, where that General, with near three thouſand of his Men, loſt their Lives. The Duke then carried his Army into *Flanders*, where he took ſome, and recovered many other Places; but Things going very indifferently on the Side of *Spain*, the Duke was ſent into *Catalonia* with the Title of Vice-roy; but from various Accidents he had not the ſame good Fortune there, which perhaps did not much diſpleaſe the Court.

In the Year 1647 the City of *Naples* revolted, and the Duke of *Guiſe* went thither to put himſelf at the Head of the Rebels; but in this the Court of *France*, as uſual, acted a very double Part, that is to ſay, they ſecretly encouraged the Duke in his Enterprize, and openly diſavowed it; which, however, was very lucky for him, ſince the Rebels being defeated in the ſucceeding Year, and himſelf made Priſoner, he ſaved his Life, by pretending to be an Enemy to *France*. In the beginning of 1648, the States General of the United Provinces concluded at *Munſter* a Peace with *Spain*, by which that Crown acknowledged them for an Independent Republick, with which the Court of *France* was very far from being pleaſed. The Viſcount *Turenne*, aſſiſted by the *Swediſh* General *Wrangel*, defeated the *Imperialiſts* at *Sommerhauſen* on the 17th of *May* 1648, after which they pillaged all *Bavaria*. The Arch-duke *Leopold* had conſiderable Succeſs with the *Imperial* Troops in the *Low Countries*, where he made himſelf Maſter of *Lens* and other Places; but the Prince of *Condé* (formerly Duke *d' Anguien*) put a Stop to his Conqueſts, by defeating his Army near the Place laſt mentioned, on the 20th of *Auguſt*, 1648; where the *Imperialiſts* loſt ſeven Thouſand Men, thirty-eight Pieces of Cannon, and upwards of an hundred Standards and Colours.

On the 24th of *October* the ſame Year, the Treaties of *Weſtphalia* were concluded, which have been ſo often mentioned, and by which *France* gained the Sovereignty of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, of which ſhe had been long in Poſſeſſion, tho' by no better Title than that of Force. *Alſace* was likewiſe yielded to her by this Treaty, to the laſting Prejudice of the Empire; which gave up to her alſo the important Places of *Briſac* and *Philipſbourg*; ſo that the *French* were extremely well paid for any Aſſiſtance they had given to the Princes and States of *Germany*, in recovering their Liberties and ſecuring their Conſtitution. Thus the War ended on this Side as much to their Advantage as they could wiſh, and much more than they could with any Reaſon expect; ſince the Civil Diſſenſions were again broke out in *France* with more Heat and Fury than had ever happened in the laſt Reign, as we ſhall preſently ſee; but the War with *Spain* ſtill continued, tho' for that Reaſon on the Side of *France*, with very indifferent Succeſs.

The Queen-Mother had hitherto conducted her Regency with Eaſe to herſelf, and Reputation to the Crown of *France*. But in 1648 a Party was formed againſt the Cardinal, in which the Parliament of *Paris* joined with the Prince of *Conti*, and the Princes of the Houſe of *Lorrain*, and carried Things to a very great Height indeed; ſo high, that the Royal Authority, which had been extended beyond all Bounds, was of a ſudden ſtrangely curtail'd; and the Parliament, aſſiſted by the Princes, began to take upon them the Supreme Authority. If this had ariſen from a real Spirit of Patriotiſm, or had been conducted by Men who meant well to their Country, it might have been highly advantageous to the Nation; but as the Pretenders to Patriotiſm were Men as ambitious of Power as the Courtiers, and only took this Method to gain it, the Effects of their Proceedings were ſo far from being advantageous to the People, that on the Contrary, they turned more to their Prejudice than the very worſt Deſigns of the Court. The Queen, who was a Princeſs of great Spirit, and who well remembered how *Richelieu* had ſupported his Authority, was inclin'd to follow his Steps; but his Succeſſor *Mazarin*, was of a milder Diſpoſition, and knowing that his Adherents wiſh'd him no better in their Hearts than the moſt violent of his Enemies, uſed, or affected ſuch Moderation in his Conduct, as raiſed him many real Friends.

It was by his Advice that the King ſent a Declaration to the Parliament, which was verified by them, to abate Ten Millions in their Annual Taxes, two Millions in the Extiſes of *Paris*, and eſtabliſh the ordinary Courſe of Juſtice, ſo that no Man could be impriſoned or proſecuted, but by Courſe of Law. If the Parliament had been contented with this, and had taken fair and legal Steps for eſtabliſhing the Government on a juſt Foundation, Things might have gone well; but they were ſo exalted with their Succeſs, and preſumed ſo much on the Timidity of the Cardinal Miniſter, that in the Month of *January* following, the People made an Inſurrection in *Paris*, and obliged the King, the Queen his Mother, and all the Royal Family to retire with great Precipitation to *St. Germains*; two Days afterwards the Parliament declared the Cardinal an Enemy to the State, and a Diſturber of the Publick Peace;

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at the ſame time that they endeavoured to raiſe an Army to ſupport their Proceedings. The Queen upon this recalled the Prince of *Condé* with his Army, which blocked up the City, and ſome Skirmiſhes happened wherein there was conſiderable Effuſion of Blood. In about ſix Weeks time however, a temporary Pacification enſued; the Prince of *Conti*, and the Duke of *Longueville*, and the other Grandees had Places given them, a general Pardon was publiſhed, and the Cardinal thereby bought his Peace.

At Bottom however, the ſame Jealouſies remained, or rather were increaſed; for the Parliament hated the Prince of *Condé* for having aſſiſted the Queen, and deſpiſed the other Princes for deſerting them. The Cardinal knowing this, and being ſenſible that his Authority could never be ſecure while the Princes of the Blood governed all at Court, took this Opportunity, and in the Beginning of the Year 1650, ſeized and impriſoned the Princes of *Condé* and *Conti*, and the Duke of *Longueville*; a Meaſure ſo far from being diſliked at *Paris*, that as ſoon as they heard of it the People made Bonfires in the Streets. But long before the End of the Year Things came about again; the Nation in general ſhewed great Concern for the impriſoned Princes; the Viſcount *Turenne*, with a Body of four thouſand Horſe, attempted to have ſet them at Liberty, but fail'd; upon which the Duke of *Orleans*, the King's Uncle, put himſelf at the Head of the diſcontented Party, who were diſtinguiſhed by the Name of the *Frondeurs*, which ſignifies literally the *Slingers*, and like moſt Party-Appellations, ſerved only to encreaſe the publick Confuſion, which was already but too great.

The Cardinal finding the Torrent turned againſt him, and that he could not avoid quitting the Kingdom, reſolved to take a bold Step before his Departure; and accordingly went in Perſon to *Havre*, where the Princes were confin'd, and having ſet them at Liberty, ſet out immediately for *Liege*. The People of *Paris* were no ſooner informed that the Princes were free, than they lighted Bonfires in their Streets, with as much Zeal and Sincerity as they had done on the News of their Confinement. This Tranſaction happened in *February*, 1651, and during that whole Year Things went ſtrongly againſt the Cardinal, in ſo much that the King was forced to publiſh a Declaration excluding all Strangers from his Council, and even all *French* Cardinals, as too much addicted to the Pope. But this was ſo far from giving Satisfaction, that the Prince of *Condé*, in Conjunction with the Duke of *Orleans* and other Princes of the Blood, proceeded to raiſe an Army, and to enter into ſecret Engagements with *Spain*. The Court upon this ſeeing no Hopes of an Accommodation, and having more need than ever of the Cardinal's Advice, reſolved to recal him, of which the Parliament being informed, in the Month of *December* following ſet a Price upon his Head.

In the Beginning of the ſucceeding Year, 1652, the Cardinal returned under an Eſcort of ſix thouſand Men, commanded by the Marquis *de Hocquincourt*, who for this great Service was made a Marſhal of *France*. A new Civil War was now opened, and the King, tho' of Age to govern by himſelf, ſaw his Capital and ſeveral other Chief Cities of his Kingdom declare againſt him; the Prince of *Condé* had alſo an Advantage over the new Marſhal, and if it had not been for the Prudence of the Viſcount *Turenne*, now reconciled to the Court, had entirely defeated the King's Troops. On the ſecond of *July* another Battle was fought, when the Malecontents had been totally routed, if the Daughter of the Duke of *Orleans* had not cauſed the Cannon of the *Baſtille* to be fired upon the King's Troops, and received the Army of the Prince of *Condé* into the City of *Paris*. The King upon this removed the Parliament of *Paris* to *Pontoiſe*, and in *Auguſt* Cardinal *Mazarin* once more retired out of the Kingdom. Things however took another Turn towards the latter End of the Year. The Prince of *Condé* and the Duke of *Orleans* quitted *Paris*; the King went thither, the Parliament ſubmitted entirely, and in *February*, 1655, the Cardinal returned in Triumph; the King and his Brother went two Leagues out of Town to meet him, the Magiſtrates went in a Body to compliment him, and the People by their Bonfires expreſs'd their Joy for his Return. The Prince of *Conti* ſoon after married the Cardinal's Niece, and moſt of the Places held for his Brother the Prince of *Condé*, ſurrendered to the King.

On the twenty-eighth of *April*, 1654, his Majeſty in Parliament declared that Prince a Rebel, and deprived of all his Employments. On the ſeventh of *June* following, the King was crown'd at *Rheims*, and at the ſame Time took a ſolemn Oath never to pardon Duels. The War continued all this Time with *Spain*, and the laſt-mentioned Crown gained ſeveral Advantages, and had gained more if *Cromwell*, who then held the ſupreme Power in *England*, had not contrary to all the Rules of Policy as well as Juſtice, aſſiſted the *French* both by Land and Sea, ſo much to the Prejudice of the *Balance of Power* in *Europe*, that the Effects of his ill Conduct in this Particular are felt to this Day. The *Spaniards* finding themſelves in no Capacity of maintaining a War againſt *France* and *England* at the ſame Time, willingly liſtened to Propoſitions of Peace,

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Peace, which was concluded on the ſeventh of *November*, 1659, and is that which is ſtiled the Peace of the *Pyrenees*; and on the ninth of *June*, 1660, *Lewis* the XIVth eſpouſed the Infanta *Maria Thereſa*; in Conſequence of which the Prince of *Condé* obtained his Pardon, the Duke of *Lorraine* was reſtored to his Dominions, and *France* had a fair Proſpect of Quiet at Home and Abroad. The Duke of *Orleans*, Unkle to the King, dying about this Time, as the Cardinal did on the 9th of *March*, 1661, leaving behind a prodigious Fortune to his Family, with this Advice to the King, that he ſhould never truſt any Miniſter with the like Power. Thus ended this Period.

The King was now in the twenty third Year of his Age; and though he had not diſcovered in his Youth, either a ſtrong Inclination or great Capacity for Learning, yet his Education had neither been neglected, as ſome have written, nor as others have ſuggeſted, was the Care taken in this reſpect thrown away upon the King, whoſe Parts, if they were not quick, were however ſolid, and whoſe want of ſome little Scholaſtick Accompliſhments was abundantly ſupplied by the Evenneſs of his Temper, and the Strength of his Judgment. The Cardinal obſerving the Weakneſs of his Conſtitution while a Child, was more careful of his Health, than of his Studies; and as that grew more confirmed, he cauſed him to be taught his Exerciſes, which he performed very gracefully, as he had a very fine Perſon. As he grew up, the Cardinal took Care to inſtruct him by his Converſation, to make him well acquainted with the Affairs of his Kingdom, and with the true Character of all the conſiderable Perſons in it; of which his Majeſty was very capable, had naturally a Turn to Buſineſs, and could apply himſelf to it with Diligence, and tranſact it with all the Dignity becoming his Rank. He had a great Deference for that Miniſter, and the more ſo perhaps, becauſe, he inſpired him with a Diffidence for every body elſe.

Before the Death of the Cardinal, his Majeſty was not ſo much confidered as he ought to have been. The old Courtiers addicted themſelves to that Miniſter, and to the Queen Mother; the younger ones apply'd themſelves to the Sur-Intendant of the Finances, Mr. *Fouquet*, a Man of lively as well as great Abilities; and who flattered himſelf with the Hopes of ſucceeding the Cardinal, though he had declared himſelf pretty openly againſt him, and had engaged in ſome Intrigues that were afterwards fatal to him.

The King began his Adminiſtration with removing that Miniſter; and he did it with ſome Circumſtances that were only excuſable in a young Man, that is to ſay, he careſſed him exceedingly to render him ſecure, and went in Perſon to *Nantes* at the Time he was arreſted, as if that had been an Affair of Importance or Difficulty. The Queen Mother was drawn to conſent to this by a Lady who was much in her Favour; but ſhe very ſoon repented of it, for the King allowed her little or no Share in the Management of Affairs afterwards, tho' he treated her always with much Decency and Reſpect. Mr. *Colbert*, who was of *Scots* Extraction, and a Creature of the late Cardinal's, ſucceeded him in the Adminiſtration of the Finances, with the Title of Comptroller-General, the Poſt of Sur-Intendant being ſuppreſſed. This Man had great Parts, and a moſt extenſive Genius: he ſaw the King's Humour and flattered it; he put him upon making himſelf abſolute in the utmoſt ſenſe of the Word; by his Advice he took from the Parliament of *Paris* all Power, but that of regiſtering his Edicts, againſt which they were ſome time allowed the Liberty of remonſtrating after they were regiſtered; but of this they were by degrees deprived.

Theſe and ſome other Steps of a like Tendency were taken at a Time of all others the moſt favourable that could be wiſhed for the King's Purpoſe; there were few of the great Lords in *France* that retained any thing of their former Power; the Prince of *Condé* was but juſt pardoned, and had reaſon to avoid reviving the Memory of paſt Offences; the King's Brother, now Duke of *Orleans*, who had married the Princeſs *Henrietta* of *Great Britain*, was young, and much addicted to his Pleaſures, ſo that there was no body left to oppoſe the Deſigns of the Court; and they were carried ſo luckily, that the oppoſing them very ſoon became impracticable. The three Miniſters then at the Head of Affairs were *le Tellier*, *Colbert*, and *de Lionne*, who had Addreſs enough, while they governed all Things, to perſuade their Maſter that they were barely his Creatures, and did nothing but in purſuance of his Directions. It muſt be confeſſed that they were all of them very great and able Miniſters; but unfortunately for *France* and for her Neighbours, they had nothing at Heart but the complete Execution of the Plan of the two Cardinals, which conſiſted in making their Countrymen Slaves, and extending the Power, or at leaſt the Influence of their Maſter over all Chriſtendom.

The King bought of *Charles* II. the Port of *Dunkirk*, which the Cardinal had been forced to deliver up to *Cromwell*, the Importance of which was not well known, or at leaſt conſidered by the *Engliſh* Court. This did not hinder *Lewis* XIV. from taking part with the *Dutch* in the War they were engaged

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engaged in againſt *England*; and he did it with a View of weakening the Maritime Powers, having at that Time formed Deſigns againſt them both; and in this he was but too ſucceſsful; for while they were ruining each other's Fleets, he was raiſing and increaſing his, which became quickly more conſiderable than it had ever been under his Predeceſſors. In the Spring of the Year 1667, while this War continued, he fell very unexpectedly, as well as very unjuſtly, upon the *Spaniſh* Low-Countries, under Pretence of maintaining the Rights of his Queen, and took a great many ſtrong Towns in a very ſhort Space of Time. This effectually opened the Eyes of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, who very ſoon compromiſed their Differences by the Treaty of *Breda*, and quickly after concluded the famous Triple Alliance (the Crown of *Sweden* making the third Power) with a View of ſetting Bounds to *France*. This was indeed the wiſeſt and moſt effectual Step that was ever taken for that Purpoſe, in as much as the Allies declared roundly to the *French* Court, that they were reſolved to take Part in the War againſt her, if it was not ſpeedily concluded by a fair and equal Peace. This produced the Treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, which was concluded the 2d of *May* 1668, by which *France* gave up the *Franche Comte* which ſhe had conquered, but ſhe kept many large Diſtricts in the Low Countries, and ſeveral Cities and Towns of great Importance; ſuch as *Namur*, *Charleroy*, *Aeth*, *Doway*, *Tournay*, *Liſle*, and many others.

But not long after the Concluſion of the Treaty, this Prince found Means to diſſolve the Triple Alliance, and engage the *Engliſh* Court in a Deſign of entirely deſtroying the *Dutch*; which was brought about, by the ſending over the Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, who perſuaded her Brother King *Charles* the Second into it, and who at her Return to *France*, was poiſoned in a Fit of Jealouſy by her Huſband, notwithſtanding which, the Deſign was ſtill carried on by the two Crowns againſt the *States*. It broke out in the Spring of 1672, and in the Month of *May*, the King paſſed the *Maſe* at the Head of one hundred thouſand Men, and puſhed the *Dutch* within a Hair's breadth of Deſtruction by Land, while the *Engliſh* with the ſame unrelenting Fury attacked them by Sea. The generality of Hiſtorians very falſly aſcribe the Misfortune of that Republick to the ill Conduct of their famous Penſionary *John de Witte*, becauſe he had formerly drawn the *States* into a cloſe Conjunction with *France*; but in that he did no more than the Circumſtances of the Times obliged him to; and if his Maſters had been adviſed by him, and begun the War firſt, by burning the vaſt Magazines which the *French* King had raiſed at *Nuys* and other Places, in the Territories of *German* Princes, which it was in their Power to have done, all the Diſaſters that afterwards happen'd had been prevented, and they had gain'd Time enough to have provided for their own Defence. As it was, the Misfortunes of his Country proved fatal to that great Miniſter, who was barbarouſly torn to Pieces by the Mob.

The *French* King puſhed on his Conqueſts as far as *Utrecht*, in which City he fixed his head Quarters; but the Prince of *Orange*, who was then very young, being put at the Head of the Army of the *States*, defended their Dominions ſo well, that their Allies had Time to come to their Relief, and the Parliament of *England* forced the King to make Peace with them, which ſoon altered the Face of Affairs. But as the Emperor and *Spain* had declared in Favour of the *Dutch*, the War was carried into their Territories, and a great many Places of Conſequence were taken, ſeveral Battles fought; and the War had laſted longer, if the Parliament of *England* had not obliged the King to think in Earneſt of aſſiſting the *Dutch*; this induced *France* to think of a Peace, which was negotiated at *Nimeguen* under the Mediation of *England*; but the *French* and *Dutch* clapping up a ſeparate Treaty on the 10th of *Auguſt* 1678, the Miniſters of the mediating Power refuſed to ſign it. The Prince of *Orange* alſo being diſpleaſed with this haſty Proceeding, fought the Battle of *Mons*, in hopes of retarding the Peace, or of diſſolving it in Caſe it was ſigned; but the *French* were too wiſe for that, and ſo the Allies of the *Dutch* were forced to come in upon ſuch Terms as they had ſtipulated, which were none of the beſt; for the Town and Territory of *Ypres*, the Town and Diſtrict of *Menin*, the Town and Dependences of St. *Omer*, *Aire*, *Cambray*, &c. *Dinant* in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, and the whole *Franche Comte* were given up to *France*, as was alſo the Town and Citadel of *Fribourg*, and in Effect, the whole Dutchy of *Lorrain*.

Thus we come to an End of the ſecond Period; in which the Reader will perceive, that the Power of *France* was prodigiouſly augmented, and thereby the Terror of its Neighbours juſtly increaſed, all which was chiefly owing to that arbitrary Government which *Lewis* XIV. had introduced: From whence it appears, that Tyranny is not a greater Misfortune to the State in which it prevails, than to its Neighbours, and conſequently a Tyrant is not only an Enemy to his own Subjects, but alſo to Mankind in general; therefore we need not wonder, that henceforward the *French* King was generally diſtinguiſhed by the Name of the *Common Enemy*, ſince it is plain he merited that Appellation.

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The Character of Mr. *Colbert*, ſo far as was conſiſtent with a Work of this kind, has been already given, but it is neceſſary for us now to ſpeak of that of his Rival Mr. *de Louvois*. The former had given the King that Turn which proved deſtructive of the *French* Liberty, and this perhaps chiefly to ſecure his own Power; for he eaſily foreſaw, that if the Princes of the Blood and the great Nobility came to have any Share in the Government, it would be very difficult, if not impoſſible, for him to preſerve himſelf; and thus the Intereſts of a whole Nation were ſacrificed to thoſe of a ſingle Man. The latter however went far beyond him; he was Secretary of State and at War, and had great Abilities in his Office; but as thoſe Abilities were of no Uſe in Time of Peace, he determined that during his Life there ſhould be no ſuch Thing; and he had ſo much Power over his Maſter, that he carried his Point. And thus the Quiet of all *Europe* gave Way to one Man's Convenience.

The Method he took was very extraordinary. Under Pretence of ſettling the Limits of thoſe Countries, which by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* were to be divided between the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, the former laid Claim to whole Provinces, and tore away 40 Villages from the latter at once. Soon after Chambers of Re-union, as they were called, were ſet up at *Metz* and *Briſac*, and vaſt Countries were taken from their legal Owners, under Pretence that they were dependent upon Places yielded to *France* by the Treaties of *Munſter* and *Nimeguen*. And as theſe outrageous Proceedings, of which every honeſt Man in *France* was aſhamed, were carried on with Succeſs; the *French* boldly ſeized *Straſbourg*, and blocked up *Luxembourg*, which they afterwards beſieged and took, without any Declaration of War, as well as without any Colour of Right. The Prince of *Orange* indeed would have ſtirred to prevent this, but the States were afraid; and the Emperor and Empire were at that Time incapable of reſiſting this barefaced Injuſtice. *Spain* was in as low a Condition; and as for *England*, it was at that Time torn by Factions, and the Court ſo cloſely united to that of *France*, that no Good could be expected from it.

At the ſame Time that *Louvois* ſacrificed the Peace of *Europe* to his own Intereſt and his Maſter's Ambition, he from the ſame Principle, and to gratify the King's Paſſion for Building, promoted ſuch Expences, as made Taxes as heavy in Time of Peace as of War. The Palace of *Clagni* was built to gratify Madame *de Montelpan*, *Marly* for the Pleaſure of Madame *de Maintenon*; but theſe were Trifles in Compariſon to the Palace built to pleaſe the King himſelf, who delighted in rendering Deſerts beautiful, and in having Abundance of Fountains in a Place to which Nature had denied Water. In ſhort, inſtead of the Dignity and Magnificence of an *European* Prince, *Lewis* XIV. affected the Pomp, the Luxury, the devouring Profuſion of an *Aſiatick* Monarch; and his Grand Vizir *Louvois* took care to accommodate him in ſuch Manner, that the Expence of his Palace and his Houſhold, with the Troops conſtantly about him, were alone ſufficient to impoveriſh his Kingdom. And thus to render himſelf ſomewhat more than a King, he degraded his Subjects into downright Slaves: Such was the boaſted Eclat of *Lewis* the Great, and ſuch the real Merits of his Miniſters!

But perhaps the worſt is yet to come. We have ſhewn, that the Conſtable *Luynes* projected the Fall of the Proteſtants, which was proſecuted by *Richlieu*, as his Scheme was followed by *Mazarin*; but *Louvois* outdid them all; for he projected and executed the deteſtable Deſign of their Extirpation, which was begun by Dragooning them into Apoſtacy, and compleated by the Revocation of the Edict of *Nants*, on the 22d of *October* 1684, the moſt open and ſcandalous Breach of Faith that ever was committed. As unjuſt and inhuman as this Action was, conſidered in the Light of a religious Perſecution, it fell every way ſhort of the Imprudence thereof, when conſidered in the Light of an Act of State, and therefore did equal Injury to its Authors in their Characters, as Men of Rank and Conſideration in the Court of the moſt Chriſtian King, and as Politicians of great Penetration, and Miniſters of long Experience; for by this Means there were eight hundred thouſand Perſons driven out of the Kingdom, and forced to take Shelter in foreign Countries, which, tho' in itſelf a prodigious Weakening to the State, yet was much more ſo, from the Temper and Employments of the Perſons thus expelled, who were, for the moſt Part, Merchants, Manufacturers, or Officers of a middle Rank in the Land and Sea-Service; and in a Word, the moſt induſtrious and uſeful People in the Kingdom. We may eaſily conceive from hence, that the Trade and Manufactures of *France* ſuffered extremely, and we ſhall have a clearer Notion of the Miſchiefs flowing from this impolitick Step, when we are told that theſe People carried out of the Kingdom, one hundred Millions of *French* Livres, or five Millions Sterling in ready Money, Plate and Jewels. Yet groſs and apparent as this Error was, ſuch was the Meanneſs and Servility of the *French* Nation, that the King was complimented upon it, as the moſt glorious Action of his Reign.

The Miniſters however who contributed to exalt the King, in Point of abſolute Authority, ſo much above his Predeceſſors, were

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were far from enjoying, without Diſquiet, the Power they exerciſed, and the Wealth they had amaſſed. *Colbert*, the ableſt, and, to do him Juſtice, the beſt of them, was ſo much chagrined at ſome ill Uſage he met with from his Maſter, that it broke his Heart; and when a Letter from the King, written in a Fit of ill-tim'd Tenderneſs, was brought him in his laſt Moments, he refuſed to read it. By his Death *Louvois* expected to become entirely Maſter of the Court, but he was miſtaken; for Madame *de Maintenon*, who from the Widow of the Poet *Scarron*, and the Servant of Madame *de Monteſpan*, was become the Miſtreſs, and by a private Marriage the Wife of the King, hated him, and therefore brought into Buſineſs the Marquis *de Seignelaie*, the Son of *Colbert*, a young Man of no great Abilities, proud, vain, and debauched, who had the Title of Secretary of State, and the Affairs of the Houſhold and the Marine committed to his Charge. He had Wit enough to ſee that his Competitor made himſelf neceſſary to his Maſter, by imbroiling him with his Neighbours, and gratifying his Paſſion for Building; he therefore reſolved to take the ſame Courſe, and employed immenſe Sums to render *France* a Maritime Power; and that this might more clearly be demonſtrated to all *Europe*, he engaged the King to pick a Quarrel with the State of *Genoa*, which gave him an Opportunity of going in Perſon with a Fleet, which threw into that fine City ten thouſand Bombs, and obliged the Republick to ſend her Doge to ask Pardon at *Verſailles* of the proud Monarch, that conceived himſelf injured. By this Step the young Miniſter raiſed his Credit conſiderably, which ſo tormented *Louvois*, that it is believed he afterwards cauſed him to be poiſoned, tho' he did not enjoy above a Year the Satisfaction of ſeeing himſelf without a Rival.

There never was a Man of a more fierce and brutal Behaviour, or one whoſe perſonal Qualities did more Miſchief to a State. His Pride induced him to treat with equal Inſolence the Princes of the Blood at Home, and Sovereign Princes Abroad, even thoſe who were neareſt allied to the Crown of *France*. He kept the *Dauphin* at a Diſtance from the Court, and in a State of Subjection ſcarce to be believ'd; he took a Pleaſure in perſecuting the Prince of *Condé*, the Princes of *Conti*, the Duke of *Vendome*, and his Brother the Grand Prior; he took Advantage of his own Crimes to erect a Chamber of Poiſons, or a particular Court of Juſtice to enquire after all who were ſuſpected of ſuch Practices; by which he drove ſeveral great Perſons from Court, and ſent the Duke of *Luxembourg*, a Man of the greateſt Quality in *France*, and one of her ableſt Generals, to the *Baſtile*. He diſobliged the Elector of *Bavaria* to ſuch a Degree, that he became an Enemy to his Maſter, notwithſtanding the *Dauphin* had married his Siſter. His Haughtineſs to the Duke of *Savoy* had the ſame Effect. He perſuaded the King to treat the Court of *Rome* with the utmoſt Indignity. By refuſing a Troop of Horſe to Prince *Eugene*, he forced into the Service of the Enemies of *France* one of the greateſt Captains of his Age; and he ſacrificed King *James* II. partly to private Malice, and partly to his Ambition. When the Prince of *Orange* was preparing to invade *England*, *Lewis* XIV. was adviſed to fit out a Fleet to obſtruct his Paſſage, and to order his Troops to beſiege *Maeſtricht*; *Louvois* prevented both; he kept the *French* Navy, which was then more powerful than it ever was, or is like to be, in Port; and he cauſed the Army to beſiege *Philipsbourg*, which brought the Emperor and Empire into the War againſt *France*. I have thrown theſe Things together, that the Character of this Miniſter, or rather of the Court of *France* under his Miniſtry, might be ſeen at one View.

The Conduct of the *French* Court, which produced this War, was ſo glaringly wrong and abſurd, that it raiſed in a manner all *Europe* againſt her, and this entirely through her own Fault, without Reaſon and without Provocation, ſo that ſuch as have repreſented the Policy of the *French* as very great and very refin'd, are undoubtedly miſtaken; for in the firſt Place, the long Series of Injuries offer'd to the Emperor and Empire, were ſuch, as muſt neceſſarily incline them to be reveng'd. The *Dutch* had been wantonly attack'd in the laſt War, and thereby render'd implacable; the Uſage given the King of *Spain* was intolerable; and the Meaſures ſuggeſted to the King of *Great-Britain*, not only coſt him his Crown, and thereby loſt *France* her moſt uſeful Ally, but juſtly excited againſt her the whole *Britiſh* Nation; ſo that the War begun in 1688, might juſtly be ſtiled raſh and imprudent, and commenced rather thro' Haughtineſs than Policy. It was managed alſo with great Indiſcretion; for as *England* was given away by not attacking the *Dutch* in Time, ſo *Ireland*, after the War began, was loſt for want of proper Attention; and the War with *Savoy* was merely made to pleaſe Monſieur *Louvois*, and yet proved as troubleſome to *France* as any in which ſhe ever engaged.

It is true, that the Armies of *Lewis* XIV. were ſucceſsful in the Low-Countries: the Battle of *Fleurus*, which was fought the firſt of *July* 1690, gained Marſhal *Luxembourg* great Reputation; and the taking of *Mons* after eighteen Days open Trenches, was very ſatisfactory to the *French* King, who

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commanded that Siege in Perſon; but theſe Advantages were very dear bought, and the King himſelf became very ſoon ſenſible of it. He owed this laſt Conqueſt, the greateſt in which he had perſonally any Share, to the Vigilance and great Talents of *Louvois*, who underſtood the providing and ſupplying a great Army, the beſt of any Man in the World. Yet the taking this City has been by many judged the Cauſe of his Death; for the King having been informed, that he attributed all to himſelf, was much diſpleaſed at it; and finding that he had rejected without his Knowledge the moſt ſubmiſſive Propoſitions from the Duke of *Savoy*, he expreſſed his Reſentment in ſuch ſtrong Terms, that the Miniſter went Thunder-ſtruck from his Preſence, and died immediately of Grief and Deſpair; tho' others ſay, that his Phyſician, *Seron*, was brib'd to furniſh him with a Paſſport for the other World, by a Prince I need not name.

However it was, his Death proved a very great Loſs to his Maſter, who brought his Son the Marquis *de Barbeſieux* into Power, tho' he was young, headſtrong, and had very mean Abilities. In the Year 1692, *Lewis* XIV. commanded in Perſon in the Low-Countries, and took *Namur*; and on the 3d of *Auguſt* the ſame Year, the Duke of *Luxembourg* obtained ſome Advantages over King *William* at *Steinkirk*; but to balance theſe Advaritages, the Duke of *Savoy* enter'd *France*, and took *Ambrun*, and the *French* Fleet was not able to look that of the Allies in the Face. In 1693, he was more ſucceſsful; the Duke of *Luxembourg* gained the Battle of *Nerwinde*, and ſeveral Places were taken in the Low-Countries. Marſhal *Catinat* entirely defeated the Duke of *Savoy*; but the Fleets of the Allies were victorious, and inſulted all the Sea-Coaſts of *France*. In 1694, they did the ſame, and had alſo conſiderable Advantages in the Low Countries. In 1695, *France* was ſo exhauſted, that the King was forced to have Recourſe to a general Poll-Tax, the moſt grievous Impoſition that any Country ever endur'd; and yet the War went on very indifferently for him; the important Fortreſs of *Namur* being reduc'd by King *William*, while Marſhal *Villeroy* looked on with a ſuperior Army.

The next Year was not more fortunate; a Deſign formed for reſtoring King *James* miſcarried, *France* was reduc'd to act upon the Defenſive in the Low-Countries, and at the ſame Time increaſed her Taxes exceſſively; ſo that at the Cloſe of the Year, the King found himſelf under an abſolute Neceſſity of liſtening to Peace, his Finances being intirely exhauſted. And accordingly a Treaty was concluded at *Ryſwick*, on the 20th of *Sept.* 1697, whereby he gave up a great Part of his Acquiſitions, which was a plain Indication of the Senſe the King had of his own Weakneſs, which was chiefly owing to the great Faults in his Government.

His old Miniſters and his old Generals being worn out, he ſupply'd the Places of the former by young Men, whoſe only Merit was a blind Submiſſion to his Will; they had boundleſs Power in their reſpective Departments, and tho' nothing was more viſible, than that his Affairs ſuffered exceedingly for want of a Perſon capable of ſuperintending the whole; yet his Vanity was ſo great, that he could not bear the Thoughts of appointing a Prime Miniſter. His Generals were promoted by Court Intrigues, and the Favour of Madame *Maintenon*, who governed him entirely. His Naval Force, as it was raiſed ſuddenly, ſo it ſunk as unaccountably, chiefly for want of Money to ſupport it; his Armies were ruin'd, his Subjects exhauſted, and the Credit of *France* was entirely ſupported by the Remembrance of that Power that was now in a great Meaſure decay'd. Such was the State of Things at the Cloſe of this Period.

It might be naturally expected, that conſidering the Situation of his Affairs after the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, *Lewis* XIV. ſhould have contrived the moſt effectual Means for eaſing his Subjects, by improving his Country, and leſſening the Expence of his Government; he did however quite the contrary; he kept up as great an Army in Time of Peace, as would have been neceſſary if the War had continued; and he employed his Troops in forming Camps of Pleaſure, for the Inſtruction of his Grand-Children, as if the Art Military had been the ſole Science worthy of a Prince. By theſe Methods he ruined the Officers, from the prodigious Expence they were put to, and at the ſame Time alarm'd his Neighbours, who could not conceive that he had no other Meaning in theſe Encampments than to waſte Money, and exhibit gaudy Spectacles to pleaſe Boys.

King *William*, from a ſincere Concern for the Peace of *Europe*, form'd a Project for dividing the *Spaniſh* Dominions, to which the *French* King conſented; and this firſt Treaty of Partition was ſign'd *October* 1, 1698, at the *Hague*, between the Kings of *Great-Britain* and *France*, and the *States-General*; whereby it was agreed, that the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, the Places poſſeſs'd by the *Spaniards* on the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*, the Marquiſate of *Final*, the Province of *Guypuſcoa*, the Towns of *Fontarabia* and St. *Sebaſtian*, with Port *Paſſage*, ſhould be given to the *Dauphin*, the Dutchy of *Milan* to the Emperor's ſecond Son, the Archi-

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Arch-duke *Charles*; and all the reſt of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*. In a few Months after, this young Prince died at *Bruſſels*, in the 7th Year of his Age, which made a ſecond Treaty of Partition neceſſary, by which *Milan* was added to the *Dauphin*'s Share, upon Condition that it ſhould be exchanged for *Lorrain*, and the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy was given to the Arch-duke *Charles*. This Treaty was ſign'd the 13th of *March* 1699, and was ſo unlucky, as to give Satisfaction to nobody. The Emperor refuſed to accept it, the King of *Spain* was extreamly offended with it, and the *Engliſh* Nation fell upon the King's Miniſters, tho' they knew that the whole Tranſaction aroſe from, and was conducted by the King himſelf. To ſay the Truth, it was a Project the beſt calculated for ſecuring the Ballance of Power, and eſtabliſhing the Quiet of *Europe*, that the Circumſtances of Things would admit; and the Clamour againſt it was as *ill founded*, as it was manag'd with *ill Manners*.

The King of *Spain*, to prevent the Execution of this Treaty, and the diſmembering of his Dominions, on the 2d of *October* 1700, ſigned a Will, by which he called to the Succeſſion of the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy, *Philip* Duke of *Anjou*, ſecond Son to the *Dauphin*, after him his younger Brother the Duke of *Berry*, next the Duke of *Savoy*, and then the Archduke *Charles*, and dy'd about a Month after. It was a great Queſtion at the Court of *France*, whether this Will ſhould be accepted, or whether his Majeſty ſhould adhere to the laſt Treaty of Partition; but at laſt, a Reſolution was taken to accept the Will, and the Duke of *Anjou* was declared King of *Spain*, by the Name of *Philip* V. in which *Lewis* XIV. forgot his Duty as the Parent of his People, to follow his natural Affection as the Father of his Family. King *William* and the *States* diſſembled at firſt, by acknowledging and complimenting King *Philip*; but this ſeems to have been owing to the Nature of the Government in both Countries, which made it neceſſary to conſult the Sentiments of the People, before their Rulers openly declared their own; and to ſpeak my Sentiments freely, I believe this Conduct in their reſpective Governments, had no ſmall Share in bringing the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Nations to declare ſo warmly as they did for a War with *France*, into which their Governors very readily came, upon a Suppoſition that they ſhould be ſupported therein with the ſame Unanimity and Spirit, by which they were excited thereto; and for ſome Time they were not diſappointed. Thus the Reader ſees in a very narrow Compaſs, the true Grounds of the laſt general War, which had ſo great an Effect on the Affairs of *Europe*, and which are ſo neceſſary to be thoroughly underſtood at preſent, in order to form a right Judgment of what we ought to hope or fear.

The World ſeems to be ſo generally perſwaded of the great Wiſdom and Policy of *Lewis* XIV. in laying his Schemes for ſecuring the Crown of *Spain* to his Family, that it will be a very difficult Thing to perſwade them, that this Notion is ill-founded; but the Truth will appear from an impartial Conſideration of Facts, which I ſhall endeavour to lay together in the ſucciñcteſt Method poſſible; it being neither agreeable to my Purpoſe or Intention, to enter into a particular Detail of the War, which is too well known to need any ſuch Account.

It muſt be acknowledged, that the Meaſures taken by the *French* King for putting his Grandſon into immediate Poſſeſſion of the extenſive Dominions of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, were well concerted and thoroughly executed. The Marquis *de Villars*, the *French* Ambaſſador at *Madrid*, had gained the Hearts of the *Spaniſh* Grandees; the Prince of *Vaudemont*, and the reſt of the Governors of the Provinces in *Italy*, were ſecured; the Duke of *Savoy* having married one Daughter to the Heir Apparent of *France*, and another to the new King of *Spain*, could not avoid taking the ſame ſide; as for the *Low Countries*, they were delivered up by the Elector of *Bavaria*, who had formed a ſtrong Party for the *French* in *Germany*. But ſtill the Miſchiefs remained that have been before mentioned; that is to ſay, the ſeveral Branches of the Miniſtry were in the Hands of young Men of very mean Abilities; and the Direction of the whole was in an old Lady, oppoſed and hated by the whole Royal Family, the King excepted. He had few General Officers of great Capacity, and thoſe he had were not employed, or if employed, not truſted. His Marine was in a bad Condition, his Finances in a worſe, and nothing but his abſolute Power of taking every Shilling of Ready-Money from his Subjects, by altering the Value of his Coin, which he practiſed over and over with as little Ceremony as Conſcience, could have enabled him to find wherewithal to defray thoſe Expences; for which it was impoſſible for him to run in Debt; and through the whole Courſe of the War he defrayed no other.

As ſoon as the Grand Confederacy was formed, he ſaw many Courts act a very different Part from what he expected. As for Inſtance, *Sweden* entered into a Neutrality, *Denmark* and *Pruſſia* acted againſt him, nor was it long before his moſt uſeful and neceſſary Allies, ſuch as the King of *Portugal* and the Duke of *Savoy*, deſerted him, and all his Schemes were broken. The Duke of *Marlborough*, by the Victory gain'd at *Blenheim*, reſtored the Affairs of the Emperor

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peror and Empire; he was ſo diſtreſſed in *Italy*, that he was glad to evacuate it to ſave *Spain*, and even there his Grandſon was more than once driven from his Capital. In the *Low Countries*, his Armies were continually beaten. All his ſtrong Fortreſſes taken, and among the reſt *Liſle*, the moſt valuable Place in his Dominions, after *Paris*, which he once had Thoughts of quitting. On the whole, after carrying on the War for ſeven Years, he found his Affairs in ſo bad a Situation, that he would very gladly have accepted the Treaty of Partition, or even worſe Terms, if the Allies would have conſented to them; but all his Offers being rejected, the Deſpair of his Subjects did more for him than he was able to do at firſt with all his Policy and Power; and yet it is very queſtionable whether the Crown of *Spain* would ever have been left to his Grandſon, if the Death of the Emperor *Joſeph* had not left it a Thing difficult for the Allies to know where to place it better.

This produced the Peace of *Utrecht*, in which all that was either good or tolerable was copied from the two Treaties of Partition. It was ſigned in *March* 1712-13; and if the Allies had been unanimous in making it, might have been much better than it was; but the Emperor perſiſting, the War was ſtill carried on againſt him, and did not end till the Year afterwards, by the ſigning of the Peace of *Baden*, on the 7th of *June* 1714. Thus ended this Period, when *France* was reduced much lower than ſhe had ever been; for not only her Armies were broken, her Fleets entirely ruined, and a great Part of her former Conqueſts yielded up; but what was much worſe, the People were fallen into the moſt abject Degree of Miſery the Credit of the Crown was ſunk, the Succeſſion depended upon the Life of a ſickly Infant, the reigning Monarch was very infirm, and the Court divided into Factions: So that if *Lewis* XIV. had the Satisfaction of beholding the Riſe and Progreſs of the *Gallick* Power, he had alſo the Mortification of ſeeing it decline, and was very near looking upon its Ruin.

The Cares of *Lewis* XIV. after the Concluſion of the Peace, were ſuch as ought to have been the Cares of his whole Life; for they were bent to ſecure the Succeſſion of the Royal Family, and to reſtore the Trade and Welfare of his Subjects; as to both which he appeared now very ſolicitous; nor did he make any Scruple of confeſſing, that Experience had convinced him of the Error of his former Conduct, and of the Follies of which he had been guilty, in preferring his own Grandeur to the Good of his People, and the Luſtre of his Reign to the Safety of the State. He gave all the Aſſiſtance that was requiſite to his Grandſon *Philip*, for extinguiſhing the Remains of the *Spaniſh* War, by the Reduction of *Catalonia*; he gave Satisfaction to the King of *Great Britain*, in reference to the Ports of *Dunkirk* and *Mardyke*; and he executed very punctually whatever depended upon him in relation to the *Dutch*, from the Hopes of leaving *France* without any Apprehenſions from her Neighbours at the Time of his Deceaſe. He was very attentive alſo to what he thought might contribute to the domeſtic Quiet of his Subjects, as well as to the Eſtabliſhment of his illegitimate Offspring. In regard to the former, he conſtituted by his Will a Council of Regency, on purpoſe to exclude the Duke of *Orleans*, his Nephew, whoſe Fidelity he ſuſpected, and of whoſe Ambition he was afraid; and he cauſed this Will of his to be depoſited with the Parliament of *Paris*, who gave it the Sanction of that ſmall Authority which he had left them. He likewiſe cauſed an Edict to be regiſtered, whereby he declared his Sons, the Duke of *Maine* and Count *Thouloufe*, Legitimate, and capable of ſucceeding to the Crown after thoſe legally entitled thereto: And having thus put both his private and publick Affairs into Order, he did not ſeem much ſurprized at the Approach of Death.

In his laſt Moments he behaved like a Chriſtian and a King; like a Chriſtian, in bewailing his Vices, and the bad Conſequences with which they had been attended; like a King, in adviſing his Succeſſor publickly to beware of following his Example, to ſtudy Peace, and to be truly the Parent of his People. In this Diſpoſition of Mind, after enduring the ſharpeſt Agonies in his Body, he expired *September* 1, 1715, N. S. in the ſeventy-ſecond Year of his Reign, and when he wanted four Days of being ſeventy-ſeven Years of Age.

He was ſtiled LEWIS the GREAT, with what Reaſon the Reader has ſeen. He was, though unlearned, a great Encourager and Protector of Learning, and more ſo of Flattery. He was no great Soldier, and yet loved War. His Courage was not very clear, but he had great Firmneſs of Mind. In Proſperity he was haughty, but not abject in Adverſity. He was jealous of his eldeſt ſon, but affectionate to his Family; he was a very faithful Friend, and a very kind Maſter. His Amours were numerous and ſcandalous; his Behaviour to his Queen civil, without Tenderneſs; to his Mother reſpectful, without Affection; to his Brother ſuſpicious, but not indecent. As a King, he was ambitious with reſpect to his Neighbours, arbitrary towards his Subjects, and boundleſs in both. With regard to the former, he had no Tie but Intereſt; in reference

ference to the latter, no Law but his Will. He intirely ſubverted the Conſtitution of his Country. He left the Princes of his Blood without Power, and his Parliaments without Authority. The Force of his Kingdom he reduced to a Standing Army; the Property of his Subjects he rendered precarious, and every Rank of them entirely dependent upon the Will of his Succeſſor. In fine, he was a Rebel to the Court, and at the ſame Time a Slave to the Church of *Rome*; he had a Paſſion for Glory, with ſcarce any Tincture of Virtue; and with all the Vices and Weakneſs of a Man, had the Vanity to ſtile and think himſelf immortal. Such was the Character of *Lewis* XIV. when painted by the Pencil of Truth, how different ſoever it may be from the Pictures drawn of him by Foes or Flatterers.

This Prince married *Maria Thereſa* Daughter of *Philip* IV. King of *Spain*, *Anno* 1660, by whom he had Iſſue only one Son that lived, *viz.* *Lewis* Dauphin of *France*, who married *Mary-Ann-Chriſtina*, Siſter to the Duke of *Bavaria*, by whom he had Iſſue three Sons, *viz.* I. *Lewis* Duke of *Burgundy*, born *Anno* 1682. II. *Philip* Duke of *Anjou*, King of *Spain*, born *Anno* 1683. III. *Gaſton*, Duke of *Berry*, born in 1684, who died without Iſſue. *Lewis* the *Dauphin* died *Anno* 1711, whereupon *Lewis* Duke of *Burgundy* his eldeſt ſon ſucceeded to the Title of *Dauphin*. This Prince married *Mary Adelaide*, eldeſt Daughter to the Duke of *Savoy*, afterwards King of *Sardinia*, Anno 1698, and died 1712, leaving Iſſue of this Marriage three Sons, of which the two eldeſt, ſtiled Dukes of *Britany* ſucceſſively, died ſoon after him in their Infancy; but *Lewis* his third Son, born *Anno* 1710, ſurvived them all, and ſits at preſent on the Throne of his Great Grandfather.

His natural Children by Madame *de la Valiere*, were *Mary Anne de Bourbon*, born in 1666, and married in 1680 to *Lewis* of *Bourbon*, Prince of *Conti*, who died without Iſſue by her. By Madame *de Monteſpan*, I. *Lewis Auguſtus de Bourbon*, Duke of *Maine*, born in 1670, who by his Wife *Louiſa*, Daughter to the Prince of *Condé*, had a Daughter called Madamoiſelle *d'Aumale*, born in 1697, and two Sons; *Lewis Auguſtus* Prince of *Dombes*, born in 1700; *Lewis Charles* Count of *Eu*, born 1701. II. *Louiſa Frances de Bourbon*, ſtiled Madamoiſelle *de Nantes*, born in 1673, and married to *Lewis* Duke of *Bourbon* in 1685; whoſe Children were Madamoiſelle *de Bourbon*, born in 1690; *Lewis* Duke of *Enguien*, born 1692; *Louiſa* Madamoiſelle *de Charolois*, born 1693; and *Louiſa Anne*, called Madamoiſelle *Sens*, born in 1695. III. *Lewis Alexander de Bourbon*, Count of *Thouloufe*, born 1678, late Admiral of *France*, whoſe Son, the Duke *de Penthievre*, now enjoys that high Office. IV. *Frances Mary de Bourbon*, ſtiled Madamoiſelle *de Blois*, born 1681.

His Majeſty's only legitimate Brother was *Philip* Duke of *Orleans*, firſt married to *Henrietta Maria*, Daughter to *Charles* I. King of *England*, by whom he had one Daughter, married to the Duke of *Savoy*. He was afterwards married to *Charlotta Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Charles Lewis* Elector *Palatine*, by whom he had Iſſue, *Philip* Duke of *Chartres*, late Duke of *Orleans* and Regent of *France*, who married *Francis Mary de Bourbon*, ſtiled Madamoiſelle *de Blois*, by whom he had the preſent Duke of *Orleans*; *Lewis de Bourbon*, who by *Auguſta-Maria*, Daughter of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, has Iſſue, *Lewis Philip*, Duke of *Chartres*, born 1725, and married to *Louiſa Henrietta* of *Bourbon Conti*.

The Care that had been taken by the Great Monarch *Lewis* XIV. for the Security of his Infant Succeſſor and his Subjects, was juſt as ineffectual as the Pains taken by *Lewis* XIII. in ſettling the Regency at the Beginning of his own Reign; that is to ſay, the Duke of *Orleans* acted now the very ſame Part that the Queen-mother acted then; and by careſſing the Parliament for a Moment, in giving them Hopes of ſeeing their Authority reſtored, procured their Aſſiſtance to the ſingle Act that could enable him to operate upon their Powers at all. This Point once managed, and the Duke of *Orleans* being declared ſole Regent during the Minority of *Lewis* XV. the Government was compleatly reſtored, ſince the Regent governed from that Day as abſolutely as the late King had done. He began his Adminiſtration, as all able Princes do, with Acts of Lenity and Mildneſs, and with a great Appearance of Zeal for the public Good. His Plan for Foreign Affairs was the beſt laid, and beſt conducted that the *French* had ever ſeen; it is indeed probable, that he was principally moved thereto by the Conſideration of his particular Intereſt; but whatever his Motive was, his Conduct was right. He ſteddily adhered to the laſt Treaty of Peace, he ſhewed a Willingneſs to contribute to fixing a true Balance of Power. He was ſo far from diſſembling, that he laid open to all the World the miſerable State that *France* was in; and certainly in this he acted like a great Politician; for on the one hand, it juſtified his Meaſures at home, and on the other, it gained him Credit abroad; for by delivering her Neighbours from the Fear of *France*, he

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he brought them to confide in his Promiſes, and he made uſe of this Confidence to re-eſtabliſh her Affairs upon a ſolid Foundation. In reſpect to Domeſtic Concerns he acted with the ſame Prudence and Moderation. He erected ſeveral Councils agreeable to the late King's Will, foreſeeing the Confuſion this would create, and the fair Opportunity it would give him of ſuppreſſing them; and he reſtored to the Parliament their antient Liberty of debating upon Acts of State before they gave them the Sanction of their Authority. Theſe were all very proper as well as popular Steps; they ſerved to ſettle his Authority, and to enable him to make uſe of it afterwards as he thought moſt convenient. He had his Views, as all Princes have; and he ſhewed himſelf a great Prince, by taking the Precautions neceſſary to fix his Power, before he made his Views evident, from his Endeavours to accompliſh them.

When he had thus ſecured Peace abroad, and his Authority at home, he liſtened to the Cries of the People, and eſtabliſhed a new Court of Judicature, for calling to an Account ſuch as had the Management of the public Revenue in the former Reign, and were almoſt the only People in the Kingdom that enjoyed affluent Fortunes under the preſent. The Pretence was ſpecious: and tho' this Enquiry might be conducted with a Severity that bordered upon Injuſtice, yet it anſwered the Purpoſe of the Court, and did not give general Offence. He would have had Recourſe to healing Meaſures in the Church, but in that reſpect his good Deſigns were defeated; and, as is but too frequent, thoſe who by their Profeſſion are of all others moſt bound to promote Peace, were thoſe, who by the Authority that Profeſſion gave them, hinder'd it the moſt. The Regent ſaw and underſtood perfectly the many miſchievous Conſequences that flow'd from the frequent Variations that had been made in the Value of the Coin during the laſt Reign; but what he moſt regretted was, that the People underſtood thoſe ſo well, that it was impoſſible, as Things ſtood, for any Uſe to be made of this Expedient under his Adminiſtration. To correct this Evil, and more eſpecially to ſet his own Hands at Liberty; on the 12th of *October* 1715, he publiſhed an Edict, in which he ſet forth in a very clear Light the principal Inconveniencies that attended this Practice, as well as the Advantages that muſt neceſſarily attend the remedying of this Evil, and fixing the Coin on an equitable and immoveable Foundation, of which this Edict gave Hopes, by declaring, that the Piſtole or Lewis d'Or ſhould for ever remain of the Value of fourteen Livres, which it was then at: But no ſooner had this Edict produced its Effect, than the Regent iſſued another, by which the Subjects were required to pay their Money into the Mint at the Rate of ſixteen Livres for a Lewis d'Or, which were iſſued again at the Rate of twenty. I mention this Inſtance out of many, for two Reaſons; the firſt is, to give the Reader a View of the Diſtreſs of the *French* Government, and the Hardſhips it was obliged to impoſe upon its Subjects; and ſecondly, to give a Specimen of the Regent's Policy, which was of the ſame Stamp throughout; that is to ſay, he made no Scruple of profeſſing any thing that might ſerve his Purpoſe, and acting with reſpect to thoſe Profeſſions, as if he had never made them. But this was only with regard to Tranſactions at home: with Reference to Foreign Princes he was cautious how he entered into Engagements, but was afterwards punctual in performing them.

It is impoſſible, ſtrictly ſpeaking, to juſtify ſuch a Conduct as the Regent purſued; but one may have Leave to ſay in his Excuſe, that he found the Government and the Nation in a moſt undone Condition, with a Debt almoſt beyond Belief, ſince ſome have calculated it at no leſs than three hundred Millions Sterling, notwithſtanding ſome conſiderable Spunges that had been made in the late Reign. He ſaw that while the Government was in this Condition, it could neither act for its own Security, nor for the Relief of the People, but muſt be obliged from Time to Time to *lay heavy* Burdens upon the whole, in order to give ſome Satisfaction to that Part of the People who were become Creditors to the Public. This it was that induced him to liſten to a Project of Mr. *John Law*, a Native of *Scotland*, and a Man of a peculiar Caſt of Mind; who knew how to apply thoſe Schemes of Calculation, which hitherto had ſerved only private and paltry Purpoſes, to the great Affairs of a Nation, and the extricating a Government from ſuch Difficulties as that of *France* was then under. The Patron and the Projector were as well ſuited to each other as could be conceived. The Regent, had he been in a private Station, would probably have been the Contriver of this Scheme; the Projector, had he been veſted with the Regent's Power, would have had Courage enough to have executed it in its utmoſt Extent. The Colour that was given to this Affair was the erecting a new Company for carrying on a Commerce to *Louiſiana*, or the River *Miſſiſippi*; but the true Deſign was to pay the Debts of the *French* Government without Money, or with other Peoples Money. I mean by other Peoples Money, the Money of Foreigners; and this Affair

was

was managed with such Address, that in the Year 1719 the new Company offered to lend the Government fifteen hundred Million of Livres. In the mean Time however the Regent had been obliged to practise so many Methods of raising and falling Money, of stopping the Currency of Cash, forcing of Currency for Notes, and constraining such as had any Gold or Silver, to part with it, whether they would or not; that he was obliged to stop short in the Execution of Mr. *Law*'s Scheme, and to drive him out of the Kingdom. Yet, after all this, and notwithstanding the Disturbance, Clamour, and Confusion which the Business of the Bank, the *India* Company, and other Expedients Mr. *Law* suggested, produced, the Government was a great Gainer upon the Whole, and a very large Proportion of the Debt was, if not paid, at least resolved into Waste Paper.

While the Regent was thus struggling to free the Government of *France* from the Difficulties it was under, occasioned chiefly by the long War carried on to place *Philip* V. on the Throne of *Spain*, that Prince committed his Affairs to an enterprizing Minister, the famous Cardinal *Alberoni*, who is still living; and who, instead of submitting, as former Ministers had done, to the Measures prescribed by *France*, struck out a Plan of his own, which he would have obliged the Regent to follow; and which consisted in recovering all the Provinces that had been taken from the *Spanish* Monarchy by the late Treaties of Peace. The Regent declared that he look'd upon this to be contrary to Justice; but it is certain that he considered it as not at all consistent with his Interest; and therefore, instead of promoting, he oppos'd it, agreeable to the Engagements he was under to the Imperial and *British* Courts. The *Spanish* Court, or rather the *Spanish* Minister, took this so ill, that he resolved to form a Party in *France*, and even to secure the Person of the Duke Regent; and as wild and extravagant as this Plot might seem, the Prince *de Cellamare*, then the *Spanish* Ambassador at the Court of *France*, took his Measures so well, that he was very near carrying it into Execution; it was however very critically discovered, the Minister arrested and sent out of *France*, some Gentlemen of *Bretagne* who were deepest in the Scheme lost their Lives, and very soon after an open War broke out between the two Nations. But as *Spain* could not sustain herself without the Assistance of *France*, much less against the Power of that Monarchy, joined with the rest of her Opponents, Cardinal *Alberoni* was obliged to give Way, the Crown of *Spain* acceded to the Quadruple Alliance; and it was agreed that the young King of *France* should marry the Infanta of *Spain*; that the Prince of *Asturias* should marry one of the Regent's Daughters, and Don *Carlos* the other. All Things being thus settled, and the Peace of *Europe* for the present restored, the Regent's Affairs wore a much better Aspect than they had done, and all the Powers of *Europe* saw with Surprize, but without Jealousy, *France* daily recovering its Lustre. This is a Proof that the Regent's Conduct was agreeable to the true Interest of the Kingdom he govern'd; and that he much better understood the Art of making *France* truly formidable, than those who affect at every Turn to make her appear so. But to pursue the Thread of our Narration, and leave these Political Points to the Consideration and Decision of the judicious Reader.

In 1722, the Regent caused his Majesty to be crowned at *Rheims*, and in the beginning of the following Year, he was declared of full Age in Parliament. The Regent knew well of what Consequence it was to preserve Forms, though he never meant by taking these Steps to relinquish his own Authority. By his Advice therefore, his own Creature and Favourite, Cardinal *Du Bois*, was declared Prime Minister, but did nothing but by his Royal Highness's Direction; so that the Duke had still the intire Administration of the Affairs of the Nation without any Title or Office whatever. He was very well satisfied with this Situation of Things, but in the Month of *August* following his Promotion the Cardinal died; and the Duke of *Orleans*, too prudent to trust any other Person with the Title of Prime Minister, asked the King for it, or rather assumed it himself. The Confusion that Cardinal *Du Bois* left his Papers in, and the delicate Nature of many of his Correspondences, obliged the Duke to apply himself with the utmost Industry and Diligence to the putting them in order, in which he was so indefatigable, that he sate up all the Night of the first of *December* 1723, though he found himself several times very near fainting, and the next Day in the Afternoon he died of a Fit of the Apoplexy, with great Projects in his Head, and, as many have thought, when he was on the Point of carrying some of them into Execution.

Upon the Death of the Duke of *Orleans* the Conduct of the State devolved upon the next Prince of the Blood of an Age suitable to the Employment. This was the Duke of *Bourbon*, a Prince of great Parts, surprising Quickness, and capable of much Application. He found many Difficulties upon his first coming into the Administration; to hinder these from increasing, he pursued the Plan of his Predecessor very steddily; but the People were not much better satisfied with him, than they had been with his Royal

Highneſs, becauſe the State of the Finances were ſuch as obliged him to make various Alterations in the Coin; he likewiſe preſſed the Acceptance of the Bull *Unigenitus*, both on the Laity and Clergy, which occaſioned great Heats and Animoſities, and while theſe continued the King was taken ſuddenly ill, which alarm'd the Duke of *Bourbon* ſo much, that he reſolved to ſend back the young Infanta, who had been for ſome time in *France* with the Title of Queen, in order to marry his Majeſty to ſome Princeſs of riper Years; and accordingly his Majeſty was very ſoon afterwards married to the Princeſs *Mary*, Daughter of *Staniſlaus* King of *Poland*, which gave great Satisfaction to the People of *France*. But the Court of *Spain* reſented this extremely, and demanded in expreſs Terms, that the Duke of *Bourbon* ſhould be remov'd, to give his Catholick Majeſty's Satisfaction, as Cardinal *Alberoni* had formerly been, at the Requeſt and for the Conveniency of the moſt Chriſtian King. This being refuſed, threw the *Spaniſh* Court into the Arms of that of *Vienna*, which gave ſuch a Face to the Affairs of *Europe*, as differed much from that which they had worn for half a Century paſt. It was not long however, that the Duke of *Bourbon* was able to maintain himſelf in Power, and the Thing that turn'd moſt to his Prejudice, was the raiſing the fiftieth Penny upon all Eſtates throughout the Kingdom, which the Duke judged neceſſary for the Payment of the publick Debts, with which after all this ſpunging the Crown found itſelf charged. There are ſecret and dark Intrigues in all Courts, and perhaps there never was any in which theſe have always prevailed more than in that of *France*. If we could abſolutely depend upon ſome Memoirs that have been written of theſe Times, the Duke of *Bourbon* was deceived, and out-witted by his Succeſſor, who firſt very gravely and conſcientiouſly repreſented to him the many fatal Conſequences that attended the modern Method of paying or rather of not paying publick Debts, by Variation of the Coin, giving a Currency to Paper; and then deſtroying its Credit again: By which he ſo wrought upon the Duke, that he reſolved to abandon thoſe Meaſures as unworthy of a Government; and then, the crafty Prieſt lay in wait to repreſent him as a publick Oppreſſor. The Duke, in the very Edict by which he impoſed this Tax, ſet forth the Reaſons of it, giving a very fair and full Account of the Methods that had been hitherto taken in order to extinguiſh the publick Debt, their Conſequences, and the Neceſſity there ſtill was of raiſing Money to pay off Incumbrances, which ſtood the Crown in fifty Millions yearly for Intereſt, tho' they paid but Two *per Cent.* When the Murmurs began about this Tax, which how juſt and reſonable ſoever it might be in its Intention, was to a People ſo exhauſted, almoſt inſupportable; the ancient Biſhop of *Frejus* (ſo Mr. *Fleury* was then called) was the firſt to mention them to the King, tho' he had great Obligations to the Duke; and he did it in ſuch a manner, and with the Addition of ſuch Circumſtances, that he who had always regarded the Sayings of this Man as ſo many Oracles, reſolved to part with the Duke of *Bourbon*, and declare this Prelate firſt Miniſter; which Reſolution was no ſooner taken than it was executed, and the People, as is common enough in all Countries, applauded the Change chiefly becauſe it was a Change. The Duke bore his Diſgrace both with Patience and Dignity, and tho' he continued all his Life after a private Man, and had very little Connection with the Court, yet he quickly recovered his Credit with the Publick, and was as generally eſteemed to the Day of his Death as any of the Princes of his Houſe ever had been.

As for the Adminiſtration of Cardinal *Fleury*, it is ſo well known here, that it would be needleſs to trouble the Reader with a particular Detail of it. He was certainly a very artful, and a very ambitious Man, without any of thoſe Talents that are requiſite to make an accompliſhed Stateſman, or a great Miniſter. It was the Aſcendancy he had over his Maſter, that as it originally procured, kept him ſo long in Power; as it was a ſmooth and complaiſant behaviour to the Foreign Miniſters, that gave him ſo great an *Intereſt* as he really had for many Years in all the Courts of *Europe*. He was very diſintereſted in reſpect to money, was very far from being ſolicitous about his Family, talking continually of Moderation, and was very mild and affable in his Behaviour; yet there were many harſh things done under his Adminiſtration, both with reſpect to civil and Eccleſiaſtical Affairs. He had no ſettled Plan of Politicks, as appeared by his courting and ſometimes croſſing the Meaſures of *Spain*. It was purely to pleaſe that Court, that he ſuffered his Maſter to enter into a War with the late Emperor *Charles* VI. but as ſoon as he ſaw an Opportunity of getting out of it, and of making ſo great an Acquiſition to *France* as the Dutchy of *Lorrain*, he reſolved to embrace it; and as he had ſacrificed the Honour, and was very near ſacrificing the Life of the *French* Queen's Father, during the War, ſo he made no Scruple of ſacrificing the Intereſt of *Spain* to the Peace. The ſame kind of Temper was viſible in almoſt every great Tranſaction while he was at the Head of Affairs. He made uſe of other Men's Abilities for contriving and executing Schemes that were above his Reach; but whenever he found

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found himſelf pinch'd by thoſe Schemes, he removed and ruined the Authors of them, to preſerve or regain his own Credit, as is evident enough in the Caſe of M. *Chauvelin*, the Keeper of the Seals, whom he drove from Court, after he had made great Uſe of his Abilities. In reſpect to the preſent War, which began in his Lifetime, he was drawn into it by thoſe whom at that Time he truſted, chiefly from his apprehending that it would not be the Work of more than one or two Campaigns, and that the Allies of the Houſe of *Auſtria* would be as paſſive in this War as in the laſt. But when he found his Miſtake, and ſaw, or rather felt the Inconveniencies that followed from it, he had Recourſe to his old Expedient of ſhifting the Blame upon other People; but it was no longer in his Power to rid himſelf of them, as he had done of their Predeceſſors; Age, Infirmities, and approaching Death, obliged him to turn his Thoughts to other Matters. He maintained his Power with, or rather Influence over his Maſter to the very laſt, and, like Cardinal *Mazarine*, had the Satisfaction of dying, in all outward Appearance, as great a Man as he had lived, and even of appointing as it were his Succeſſor. But the Arts he made uſe of to keep his Maſter in a State of Dependence upon himſelf, have had ſuch an Effect on all the Meaſures of the Court of *Verſailles* ſince his Death, that it has been a perpetual Scene of Cabals, Intrigues, and Confuſion, till Marſhal Count *Saxe* gained the Ear of his Maſter to ſuch a Degree, as to give Law even to the Miniſters, at leaſt in reſpect to all great Points, which is the Poſture that Things are in at preſent.

We have in the Courſe of the preceding Hiſtory made it our Buſineſs to ſhew the ſeveral Schemes or Syſtems of Government, which have ſubſiſted ſince the Acceſſion of the Houſe of *Bourbon* to the Crown of *France*; and perhaps we ſhall run no great Hazard of miſleading the Reader, by affirming that theſe may be reduced to Two. That of *Henry* IV, who was truly the Father of his People, and really ſomewhat more; for he not only meant honeſtly towards his own Subjects, but likewiſe to the reſt of *Europe*. In ſhort, he had the Happineſs of the People at Heart in his own Dominions, and eſtabliſhing a Balance of Power abroad. His Son and Succeſſor *Lewis* XIII. aimed at making himſelf abſolute at home and reſpected abroad; his Succeſſors have had the ſame Views, only inſtead of Reſpect, they have been for eſtabliſhing a general Influence, from whence all the bad Conſequences muſt flow, which are commonly dreaded from univerſal Monarchy.

Our preſent Buſineſs is to ſhew how far this has been effected, and upon what Grounds we affirm that the *Gallick* Conſtitution is changed, and that the Monarchy is abſolute at preſent. In the firſt Place, we are to obſerve, that the greateſt Lawyers and beſt Hiſtorians agree that the Power of their Kings was anciently reſtrained, not only within narrower Bounds than at preſent, but that in reality they were as much limited as any Monarchs could be. That in all Governments, ſupreme and abſolute Power is, and muſt be lodged ſomewhere, we find generally agreed; that according to the old Conſtitution in *France*, this did not reſide in their Princes, but in the general Aſſembly of the States of the Kingdom, as in all other *Gothick* Conſtitutions, is certain. Indeed the very Name of the People ſufficiently proves this, ſince there cannot be a ſtronger Oppoſition than between *France*, (that is, Freemen) and Slaves. But as it was found inconvenient to hold theſe general Aſſemblies very frequently, ſo, to hinder the Incroachments of Kings while they were no ſitting, part of their Powers were transferred to certain Committees, which gave Riſe to the Parliaments of *France*, and particularly to that of *Paris*, which was at firſt Ambulatory, that is, attended the Perſon of the King; but in Proceſs of Time, was fixed to that City for the Conveniency both of Prince and People.

The antient Prerogatives of this Aſſembly plainly prove, that as Repreſentatives of the States, the Sovereignty was really in it, for amongſt others they had theſe three. Firſt, they judged the Peers and great Men of the Kingdom, over whom the King in this reſpect had no Power; but in Caſe they were ſuſpected of failing in their Duty to the Conſtitution, they were to be tried by their Equals, according to the known Law of the Kingdom. Secondly, all the great Officers of State took their Oaths in Parliament; from which it is manifeſt, that they were bound not to the Perſon of the King, but ſwore to him in his Political Capacity, and for the general Benefit of the State. Thirdly, they had the Right of regiſtering, approving, and promulgating the King's Edicts, without which they had not the Sanction or Force of Laws.

As theſe Inſtances unqueſtionably demonſtrate, that according to the *Gallick* Conſtitution, their Kings were not abſolute; ſo there is nothing more requiſite to prove that they are ſince become ſo, by overturning the Conſtitution, than to obſerve that all theſe Checks are now taken away. The Aſſembly of the States is a thing no longer heard of; and as for Parliaments, they are but Shadows of what they were, or rather worſe, by which I mean, that they are now become the Inſtruments of that Power they

were inſtituted to reſtrain. The Liberty of the Subject is entirely at the Mercy of the King; he impriſons whom he pleaſes without giving any Account; and whenever he finds it requiſite, appoints ſuch Judges for the Tryal of Offenders as he thinks fit. The great Officers of State take their Oaths to and from him; ſo that they now belong entirely to the King, who appoints, removes, extends, or retrenches their Authority as he pleaſes. The regiſtering of Edicts, is become a mere Matter of Form; the Parliament of *Paris* does indeed ſometimes remonſtrate, but in the End the King's Will and Pleaſure always prevails.

The whole Government of this great Nation having been, by the Acts of Cardinal *Richelieu* and his Succeſſors, drawn entirely into the Hands of the Crown and its Miniſters, the utmoſt Pains have been taken to reduce it into ſuch a Syſtem, as that this Power may influence the whole, and keep every Branch thereof in ſtrict and conſtant Dependence. As far as the Compaſs of our Work will allow, we ſhall endeavour to ſhew how this is done. We have heard much of the *Gallican* Church and of its Freedom; but, from the Time of the Cardinal before mentioned, this Freedom is become a meer Engine of State, by the Help of which the King has ſometimes made Uſe of the Power of the Clergy, and at other Times of that of the Pope, to extend his own. It was with a View to this, that the *Proteſtants* of *France* were in general expelled; and that the remains of them in *France* are from Time to Time proſecuted, when they attempt in any Degree the publick Exerciſe of their Religion.

The *French* Kings were reſolved to make themſelves ſupreme in Church as well as State; which is the true Reaſon why they admit of no Diſſenters; and they have carried this into Execution, notwithſtanding the Nominal Authority of the Pope; which is often made uſe of by the King, and can never be turned againſt him. The Clergy of *France* are, however, a very great and conſiderable Body; they conſiſt at preſent of eighteen Archbiſhops, and one hundred and thirteen Biſhops, all named and appointed by the King; who has likewiſe the Nomination to ſeven hundred and ſeventy Abbies, and of the Superiors of three hundred and ſeventeen Convents of Nuns. The Reader need not be told what Influence this gives the Crown over that Part of it's Subjects, which were formerly the leaſt attached to it. The ordinary Revenue ariſing from the Tenths of the Clergy, amounts to 1,200,000 Livres *per Annum*; beſides which, in the General Aſſemblies of the Clergy, free Gifts are ſo conſtantly expected even in Time of Peace, that this Additional Revenue is computed annually at two Millions; but in Time of War the extraordinary free Gifts render it much more.

As to the Civil Government, the King has a great Council of State, and twelve Perliaments beſides other Courts, ſuch as Generalities and Intendances, for the Management of his Revenue; of the former there are Twenty-ſix, and of the latter more. As for the Political Government, it is managed by ſeveral great Councils, or rather Committees of Council, of which there are at preſent four; which are filled the Council of State, the Council of Diſpatches, the Royal Council of Finances, and the Royal Council of Commerce.

The firſt Civil Officer in *France* is the Chancellor, the only Officer that is not removeable at the King's Pleaſure; that is to ſay, he cannot be removed without being brought to a Tryal; but the King may, and frequently does take the Seals from him, and put them into the Hands of another Perſon, who has the Title of Keeper and the Power of Chancellor, who is removeable at the King's Pleaſure.

There is generally a Perſon at the Head of the Miniſtry, either with or without the Title of Prime Miniſter, and with more or leſs Authority, as the King pleaſes; at preſent this is the Cardinal *de Tencin*. For the Management of Public Affairs, there are four Principal Secretaries of State, who have each their ſeparate Departments. Theſe are at preſent the Count *de Maurepas*, who has the Marine; the Count *de Puiſieux*, who is Secretary for Foreign Affairs; the Count *de Saint Florentin*, who has the Care of Domeſtick Concerns; and the Count *D' Argenſon*, who is Secretary at War.

The principal Officer of the Revenue, is the Comptroller-General of the Finances, at preſent M. *de Machault*, who has under him a Multitude of Intendants, and other Officers ſubject to the Direction of the Council of Finances, of which the D. *de Bethune* is Preſident. As to the ordinary and ſettled Revenue of the Crown of *France*, if we may believe their own Writers upon that Subject, it is not at all increaſed in its real, though it is conſiderably augmented in its nominal Value. In 1683, it was computed at 116,873,476 Livres; and in 1730 it amounted to no more than 140,278,473 Livres, which make 5,844,937 Pounds of our Money. Which ſhews that neither the general Wealth of *France*, nor the Income of the King, are near ſo great as is commonly imagined. It is indeed very true, that in time of War the King levies much larger Sums; but it is very plain, that even theſe muſt fall far ſhort of what ſome People would perſwade us they amount to, ſince

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ſince there muſt be always a Proportion between the ordinary and extraordinary Revenue, and conſequently, if we know the one, we may very eaſily compute how far the other can be carried; becauſe even under arbitrary Governments ſome Meaſures muſt be preſerved, and ſome Regard had to the general Income of the People, which is leſs in Time of War, at the ſame Time that the publick Expence is greater.

As the Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Government of *France* was moulded in the Compaſs of two Reigns, into ſuch a Form as made them wholly ſubſervient to the Purpoſes of the Crown; ſo the Military Eſtabliſhment, as it now ſtands, was entirely the Work of *Lewis* XIV. Before his Time a few Companies of Guards, and the four old Corps, as they are ſtill called, were all the ſtanding Troops of *France*; neither were they exactly of the ſame Nature with the Regiments that are now kept up, tho' this is not a Place to diſcuſs the Difference. It is ſufficient for us to obſerve, that the Prince laſt mentioned, finding every thing at Home diſpoſed according to his good Pleaſure when he took the Adminiſtration into his own Hands, reſolved to lay hold of that Opportunity to ſecure the boundleſs Authority of which he was poſſeſſed in his own Dominions, and at the ſame Time to make himſelf terrible to his Neighbours. It was to this End that he eſtabliſhed firſt under the Notion of Guards, a very conſiderable Force, which is now ſtiled the Troops of the Houſhold; and afterwards, as Occaſion ſerved, raiſed Regiment after Regiment both of Horſe and Foot, and kept them in conſtant Service.

It was by the Help of this Standing Army, that he gained ſo many and great Advantages over *Spain* and the reſt of his Neighbours, and annexed ſeveral conquered Provinces to his Dominions; which at the ſame Time afforded him an Opportunity of increaſing the Number of theſe regular Troops, and of covering his Frontiers on every ſide with abundance of ſtrong Fortreſſes. By Degrees, other States in *Europe* found themſelves obliged, for their own Defence, to raiſe and maintain regular Troops likewiſe, which afforded that ambitious Prince a Pretence for augmenting his to as great a Number as was poſſible for him to maintain; and his Example in this, as well as in moſt other Points, has been exactly followed by his Succeſſor. So that immediately before the breaking out of the preſent War, the ſtanding Troops of *France* conſiſted of one hundred and twenty thouſand Foot, twenty thouſand Horſe and Dragoons, and between eight and ten thouſand Invalids; that is, in the whole, to about one hundred and fifty thouſand Men.

The keeping up ſo large an Army, and the maintaining ſo many Garriſons, is as ſerviceable to the King as it is burthenſome and ruinous to the Kingdom, inaſmuch as it keeps ſo great a Proportion of able and active Perſons in a State of abſolute Idleneſs with regard to the Publick, at the ſame time that heavy Taxes are raiſed upon the induſtrious Part of the People for their Subſiſtance. But it muſt be allowed, that it finds Employment for the Nobility and Gentry of *France*, more eſpecially as it is become almoſt an indiſpenſible Cuſtom for them to ſpend their Youth, at leaſt the firſt Part of it, in the Service; by which they are brought inſenſibly into a Dependence upon the Court, and have their Minds filled with falſe and ſlaviſh Notions of the Glory of their Grand Monarque, which entirely gets the better of the natural Paſſions that all Men of Birth and Breeding in other Nations have for the Service of their Country. Thus the Reader ſees, that the Church, the Law, the Civil Employments, and the Military, being wholly at the Diſpoſal of the Court, the far greater Part of the active People in this great Country have their Lives and Fortunes at the Diſpoſal of the Crown, and ſpend the beſt Part of their Days in the Maintenance of a Syſtem calculated to hold them in irrecoverable and perpetual Servitude.

The Reader will naturally expect, that we ſhould ſay ſomething of the Marine, which in the laſt Reign was indeed extremely formidable, but is very far from being ſo at preſent; ſince it is very certain that at the Beginning of the preſent War the whole naval Power of *France*, did not conſiſt of quite forty Ships of War of all Sizes, which though it be very ſhort of what it was at the Beginning of this Century, yet is much ſuperior to any Force the *French* had of that nature before the Reign of *Lewis* XIV. As to the Commerce of *France*, it was before the War began very conſiderable, though certainly much ſhort of what has been reported of it here.

The greateſt Evidence thereof that I have ſeen, is derived from a Memorial now before me, which contains a Repreſentation to the *French* Court of the Loſſes ſuſtained by the War, which was drawn up in the Beginning of the preſent Year, and wherein they are ſtated at Two hundred Millions of their Money, which make above nine Millions Three hundred thouſand Pounds of ours. If this proves, as it moſt certainly does, that the Trade of *France* was very much increaſed, and even arrived at a ſurprizing Height; we have at the ſame Time the Conſolation of knowing, that it is now not only much ſunk and impaired, but in many

many of its moſt important and beneficial Branches almoſt ruined and deſtroyed; and this by the Confeſſion of thoſe, who as they are employed therein, muſt be beſt acquainted therewith, and who in a Repreſentation of this kind, durſt not attempt to impoſe upon the Government. We have likewiſe the Satisfaction of being informed from the ſame authentic Memorial, that in the Judgment of the mercantile Part of that Nation, if it were in the Power of the Court to maintain twenty Men of War at *Breſt*, fifteen at *Cadiz* and on the Coaſt of *Spain*, fifteen in *America*, and ten at *Toulon*, all the Branches of their Trade might be effectually protected: Whence it is evident that no ſuch Force has been hitherto employed, and that the Merchants are doubtful whether if the Court was ever well inclined, they could equip and maintain it.

In reſpect to the Intereſts of *France*, we are obliged to conſider the Nature of the Government only, and the Views which the Court propoſes to itſelf, ſince theſe are very different from, or, to ſpeak the Truth, directly oppoſite to the true Intereſt of the Nation; for conſidering the Soil, Climate, and Situation of the Country, and the Number of its Inhabitants, as they have no Reaſon to fear, ſo they could have no Cauſe to diſturb their Neighbours; by whom, if they applied themſelves induſtriouſly to Manufactures at Home, and to Foreign Trade, they might be very great Gainers; and as the ſeveral Provinces of the Kingdom are full of great Towns, they might be all rendered Populous and Rich as well as the Country about them. A Government therefore that conſulted the Good of the People, and the general Benefit of its Subjects, would labour to preſerve Peace, and be aſſiduous in cultivating the Arts of Peace, which perhaps would tend as much to increaſe the Power and fix the Security of ſuch a Government, as the contrary Meaſures which are now purſued, tend to ſtrengthen and aggrandize that abſolute Monarchy, which we have ſeen erected there on the Ruins of their Conſtitution, by the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

But as a Scheme entirely oppoſite to this has been there carried on for at leaſt a Century paſt, with great Steddineſs and unuſual Succeſs, we have no Reaſon to expect, tho' Circumſtances may induce them to diſſemble, that the *French* Court will ever change their Meaſures; and therefore looking upon Things in a Political Light, we muſt conſider them only without having any Reſpect to the Intereſt of the People. The Grandeur of the Crown, which with ſome Impropriety is in that Country ſtiled the Glory of *France*, appears to be the ultimate Aim of the Policy of their Miniſters, upon which they have fixed their own Attention ſo long, and have magnified it ſo much, that it ſeems at length to occupy ſolely the Cares and Attention of the Nation.

To ſpeak impartially, it is upon keeping up this Spirit that the Peace and Safety of the Government, as it is now adminiſtered, depends; and it is impoſſible for the *French* Court to drop her Influence Abroad, without manifeſtly hazarding her Quiet at Home; ſo that to expect that a *French* Monarch ſhould adhere ſtrictly to Treaties, and relinquiſh all Views upon his Neighbours, is to expect a golden Age; a Thing that may be wiſh'd even by the Wiſe, but which Fools themſelves can never expect to ſee. There is no ſort of Doubt therefore, that ſo long as *France* enjoys her preſent Power, and is in a Capacity of preſerving of it, ſhe will conſider herſelf as the Head of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and as the firſt Potentate of the Chriſtian World, to which high Titles ſhe will not fail to add as many real Prerogatives as is in her Power. In order to this, ſhe will ſtudy to continue *Spain* and the other Princes of her Houſe in a cloſe Dependence upon herſelf, by occaſionally gratifying them in their Views; and as it is not eaſy to ſee how they can expect this any other Way, there ſeems to be too much Probability that, for our Time at leaſt, ſhe will ſucceed in it.

It is alſo probable that ſhe will perſiſt in moſt of her other Schemes, ſuch as keeping up a cloſe Correſpondence with *the Turks*, that ſhe may have it in her Power to awe the Houſe of *Auſtria* and the *Ruſſian* Empire; that with the like View ſhe will neglect nothing that may contribute to continue, and even to encreaſe the Jealouſies that have ſo long ſubſiſted, and which ſtill ſubſiſt in *Germany*; her Intrigues in all the Northern Courts, and her Correſpondence in *Italy*, where as long as ſhe can preſerve her Superiority, ſhe will not fail to have the Court of *Rome* attached to her Cauſe. In reſpect to the reſt of *Europe*, the Houſe of *Auſtria* will always remain the Object of her Hate, the Maritime Powers of her Envy, and *Pruſſia* of her Jealouſy. Whatever Profeſſions under certain Circumſtances, and to ſerve her own Purpoſes, ſhe may make to the contrary; and upon which therefore thoſe to whom they are made, can never depend but to their own Prejudice.

She may alſo, and it is highly probable ſhe will, diſſemble her real Views in Times of Peace in favour of her Trade, which there is no Queſtion ſhe will encourage and promote all that lies in her Power, that it may in ſome meaſure repair the Loſſes occaſioned by her Wars; but there is no Room to ſuppoſe that ſhe will remain quiet for many

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many Years together, becauſe this muſt many Ways indanger a Government like hers, by creating Factions in the Court, relaxing the Diſcipline of her Armies, and giving Time to her Neighbours to put themſelves into a State of Security and Defence againſt her Power.

This is not a Picture drawn at Pleaſure, or by the Hand of Prejudice, of the *French* Government, to render it odious and ſuſpected, but from the Life and with ſtrict Regard to Truth. The Reader has had the Evidence produced to him, which is ſufficient to prove this, and it was with that View that we took ſo much Pains to produce it. Without ſeeing the Hiſtory of *France* ſince the Acceſſion of the preſent reigning Family, and conſidering duly and impartially the principal Points therein, it would have been impoſſible to have ſet the Policy of the *French* Court in a true Point of Light; or if it had been poſſible, it could ſcarce have been expected that the Publick ſhould have given Credit to it; but as the Caſe now ſtands, we may flatter ourſelves that there are good Grounds to hope that the Juſtice and Impartiality of this Account will be conſpicuous to every ingenious Reader, ſo as to convince him that this is a fair and equal Repreſentation, given with no other End than to enable him to form a true Proſpect of future Events, and of the Conduct of this Power in ſucceeding Times.

Before we quit this Article, it will be proper to obſerve, that notwithſtanding the Truth of what has been ſaid, yet there are no juſt Grounds to deſpair of preſerving the Balance of Power, tho' *France* and the reſt of the Houſe of *Bourbon* ſhould purſue with the utmoſt Vigour their ambitious Schemes; and this we ſhall likewiſe make appear, by a few plain and natural Inferences and Deductions from the Hiſtory and Remarks that have been already made. It is very evident from theſe, that the *French* Power was at its greateſt Height in the Time *Lewis* XIV. made the Peace of *Nimeguen*, or a very little after. The two ſucceeding Wars exhauſted that Nation prodigiouſly, more eſpecially the laſt, which brought her ſo low, that notwithſtanding the long Peace, and the many Advantages ſhe has ſince enjoy'd, it is very certain ſhe is far from having recover'd it, ſince her Revenue at this Day, tho' it makes a greater Number of Livres, falls ſhort in Value of what it amounted to in 1683.

She has been likewiſe very much exhauſted by the preſent War, in which ſhe has been defeated in moſt of her Views, is not ſure of keeping the Acquiſitions ſhe has made, and has diſcover'd ſome Signs of Weakneſs beyond what appear'd even in the laſt general War. We know that whatever her Neceſſities may be, it is impoſſible for her to bring above 250,000 Men into the Field; perhaps it is impoſſible for her to do even that, and ſuch an Army ſhe cannot long maintain or recruit, if ſhe could maintain it. But ſuppoſe this to be poſſible, this Force would not be ſufficient to defend her, even againſt the preſent Confederacy, if ſhe had not a Dependence upon *Pruſſia*.

Experience has ſhewn us, that without this Reſource, ſhe could not maintain an Army in the Low-Countries, and keep a Force ſufficient to defend her Frontiers on the Side of *Alſace*. We remember when the Hurry with which *Lewis* XV, march'd to cover that part of his Dominions, had like to have coſt him his Life, and very doubtful it is, whether he would have been able to have protected them at laſt, if a Diverſion had not been made in *Bohemia*, which obliged the *Auſtrians* to repaſs the *Rhine*; and the manner in which the *French* beheld that Retreat, fully ſhew'd how highly ſatisfied they were at the Sight.

But ſuppoſe, as the Thing is very practicable, ſuch an Invaſion were attempted at the ſame Time, with an Irruption on the Side of *Provence*, and a Deſcent from *England* on *Bretagne*, or any other Part of their Coaſt, where would Troops then be found to reſiſt all theſe Enemies? Yet there is Reaſon to believe, that *France* makes a much better Figure in the preſent War, than ſhe will be able to do in another, unleſs ſhe is ſo lucky as to ſucceed ſo happily in her Intrigues at the Beginning of it, as ſhe did in thoſe ſhe employed at the Commencement of this, which, all Things conſider'd, is very improbable.

Beſides, in the courſe of the preſent Quarrel, many Incidents have happened that cannot fail of affecting ſtrongly the general Intereſts of *Europe* for the future, no Way to the Advantage of the Cauſe of *France*. As for Inſtance, the ſurprizing and unexpected Efforts made by the People of *Hungary* in Support of their Sovereign, which, as I ſhew'd in another Place, has introduced a new Power into *Europe*, and brought ſuch an Acceſſion of Strength to the Houſe of *Auſtria* as ſaved her now, and muſt contribute not a little to render her reſpected hereafter. The Deva[illegible]ation of *Germany* immediately after the War began, and more eſpecially of the *Bavarian* and *Palatine* Dominions, muſt alſo have very good Effects in deterring thoſe Princes from placing any Confidence in the Omnipotence of the Grand Monarque, and ſuppoſing the Succeſs of a War muſt be determined on the bare Appearance of his Forces.

The Misfortunes that have befallen the Duke of *Modena* and the *Genoeſe*, are alſo very diſcouraging Circumſtances, whatever the

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the Iſſue of Things may be, or whatever Fortune may attend thoſe Powers, I mean with reſpect to the Reſtitution of their Dominions. We may therefore reaſonably perſuade ourſelves, that in ſucceeding Times another Spirit will prevail; Princes and States will at laſt perceive, that by repeated Efforts, *France* has weakened her Force, tho' ſhe preſerves her Ambition entire; is as vigorous as ever in her Views, tho' ſhe wants Abilities to accompliſh them. All this may be the rather expected, becauſe the Suggeſtions of *France* are commonly againſt the Intereſt of the Princes ſhe tempts; and the Motives muſt conſequently be very ſtrong, the Perſuaſion of Succeſs ſtill ſtronger, to warp ſuch Princes or States from their Intereſts, which they may purſue without Danger or Trouble. But after the Defeat of the Scheme laid at the Commencement of this War, what Inſinuations can move, what Arguments appear concluſive?

But this is not all; if ſuch a Check be once given to *France*, a new Spirit may ariſe, and thoſe who have no Hopes of benefiting themſelves by her Aſſiſtance, may incline to reap Advantages at her Expence. All *Europe* knows how indifferent a Title ſhe has to moſt of her Acquiſitions, and with what Appearance of Juſtice her Poſſeſſions might be queſtioned; and who knows what ſuch a Spirit may produce? It would be a very eaſy Matter to ſuggeſt various other Reaſons to the ſame Purpoſe, but I forbear at preſent, as having ſaid enough to ſhew my Opinion, that the Houſe of BOURBON will not, indeed cannot relinquiſh her preſent Syſtem, which muſt always render her terrible to her Neighbours; but that on the other Hand, there wants not a Force ſufficient to render all her Intrigues abortive, and to defeat her Enterprizes, though ſupported by her utmoſt Force.

Time will ſhew how well theſe Conjectures are founded, and how little Reaſon there is to deſpair of the COMMON CAUSE; notwithſtanding that we have no Room to doubt this ambitious Power, and her *Dependants*, for ſo in Reaſon we ought to ſtile thoſe whom ſhe calls her *Allies*, will perſiſt in their unjuſt and over-bearing Deſigns, and make freſh Attempts to carry them into Execution. There are *Times* for all Things; *Fraud* and *Oppreſſion* have already had their *Turns*, and a *Seaſon* may, nay and certainly will come, when *Juſtice* and *Reſtitution* ſhall take Place.

The Hiſtory of Spain, *while under the Dominion of the Houſe of* Auſtria; *the paſſing of that Crown into the Family of* Bourbon; *the Conſequences of this Alteration, in regard to the Syſtem of* Europe *and the preſent State, Maxims of Government, true Intereſts, and Political Connections of that Kingdom.*

WE are now to preſent the Reader with a ſuccinct Hiſtory of *Spain*, in order to give a clear Account of her political Intereſts and Connections. Every body knows how much it imports us to be acquainted with them, and many are by this Time ſenſible of the Misfortunes we have more than once brought upon our ſelves, by not being ſufficiently acquainted with them. The Crown of *Spain* is now one of the moſt conſiderable Powers of *Europe*, but it has not always been ſo. That great Country was formerly divided into ſeveral Kingdoms, and it was not till towards the latter end of the fourteenth Century, that moſt of them came to be united under *Ferdinand* and *Iſabella*. This King was reputed the wiſeſt Prince of his Time, and his Queen, without being ſo reputed, was really the wiſeſt crown'd Head in that Age. *Ferdinand* ſtudied to extend his Power, *Iſabella* laboured to make her Subjects great and happy. It was to him that his Succeſſors, in a great meaſure, owe their being abſolute at Home, but it is to her they are indebted for the Figure they have ſince made abroad. In a Word, it was his Policy that made the Kings of *Spain* great; it was her Virtue that made the Crown ſo. There were three Things that fell out under their Reigns, which entirely changed the Face of Affairs in *Spain*, and thereby changed the Syſtem of *Europe*. The firſt was the Junction of the Crown of *Caſtile* and *Leon*, with the Dominions that belong'd to each of them; and this was brought about by their Marriage. The ſecond was the total Excluſion of the *Moors*, which was effected by the Conqueſt of *Granada*, the laſt of thoſe Principalities which they had erected in that Country; and which the Union of their Dominions put it in the Power of theſe Princes to accompliſh. The third was the Diſcovery of the new World, and the annexing of it, when diſcovered to their Dominions; by which *Spain* became a Maritime Power. Thus in the Compaſs of about thirty Years, *Spain* became beyond all Compariſon the greateſt Power in *Europe*, which before was very inconſiderable. For this *Ferdinand* and his Queen *Iſabella* began their Reign in 1472. The Queen died in 1504, and the King in 1516, after uniting the Kingdom of *Naples* and *Navarre*, under various Pretences to the reſt of his Dominions.

This is a ſhort Account of the Growth of the *Spaniſh* Power to the opening of the ſixteenth Century, from which Time it is abſolutely neceſſary that we ſhould have more

more distinct Notions of its gradual Progress, greatest Height, and subsequent Declension, as well as of the great Change that has happened from its passing out of the House of *Austria*, into that of *Bourbon*, which occasioned the last general War, and has been the Object of the principal Negotiations in *Europe* ever since. That we may do this effectually, and at the same Time keep as much within Bounds as possible, we shall first of all give a brief Description of the Power acquired by *Charles* V. who was at once Emperor of *Germany*, King of *Spain* and *Naples*, Master of a great Part of *Italy*, and Lord of the whole Low-Countries, as well those that now form the Republick of the united Provinces, as those which are stiled the *Spanish Netherlands*, and belong mostly to the Empress-Queen of *Hungary*. We shall next give a short View of the Reign of *Philip* II. who, if ambitious Princes are to be stiled so, was the wisest King, at least the greatest Politician that *Europe* ever saw, and in that Quality bid the fairest for universal Monarchy, in his Pretensions to which, tho' he was rather defeated by Providence than either by the Power or Prudence of those who opposed him, yet he had to deal with some of the greatest Princes that ever ruled in this Part of the World. We shall in the third Place shew, how that mighty Power which he established dwindled away and sunk to nothing under his Successors; so that at last they were protected in the Possession of their Dominions, by those very Powers that had been raised upon their Ruin. Lastly, we shall give an impartial Account of the manner in which this Kingdom changed its Masters, and how all *Europe* came to acquiesce at last in its remaining in the Possession of the late King *Philip* V. tho' a younger Branch of the House of *Bourbon*.

We have in a foregoing Article relating to the House of *Austria*, given an Account of the Descent of *Charles* V. who was the Grandson of *Ferdinand* and *Isabella* by their only Daughter, and who succeeded first to the Low-Countries, of which he was also a Native; and therefore it is no wonder that he retained for them a strong Affection as long as he lived. It was this Affection however, that render'd him disagreeable to the *Spaniards*, who on the other hand were never very agreeable to him; and though by the Assistance of two very able Ministers, he governed that Nation very quietly during the best Part of his Reign, yet there never was any great Affection between him and his Subjects in that Kingdom. It is true, that for the Sake of the prodigious Revenues which he drew from the *Spanish* Dominions in *Europe* and *America*, he behaved towards them always with great Civility and Condescension, and countenanced that Prepossession in their Favour, which was shewn by his Son *Philip* even in his Infancy. On the other Hand, the Fortune of the Emperor who gained a long Series of Victories, encreased the *Spanish* Dominions in *Italy*, humbled the *French* Power, brought King *Francis* I. Prisoner to *Madrid*, and carried the Terror of his Arms into *Africa*, made him in some measure popular amongst the *Spaniards*, naturally the most loyal People in *Europe*, and extreamly charm'd with heroic Courage in their Princes. But on the one Hand the Emperor did not foresee in the former Part of his Reign, the Impossibility of securing all his Dominions to his Son, which if he had done, he would certainly have acted otherwise than he did, and have been more tender of the Interest of *Spain*, and more prudent in the Disposition of that immense Wealth which accrued to him from the Possession of it. He saw this in the latter Part of his Days, and then he chang'd his Scheme of Proceeding, he endeavoured to augment his Maritime Force, and, by the Marriage of his Son *Philip* with *Mary* Queen of *England*, sought to establish a new Connection between the different Parts of his Dominions, and at the same time to surround *France*, and keep her in continual Dependance. The *Spaniards* likewise were as much deceived on the other in their Notions; for the great Conquests and mighty Grandeur of the Emperor, as they were gained at their Expence, so they were kept by the same means; and this exhausted *Spain* both of Men and Money, drew from her all the Wealth she derived from her *Indies*, even faster than it came in, and by putting it into the Power of the Court to confer honourable and profitable Employments upon her Grandees, extinguished those Principles of Honour and Patriotism for which they had been formerly famous, and made them the Flatterers of Princes, and Dependents on their Ministers, which their free born Ancestors would have despised.

It must be allow'd, that considering the End he aimed at, this Monarch laid down a right Plan, and generally speaking, pursued it steadily; he was also generally successful, and after the Battle of *Pavia*, stood very fair for carrying his great Design into Execution: But in the Decline of Life he was less fortunate, or rather he was better known; all the Powers of *Europe* were upon their Guard, and that fraudulent Policy, by which he had been so great a Gainer, grew not only useless, but was also turned upon himself. Hence it was that almost every where his Affairs began to decline. The Princes of *Germany* would no longer trust him; the Pope and the *Italian* Princes were continually plotting against him; *France* began to recover its Power,

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and even in the *Low Countries*, which had been always the most favoured Part of his Dominions, he met with such Mortifications, as forced him to think of a Resignation, which he executed with Repugnance, and repented as soon as he had made it. But it does not appear that he ever laid aside his Scheme of universal Monarchy; he was indeed satisfied, that it could never be brought to bear in his own Time, but he flatter'd himself to the last that it could not escape his Son. He knew the Disposition of *Philip* exactly, and that tho' he was not so great a Hero, he was rather a greater Politician than himself; and therefore he took all imaginable Pains to infuse into his Mind the same Views, the same Passions, and the same Principles of Policy, that had governed himself.

It was to facilitate this, that at the Time of his Resignation he put into his Hands a System of the Art of War; and another of Government, of his own composing, both excellent in their kind, but fatal to his Pupil, and to the *Spanish* Nation. He received these Presents more respectfully than he had done his Father's Dominions, and studied them with such Diligence, that he was soon in a Condition to have given the like Lessons himself. The *Spaniards*, even at this Time, retain the Memory of this Fact, and make use of it as a proverbial Expression, *That in all great Emergencies, their Ministers are wont to consult the Spirit of* Charles V. which is but too true, for they prosecuted his Maxims till they wore out the Force and Riches of that Nation; and came to be in the deplorable State in which we shall hereafter find them. In 1558, the Emperor *Charles* V. died in his Retirement, dissatisfied with the World, his Son, and himself: but at the same time with a full Prospect of *Philip*'s becoming Master of the greatest Part of *Europe*, either by force of Arms, or by Dint of his Intrigues. He left him, to say the Truth, a most formidable Prince; for he had just triumphed over the *French*, by a decisive Victory, had recovered all his Dominions in *Italy*, was in full Possession of the *Low Countries*, and had so much Power in *England*, as enabled him to employ the whole Strength of this Nation for his Service, directly against its own Interests. And if it had not been for the timely Death of his Consort Queen *Mary*, there is hardly any doubt to be made, that he would have carried his Point; and have annexed this Crown, for some time at least, to the Rest of his Territories, which as it would have been fatal to the general Good of *Europe*, would have been no less destructive to our Ancestors in particular, as we shall perhaps have an Occasion to shew more largely in another Part of this Work.

Philip II. began his Reign with great Reputation, and in the War which he entered into with *France*, had at first great Success, which was chiefly owing to the Fidelity and military Virtues of his Subjects in the Low Countries. It was not long however, that he suffered his Affairs to continue in this Situation; he was bent upon returning to, and living in *Spain*; he preferred none but the Natives of that Country, and shewed himself fonder of their Customs, and Manner of Living, than was fit for a Prince, who had such extensive Dominions, and People of such different Tempers, and Dispositions, in his Obedience. He attempted likewise upon their Liberties, and was desirous of leaving *Spanish* Troops in their principal Cities, under the Command of the Prince of *Orange*, and Count *Egmont*; but the People absolutely refused to submit, and soon after the Troubles in those Parts began. The *Spaniards* mistook their Interests in this Respect intirely; they were pleased at what had happen'd; they rejoiced at their having a King entirely *Spanish*; and looked upon the Revolt of the *Flemings*, as a Thing that must prove very advantageous to them, as it would afford the King, not only an Opportunity of curtailing their Privileges, but of confiscating their Estates, and bestowing them upon his Favourites, or in other Words, upon themselves.

But they were convinced by Experience of the Folly of these Notions, for the People of the Low-Countries were *not* to be frighted out of their Privileges, and therefore to deprive them by Force. Troops were continually to be sent from *Spain*, and to be maintained when sent in the Low-Countries, which instead of becoming, as *Philip* intended, a Place of Arms, from whence he might at Pleasure invade either *France* or *England*; they became in Reality the Theatre of War; where at a very small Expence the *English* and *French* broke the Force of the *Spanish* Monarchy, while thus employed in a War against its own Subjects. This was the first and great Mistake of his Reign, a Mistake which how much soever he might repent, he could never repair; a Mistake that was equally fatal to his own Power, and useful in creating a Diversion, to his Neighbours, who but for this Mistake would have run a very great Hazard of becoming likewise his Subjects.

Another great Mistake committed by *Philip* II. was his considering, in the Administration of his Affairs, his own ambitious Projects only, without the least Attention to the Welfare of his Subjects. He saw his Dominions daily thinned by the Losses his Army sustained; he saw the Trade of his People decline, chiefly from the heavy Load of

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of Taxes which he impoſed; he ſaw likewiſe the navalPower of his Kingdom continually ſink, from his employing almoſt all the Shipping and Seamen in his Dominions, in a Variety of Expeditions, many of which were unſucceſsfull, in reſpect to the Views that he propoſed, and all of them were ruinous to the *Spaniſh* Nation. He had no Conſideration of this, but acted as if his People had been Brute Beaſts, in which he had a Property, without being under any Obligation to take Care of them. He was ſo conſummate a Politician, that he did nothing without a View, and thought of no other Views than his own; by which he ſtript his People of their Wealth, without providing for their Supply; which made an *Italian* Wit compare him to a bad Horſeman, who rode his Beaſt hard, and ſeldom gave him a Meal's Meat. It was to this Principle, that he owed that Firmneſs, or rather Inſenſibility, for which he was ſo famous. He ſhewed no Emotion on ill News, becauſe he was careleſs of the Lives and Fortunes of his Subjects; and how much ſoever he might feel his own Diſappointments, he had no Feeling at all for the Sufferings and Misfortunes of thoſe whom he employed, but regarded the Loſs of them as a Thing of Courſe, and ſcarce worthy of his Notice.

A third Error in the Conduct of this great Prince, was the over-rating his own Power, which led him to undertake ſeveral great Projects, without giving himſelf Time to execute any one of them; by which he multiplied the Number of his Enemies, and put that in the Power of many, which could have been executed ſingly by none. As for Inſtance, he attacked *England* while he was engaged in ſubduing the *Low Countries*; and in the Midſt of the War this drew upon him, he broke with *France*. Thus one Project embarraſſed and confounded another, by which in the End they all miſcarried, except the Conqueſt of *Portugal*, which he committed entirely to the Management of the Duke of *Alba*, who reduced the whole Kingdom in fifty-eight Days. This ſhews what he might have done, if he had proceeded always in that Method, as his ſending the Duke of *Parma* to the Relief of the League in *France*, which gave the *Dutch* an Opportunity of recovering their Affairs, is an evident Demonſtration that he failed in his other Deſigns, by undertaking more than one at once. Theſe Projects are all ſufficiently well known to the World, as well as various Expeditions he cauſed to be undertaken againſt the *Turks*, and other Infidels, and ſome occaſional Diverſions made by his Forces in *Italy*. In reſpect to all theſe, the *Spaniards* pleaſed themſelves with romantick Speculations, ſuch as that the Sun never ſet in their Maſter's Dominions; that while he meditated in his Cloſet at the *Eſcurial*, the Plans were laid there, by which both Hemiſpheres were governed, and that the Terror of *Spain* awed at the ſame time both *Europe* and the *Indies*. Deluſive Dreams of boundleſs Grandeur, which made but very poor Amends for the dreadful Diſtreſſes that theſe ambitious Purſuits had brought upon their exhauſted Country; and which ſerved to ſhew us, that the Examples of Princes are frequently as fatal to their Subjects as their falſe Politicks, by inſpiring them with the ſame fond Paſſion for extenſive Dominions, which ſwell their own Breaſts, and ſo make that the Object of both their Wiſhes, which is equally deſtructive to the Intereſt of both.

It muſt however be acknowledged, that towards the latter End of his Life this great Politician altered his Views, and out of Regard to the Peace of his Poſterity, began to think of ſecuring that of his Subjects. In order to this, he gave the *Low Countries* in Dowry to his Daughter *Iſabella-Clara-Eugenia*, whom he married to her Couſin the Arch-Duke *Albert*, in Hopes that this might have drawn back the Inhabitants of the revolted Provinces to their Duty; and tho' this Contrivance failed, yet it muſt be acknowledged that it was very well contrived and had a very fair Appearance. He took Care to diſpoſe Matters for a Peace with *England*, and if he did not conclude it, it was very probably in hopes of making better Terms with her Succeſſor, if Queen *Elizabeth* had died. But in regard to *France*, which he found recovered Strength on the Concluſion of the Civil War, and *Henry* IV. being peaceably ſeated on the Throne, he made Haſte to compromiſe his Differences, that he might leave his Dominions quiet on that Side. As to *Portugal*, tho' he obtained it by Conqueſt, he ſought to preſerve it by a very mild and gentle Government, and laboured all that lay in his Power to make the People conceive it their Intereſt to continue united with *Spain*; which might probably have been effected if he had not put his Son Don *Carlos* to Death, who was the Son of *Mary* Infanta of *Portugal*. But the People were ſo averſe to the *Spaniſh* Dominion, that their Prieſts put into their Litanies a Petition to God to deliver them from the *Caſtilian* Yoke. Thus it appears plainly, that Experience convinced *Philip* II. who was very juſtly eſteemed a conſummate Politician, of his former Errors, and in a Manner forced him to ſee that the true Greatneſs of a King does not conſiſt in Conqueſts and extending his Dominions, but in governing thoſe wiſely which he juſtly poſſeſſes; and in making his Subjects rich and happy, rather than rendering his own Family great.

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His last Error was committed when he was very near his End, and was of all others the most excusable. He flatter'd himself with the Hopes of governing the *Spanish* Monarchy after his Demise, and with that View drew up a Memorial for the Instruction of his Son. Vain and ambitious Thoughts! says the *French* Historian *Mezeray* very justly; for all Princes will govern according to their own Fancy, and have little or no Regard to the Maxims of their Predecessors. He died on the 13th of *September*, 1598, after a long Reign, in which he obtained the Reputation of a great and wise Prince; tho', as we have shewn, he left his Kingdom much weaker than he found it, and his Subjects impoverished to such a Degree as made their Recovery difficult, as the Conduct of his Successors rendered it impracticable.

His Son PHILIP III. was a Prince endowed with all the Virtues requisite to have rendered him happy in private Life; but without those Qualities which were necessary to make a great Prince, or to reform the Errors of his Father's Government. He was naturally of a quiet and peaceable Disposition, and he had the good Fortune to confide in a Minister, whose Talents if they were not great, were at least such as enabled him to do much Good. This was the Duke of *Lerma*, during whose Administration a solid Peace was concluded with *England*, agreeable to the dying Counsel of *Philip* II. He also made a truce with the *Dutch*, and laboured all he could to bring the Expences of the Government within some Bounds. But what is equally strange and remarkable, this happy Temper both in the King and in his Minister was attended with an unforeseen Consequence, which rendered all the Expectations that might justly have been formed from thence vain and abortive. It had been the Policy of his Father to lessen the Power, and to abate the Credit of the Grandees, whom he hated, and who no Doubt had as little Respect for him; but *Philip* III. pursued a contrary Conduct, he had an Affection for the *Spanish* Nation, and a sincere Respect for their Nobility, whom therefore he brought into his Councils and employed in his Affairs; but it so fell out that their Notions were directly opposite to those of the Minister; they thought his Love of Peace a Weakness, and his forming no Plan for extending the Dominions of *Spain* derogatory from the Glory of the Crown; and by adopting the Sentiments of the Prince who had humbled them, and crossing the System of that Government under which they had recovered Credit, they made Way for new Mischiefs, and forced the King upon Measures disagreeable to himself and destructive to his Subjects. One of these was the most distinguish'd Transactions of this Reign, and at the same Time the most fatal; and that from which *Spain* derives part of that Misery under which she labours at present. This was the driving out of the *Moriscos*, or the Descendants of the *Moors*, that inhabited the Kingdom of *Granada* and the Countries adjacent, to the Number of nine hundred thousand Persons of all Ranks, Sexes, and Ages. The Pretence was, that they were disaffected and irreconcileable to a Christian Government, as being still *Mohammedans* in their Hearts. In this no doubt there was a great deal of Truth; but when the same Expedient was proposed more than once to *Philip* II. his Answer always was, *Find me some other Method, for this is impracticable.* But under this Reign it was not only resolv'd upon but put in Execution; by which a vast Tract of Country, and that too the most populous in *Spain*, was left without Inhabitants, and from being beyond Comparison the most fruitful (because the best cultivated) Part of that great Kingdom, became and has continued ever since almost a Desert. For whatever these People were with Respect to Religion, in point of Morals and Industry they were very far from being the worst of his Catholick Majesty's Subjects; and this driving them over to *Barbary*, where they became his most implacable Enemies, was one of the most dangerous Mistakes in Politicks that History has recorded. By Degrees the Nobility got the better of the Duke of *Lerma* in the King's Opinion; but that prudent Minister foreseeing his Fall, took care to secure his Head; which he knew was aimed at by his Enemies by covering it with a Cardinal's Cap. After this Disgrace some Troubles broke out in *Italy*, which proved very detrimental to the *Spanish* Interest; and it is highly probable that the new Ministry would have engaged the King in a new War notwithstanding his pacifick Disposition, if he had not been removed by Death, which happen'd on the last Day of *March*, 1621.

PHILIP IV. succeeded his Father in the Flower of his Age, and the first Action of his Reign seemed to speak a much higher Genius for Government. He had interposed while Prince of *Asturias* in Favour of a Gentleman condemned for Murder, and had obtained his Father's Promise for a Pardon with which the Relations of the Criminal were satisfied, and did not make Haste to take it out in Form. After the King's Death Prosecution was renewed, and the new King directed Execution. Those who had solicited for the young Man were amazed, and represented to his Majesty the Inconstancy as they conceived of his Behaviour. His Answer was very remarkable, *While a private Man*, said he, *there was room in my Breast for Compassion, but now I am a King it is entirely taken up with*

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with Juſtice. All Antiquity does not furniſh us with a Saying more ſenſible or more worthy of a Monarch; but alas! *cetera ad hanc formam non erant.* He drove his Father's Favourites from Court, and among them the Duke *d'Uzeda*, the unnatural Son of the Duke of *Lerma*, and one of the warmeſt Perſecutors of his Father. This was certainly right, but ſoon after he ſpoiled the Cardinal-Duke of all his Fortune which had been left him, even by the Avarice and Severity of the former Miniſters; and this was ſurely wrong. If it had proceeded from a Diſlike of Favourites, and a ſettled Reſolution of adminiſtring the Government himſelf, it had been in ſome Meaſure excuſable; but it very ſoon appeared that this was very far from being the Caſe. He raiſed *Olivarez* to the Rank of Prime Miniſter, who is ſo well known in Hiſtory by the peculiar Title of the *Conde-Duke*, and delivered himſelf up to him entirely. It cannot however be denied that he was a Perſon of great Genius, which appear'd by the vaſt Deſigns he formed almoſt as ſoon as he came into the Miniſtry, or at leaſt as ſoon as he was placed at the Head of it; but he had not Time to execute them, and as it fell out his Parts were better employed.

We have ſhewn in ſpeaking of the Affairs of the Empire, what were the Views of the other Branch of the Houſe of *Auſtria* at this Time, and in our Account of the laſt Reign we have taken Notice, that a very ambitious Miniſtry ſucceeded the gentle and quiet Adminiſtration of the Houſe of *Lerma*, to which we muſt now add, that among the firſt Steps taken by the new Miniſter, the ſupporting the Emperor was one; the breaking the Truce with the *Dutch* another; and the moſt ſcandalous Breach of the Treaty of Marriage with our King *Charles* the Firſt, then Prince of *Wales*, who made a romantic Voyage to *Spain*, to fetch the *Infanta*, a third. It muſt however be confeſs'd, that theſe Meaſures were agreeable to the King and to his Council; ſo that they cannot, ſtrictly ſpeaking, be entirely laid to the Door of the Miniſter, tho' they afterwards were. Theſe Meaſures having diſobliged moſt of the great Powers in *Europe*, occaſioned in 1625, the League of *Avignon*, in which tho' there is little Mention of it in our Hiſtories, we had our Share as well as in the Affronts that occaſioned it. This League was the Effects of the ambitious Efforts of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, to obtain a univerſal Monarchy; and the Deſign of it was, to humble that Houſe to ſuch a Degree, as to drive that Notion out of her Councils, or at leaſt to put the Accompliſhment thereof entirely out of her Power, by attacking her very powerfully on all Sides at once.

It was in Conſequence of this Plan that the *Dutch* attack'd *Braſil*, the King of *France* and the Duke of *Savoy*, the Republick of *Genoa*, the *Engliſh Cadiz*, the King of *Denmark* and the Proteſtants of *Germany*, the Emperor's hereditary Countries, the *Venetians* too, tho' they did not declare openly, yet underhand aſſiſted the Duke of *Savoy* and the *Griſons* in weakening the Power of *Spain* in *Italy*; *Bethlem Gabor* Prince of *Tranſilvania*, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Turks*, fell upon *Hungary*, and the *Dutch* privately ſupplied the *Moors* with Artillery and Engineers for attacking the Fortreſſes of *Mamora* and *Larache*. It is certain, that this Deſign was very well laid, and what is not common where Alliances are made up of ſo many Parties, almoſt every Part of it was carried into Execution; ſo that never any two Powers ſuſtained a greater Shock than the Emperor and *Spain* from this Confederacy. The Courage and Conduct of *Olivarez*, however, contributed chiefly to divert this Storm, and break its Force. He ſent a Fleet in Time to *Braxil*, that recovered from the *Dutch* the Bay of *All-Saints*, and the Town of St. *Salvadore*; he aſſiſted and delivered the *Genoeſe* from the Danger that threaten'd them; his Emiſſaries excited ſuch Jealouſies of the *French* in the Minds of the *Griſons*, as determined them to make Peace with *Spain*, and to conſent that the Popiſh Religion ſhould be eſtabliſhed in the *Valteline*, on Condition that it was reſtored them; the *Engliſh* miſcarried in their Attempt upon *Cadiz*, the *Dutch* loſt the important Town of *Breda*, the King of *Denmark* was beaten at the Battle of *Lutter*, and the *Moors* fail'd in the Siege of both the Fortreſſes of *Larache* and *Mamora*. This ought to have raiſed the Reputation of the Miniſter to the greateſt Height; but the Envy conceived againſt him was ſo great, that he was himſelf ſo very tenacious of Power tho' not of Money, that by keeping it too much in his own Hands, he leſſened his own Credit, and injured the Affairs of his Maſter. But after all he really miſtook the Caſe, and having ſucceeded againſt ſo powerful a Confederacy, he perſuaded himſelf, that he might prevail in all the Schemes he had formed, without conſidering how much the Strength of the Kingdom was weaken'd by reſiſting ſo many Powers; and Experience demonſtrated his Miſtake, for the Kingdom that recover'd by his Circumſpection, was ruined by his Ambition, juſt as a Patient that gets over a Fever is ſometimes loſt by the Conſumption that attends it for want of Reſt and Nouriſhment.

If in this Time of Proſperity, the Miniſter had given Peace to *Spain*, he had ſaved his Country and ſecured a laſting Fame; but by neglecting this, and endeavouring to perform

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form great Feats with an infirm and wasted Body, he made all *Europe* sensible of the Weakness of the *Spanish* Monarchy, of which all Parties took their Advantage. The *Dutch* became utterly intractable, the *French* made Conquests on both Sides of their Frontiers, the *Catalonians* revolted, the *Portuguese* declared the Duke of *Braganza*, King. Great Troubles followed in *Italy*, and a Fisherman's Boy at *Naples* subverted that Government in three Days, and might have made himself absolute Master of the Kingdom, if the Populace had been as easily governed as they were enflamed. So many Misfortunes upon the Back of each other, compelled the *Spanish* Pride to suit itself to the Circumstances of the Times, in Consequence of which a Peace was made with the *Dutch* upon their own Terms; and they were acknowledged to be a free State, after *Spain* had spent in ready Money three hundred Millions *Sterling*, in labouring to reduce them, if their Accounts may be depended upon. The *French* made great Acquisitions in the Low Countries, the Wars in *Catalonia* ruined that Province, the Subjects of *Spain* in *Italy* grew miserable, and the People of *Portugal* maintained their Independancy. The *Conde-Duke* all this Time kept his Master in such profound Ignorance, that he knew not the Distresses of his Government, when all *Europe* rung of them. But at last this fell heavy upon the Minister, for the Queen at the Perswasion of the Emperor having once broke the Ice, Complaints against *Olivarez* came from all Ranks of People, and all Quarters of the *Spanish* Dominions; so that he was torn from the King, who directed him to retire a small Distance from the Court, which he obey'd; and if he could have been idle, he might have recovered his Power, for the King was inclined to recall him. But he spent his leisure Hours in writing an Apology for his Administration, in which he shewed more Wit in defending, than he had ever done Prudence in his Conduct; and this revived the Rage, and exasperated the Malice of his Enemies to such a Degree, that the King was forced to banish him to a greater Distance from the Court, where his Anguish and Discontent soon killed him. In the Person of the *Conde-Duke de Olivarez* ended the Spirit of the Administration, for none that succeeded him were in any Degree equal to their Employment or the Circumstances of the State.

The King had been so long used to devolve the Cares of Government upon another Person, that he very soon made Choice of a new Minister, *Don Lewis de Haro*, a Man of a very moderate Capacity, whose Views reached no farther than keeping the Government in its usual Order; and whose only Ambition was, to keep his Place. The great Enemy of *Spain* was now dead, for Cardinal *Richlieu* had a particular Aversion to that Country and People; but his Successor *Mazarine* was of a milder Disposition, and besides the Queen Dowager of *France* was inclined to put an End to the Disputes between the two Kingdoms, which was precisely what the *Spanish* Minister most earnestly desired. The Truth is, the Kingdom of *Spain* could carry on the War no longer, her Armies were worn out, her Treasures were exhausted, many of her Frontier Places lost, and most of them ran to Decay; the *American* Commerce fallen much below what it was, and the dependant and tributary States in *Italy* falling off every Day. Upon this, Negociations were set on Foot between the two Crowns, but it was a long Time before they were perfected, and then the two Kings were to have an Interview, as the Ministers also had upon the Frontiers of their Dominions. There was one Thing proposed at the Beginning of the Treaty, which made his Catholick Majesty very uneasy; and this was the Marriage of his Daughter the *Infanta Maria Theresa*, with the *French* King. He foresaw that this Marriage would, sometime or other transfer the Monarchy of *Spain*, from the House of *Austria* to that of *Bourbon*; the Thought of which he could not bear. But as at this Time he had several other Children, his Ministers perswaded him that this was an ill grounded Apprehension, and that nothing but this Marriage could render the Treaty in which they were embarked, solid, and secure. Besides, the King was extremely set upon reducing *Portugal*, and his Minister made him believe, that a Peace with *France* would put that absolutely in his Power; and that it was in vain to hope the Accomplishment of it any other Way; so that at last he was overcome, and consented to the Interview, and also the Marriage, both which soon after took Place; to which the War made against *Spain* by *Cromwell*, the Loss of the Island of *Jamaica*, and the Assistance he gave the *French* in the *Low Countries* greatly contributed.

This famous Treaty of the *Pyrennees* was concluded *Nov.* 7. 1659, by which the *French* were left in Possession of a great Part of their Conquests in *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault* and *Luxemburg*; but most of the Sea Coasts was restored to his *Catholic* Majesty; the very important Port of *Dunkirk* only excepted, because it was then in the Hands of the *English*: The *French* likewise restored some Places they had taken; the *Milanese*, several Fortresses in the *Franche Comte*, or County of *Burgundy*, and all that they still possess'd in *Catalonia*: This was the most fair and equal Peace, that was made in all the last Century, and those Politicians that

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that annex true and juſt Notions to the famous Term of the Ballance of Power in *Europe*, mean with reſpect to theſe two Crowns, the Treaty of the *Pyrennees*, as with reſpect to *Germany*, they mean the Treaties of *Weſtphalia*; and in regard to the *North*, the Treaty of *Oliva*. All Encroachments therefore upon this Treaty, by the Power of *France*, have been with Juſtice conſidered as deſtructive of that Ballance which can never be reſtored any other Way, than by rendering the Crown of *Spain* independant of that of *France*, and bringing Things back to the State they were in. But notwithſtanding this Treaty, *France* continued to aſſiſt underhand the *Portugueze*; ſo that notwithſtanding the whole Force of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy was during the Remainder of this Reign employ'd againſt that Kingdom, yet it was to no purpoſe, and ſerved only to ſhew how much it was weaken'd and impair'd, and how little Proportion there was between its ſtrength then, and in the Reign of *Philip* II. when alone and without Allies, it was formidable to all *Europe*. There is no neceſſity that we ſhould inſiſt longer on what paſſed in the Time of King *Philip* IV. a Prince ſo weak in his tender Years, that it was generally believed he would not live to become a Man, and who, notwithſtanding, reached to the Age of Sixty One and upwards, and enjoy'd for the laſt forty Years, a Strong and Vigorous Conſtitution: The diſpoſition of his mind was the very Reverſe of that of his Body; for whereas in his youth he diſcovered great quickneſs of Parts, and unuſual penetration; in his riper Years, he addicted himſelf wholly to pleaſure, and in the decline of his Life, fell into a State of Indolence, which differed very little from inſenſibility, leaving all things to his Miniſters; tho' now and then he ſhewed that his parts were not entirely extinguiſhed, but that he had clearer and better apprehenſions of Affairs, than any of thoſe by whom he was governed. He dyed on the 17th of *September* 1665, after a Reign of forty four Years and upwards; during all which the Power of *Spain* had been gradually declining. He left behind him an only Son, under the Tuition of the Queen his Mother, and a Baſtard by an Actreſs whoſe name was *Calderona*, that afterwards made a great Figure in the World, under the Title of *Don John* of *Auſtria*, and was the laſt of that Family remarkable either for courage or abilities, and of whom we ſhall hereafter have occaſion to ſpeak more largely.

The Queen was very far from being belov'd by her Subjects, becauſe ſhe retained ſo ſtrong a Paſſion for her Country, that ſhe ſcarce admitted any into her good Graces that were not *Germans*; her Father Confeſſor, a Jeſuit, whoſe name was *Nitard*, governed her abſolutely, and the firſt Thing ſhe did was to raiſe him to the high Office of Inquiſitor-General; than which it was impoſſible for her to have done any thing more diſtaſteful to the *Spaniſh* Nation. Beſides his being a Foreigner, and a *German*, there was another Circumſtance, which made his Promotion both illegal and odious. It is an eſtabliſhed Rule in Regard to the holy Office, that down to the meaneſt Officer belonging to it, every one muſt have his Family free from Hereſy, or even the Suſpicion of Hereſy; whereas it was very well known that Father *Nitard*'s Parents were both Proteſtants. One would think this was a very ſmall Matter, but in *Spain*, one may be ſure it could not be conſidered in this Light, from the following Inſtance: A poor Prieſt of the Province of *Galicia*, who was never out of his own Country in his Life, preſented a Petition, deſiring ſome Favour from *Philip* II, the Man's Name was *Martin Lotoro*, but unluckily for him, the Man who drew his Petition wrote it *Lutero*; the King no ſooner ſaw it, than he rejected it with Indignation. *A Man*, ſaid he, *of ſuch a Name deſerves no Favour*. The great Hurry, the Queen was in to promote this *German* Prieſt, brought a Cloud over her Adminiſtration in its very Dawn, which was never diſſipated ſo long as ſhe held the Reins of Government: for it is the Character of the *Spaniſh* Nation, that though they are ſoon offended, they are not ſoon reconciled; and beſides they are naturally averſe to the Government of Women.

Charles II. the laſt King of *Spain* of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, was not full four Years of Age at the Time of the Deceaſe of the King his Father, who though he left his Widow *Mary Anne* of *Auſtria* Regent, appointed at the ſame time a Council, or as they call them in *Spain*, a *Junta*, without whoſe Advice ſhe was to do nothing of Importance. This Council of State conſiſted of ſix Perſons, four of whom had Seats therein, in Right of their Dignities. But the Cardinal of *Arragon*, being at that time Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, and Inquiſitor-General, the Queen prevailed upon him to reſign the laſt of theſe two Places in favour of her Confeſſor, Father *Nitard*, who thereby obtained a Place in the Council of Regency, and conſequently had a large Share in the Government, which by Degrees he totally ingroſſed. The Queen, by her Influence over the King her Huſband, had prevailed upon him on his Death-bed to take no more Notice of his natural Son Don *Juan*, than if he had not been in the World; which, conſidering the Cuſtom of *Spain*, where the Baſtards of Kings have higher Rank, and greater Honours paid them, than in any other Country in *Europe*, was a ſtrange Thing,

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Thing, and at the ſame time the moſt impolitick Step ſhe could have taken; ſince after diſobliging the People, by preferring Father *Nitard*, ſhe ſhould never have given them a Head, more eſpecially ſuch a one as Don *Juan*, who was already as much conſidered in the Kingdom, as if he had been the lawful Brother of the King. It muſt be own'd that the *Spaniſh* Hiſtory, and to ſay the Truth, ſcarce any Hiſtory preſents us with a more inactive or inglorious Reign, than this of which we are ſpeaking. But for all that, the Events that happened under it were ſuch as require that it ſhould be perfectly well known, as they had a ſtrong Influence upon the Affairs of *Europe*; and as for want of being acquainted with them, moſt of our Writers have given us falſe, or at leaſt very imperfect Notions of the *Spaniſh* Government and Nation, at the Time of this Prince's Death, and the paſſing of the Crown into the Houſe of *Bourbon*, which we have been made to believe was in Conſequence of a forged Will and againſt the general Inclinations of the People; whereas, in Fact, neither of theſe were true, as will clearly be ſhewn to the attentive Reader of the following Hiſtory, which we will begin with giving impartially the Characters of the principal Perſons concerned therein, and purſue the ſame Method through the whole of this important Period.

The young King had a great deal of Wit and Spirit for a Child of his Age; and though the Education given him was very indifferent, yet his Parts alone enabled him to diſcover a better Genius for Government, and a greater Capacity than either his Father or Grandfather. How he came to loſe theſe Parts, and to grow equally feeble in Mind and in Body, will be accounted for hereafter. His Mother, the Queen Regent, Daughter to one Emperor, and Siſter to another, was intirely devoted to the *German* Intereſt, ambitious to the higheſt Degree, fond of Power, which ſhe was far from knowing how to uſe; and as little capable of making a right Choice of thoſe to whom ſhe found herſelf obliged to confide it. Don *Juan* was in the thirty-ſixth Year of his Age, of a middle Stature, an agreeable Perſon, had enough of the *Spaniſh* Gravity to pleaſe that Nation, but not ſo much as to diſguſt Strangers: He had an excellent Education, great Parts, was wiſe, brave, learned, and withal a very fine Gentleman. He had reduced the Kingdom of *Naples* when in Rebellion, had governed all the *Spaniſh* Dominions in *Italy* with the Title of Vicar-General; had afterwards commanded againſt the *Portugueze*; and at the time of his Father's Death, was at the Head of the Privy Council, from whence the Queen removed him with an Intent to have him ſent into *Flanders*; for which Country when ſhe concluded he was embarked, ſhe thought fit to cauſe his Favourite Don *Joſeph Malladas* to be apprehended and ſtrangled two Hours afterwards, by a Warrant under her own Hand. Father *Nitard* was a Man of a very moderate Capacity, who knew how to govern the Queen, and to make his Court to ſome of the Grandees, by flattering them; one may gueſs at his Character by the Apology that he publiſhed for his Conduct, in which he thought he ſufficiently acquitted himſelf of the Death of *Malladas*, by alledging, that at the Time it happened he was ſaying his Prayers. Don *Juan* was at *Barcelona* when this was done, and was no ſooner made acquainted with it, than he returned from thence nearer to *Madrid*. The Queen, who was extremely provoked, cauſed his Secretary to be ſeized, and baniſhed the Prince himſelf: but theſe Meaſures had a very bad Effect. The common People in *Spain* are born Politicians, and it is not eaſy to conceive with what Freedom, and with how much good Senſe they talk of publick Affairs, which however are no where worſe managed than in that Country. In all the great Cities, the common Diſcourſe of thoſe Times was, that they were an undone People, their King a Child, the Reins of Government in the Hands of a Woman, and by her committed to thoſe of a Stranger. One may well perceive, that theſe Diſcourſes were not very wide of the Truth, and that Things could not go extremely well abroad, while they were in ſuch a Diſorder at Home; and the Truth is, that they went ſo, as that it was not well poſſible they ſhould go worſe.

A young Prince of the Abilities and Quality of Don *Juan*, knew very well how to manage the Temper and Diſcontents of the Multitude, ſo as to find his Intereſt therein; and therefore he took Care to feed the Malecontents with Hopes, to give them private Informations, and to hint to them, from Time to Time, Promiſes of Protection; till at laſt their Clamours roſe ſo high, that he took Occaſion from thence to repreſent to the Queen, that the whole Kingdom was in a Ferment, Affairs both at Home and Abroad in a declining Condition; and that no Remedy could be effectual but the putting things into a new Channel, which muſt be begun by ſending her foreign Miniſter, Father *Nitard*, out of the Kingdom. The Queen, as it might well be expected, took this very much amiſs, and gave Don *Juan* ſuch an Anſwer, as ſhewed plainly that ſhe meant to inſiſt upon her Authority, and to puſh this as far as it would go; a ſtrong Proof of which ſhe gave in cauſing *Patinho*, Don

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Don *Juan*'s Secretary, to be arrested, which had no better Conſequence than making him loſe all Temper; ſo that in the beginning of the Year 1669, he advanced very near *Madrid*, and ſent the Queen ſuch Meſſages as gave her plainly to underſtand, that he was reſolved to carry his Point. The Queen then laboured by fair Means to divert him, but it was in vain; he had not about him above three hundred Horſe, and yet with this inconſiderable Force he gave Law to the Government of *Spain*. About the middle of the Month of *February* Things came to a Criſis, by a very ſhort Meſſage he ſent to the Queen, to this Effect, that if Father *Nitard* did not think fit to go out at the Gates of the Palace, by the twenty-ſixth, he would come in Perſon and throw him out of the Windows. It was then that the Queen ſaw, that, notwithſtanding her Title of Regent, ſhe had little or no Power; for ſhe attempted to put the whole City of *Madrid* in a State of Defence, and the People refuſed to obey her; ſo that much againſt her Will ſhe was forced to ſend away her Confeſſor, as ſhe did on the twenty-fifth; and he went directly to *Rome*, where ſhe gave him ſoon after the Title of Ambaſſador from the Crown of *Spain*, and procured him a Hat from the Pope. Upon his Promotion, he wrote a very civil and even ſubmiſſive Letter to Don *Juan*, in hopes of paving thereby his Way for returning into *Spain*; but that Prince never anſwered his Letter, and the Cardinal very wiſely drop'd a Deſign, that appeared to be impracticable.

The Queen, after taking this Step, in order to remove Don *Juan* out of her Way, and that ſhe might find Means of ſupporting her Authority, thought proper to declare him Viceroy of *Arragon*; and this for ſome time ſeem'd very well to anſwer her Intentions, that Prince retiring thither, and applying himſelf with Diligence to diſcharge the Duties of his high Office. In the mean time the Queen found out a new Favourite, a *Spaniſh* Gentleman, whoſe Name was Don *Ferdinand de Valenzuela*, a Perſon neither diſtinguiſhed by Birth, Service, or any great Qualities. He came to Court in no higher Rank than that of a Nobleman's Page; he made his Addreſſes to the Queen's Favourite, married her, and thereby came to have a large Share in her Miſtreſs's Favour, roſe by very quick Steps to the firſt Employments, and became as abſolute, and as much hated a Favourite as Father *Nitard*. Several of the Nobility, who were ſincerely in the Queen's Intereſt, repreſented to her the bad Conſequences that muſt naturally follow from her too great Regard for ſuch a Perſon; but it was in vain, the Queen remain'd fixed to her own Sentiments, and theſe Remonſtrances had no other Effect, than in making her endeavour to raiſe this Gentleman's Fortune ſo high, that it ſhould not be eaſy to ſhake it. In theſe Sort of Diſputes, while the Affairs of the Kingdom were daily growing worſe and worſe, about ſix Years were waſted; ſo that on the 9th of *Nov.* 1675, the King was declared Major, according to the Laws of *Spain*, having then acquired the Age of Fourteen. The Queen however took this Step merely for the Sake of Form, for ſhe had not the leaſt Intention to quit the Adminiſtration. On the contrary, ſhe cauſed an Act to be drawn in the King's Name, declaring, that the Burthen of publick Affairs being too heavy for him to bear in his tender Age, he was deſirous as well out of Regard to the Welfare of his Subjects, as for his own Eaſe, to leave the Care of the Government in the Hands of the Queen Mother, and of the *Junta*. She did not in the leaſt doubt of the King's Conſent; but when this Act was preſented to him ſome Days afterwards for him to ſign, he abſolutely refuſed, with this remarkable Expreſſion; "I hope that God, "from whoſe Providence I receive my Do"minions, will be graciouſly pleaſed to give "me the Capacity of governing the People "he has committed to my Charge." This was certainly well ſpoken, and it is thought the Actions of this young Prince would have been ſuitable to this Declaration; but we are told, that his Chocolate was *ſo prepared*, that in a ſhort Time he apparently declined both in Health and in Parts, and the Queen remain'd in full Poſſeſſion of her Authority.

It is not to be imagined, that in ſo great a Kingdom there ſhould not be ſome of the Nobility who preſerved a juſt Regard for their Prince and for his People: Such as were in theſe Sentiments thought they could not take a more effectual Step, than to repreſent the State that Affairs were in to Don *Juan*, who had already received ſome Intimations of that Kind, and had written freely, but at the ſame Time very reſpectfully, to the Queen, beſeeching her Majeſty to take Care of the King's Education, to leſſen the Taxes, and to provide for the Security of the Kingdom, which ſuffered exceedingly by the War, in which ſhe was then engaged againſt *France*. But all theſe Meaſures had very little Effect; the Queen valued her own Power beyond all things; and yet the raiſing and ſupporting *Valenzuela*, whom ſhe made a Grandee of *Spain* of the firſt Claſs, was almoſt the ſole Point that ſeemed to merit her Attention, and the only Effect of that Authority which ſhe ſo eaſily obtained, and was at ſo much Pains to keep. The Patriot Lords therefore had Recourſe to another Meaſure; they applied themſelves to the King, and having

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represented to him in general the Situation of his Affairs, they insisted more particularly on the Circumstances of his Person, which were such, that he was, properly speaking, very little better than a Prisoner, the Marquis *de Valenzuela* suffering none to come near him but those he took to be in his Interest. These Discourses made such an Impression upon the King, that he readily demanded what Remedy could be applyed; to which it was immediately answered, that the only Way he had to deliver himself, was to withdraw secretly to *Buen Retiro*, send for Don *Juan* thither, and reform the Government by his Advice. They owned the Thing was difficult, and they set forth the Difficulties, that they might the better judge of the Spirit of their Prince. The King told them, that in Spight of those Difficulties he would be free; and that on such a Day they might give Don *Juan* Notice he expected to see him at *Buen Retiro*. They obeyed him, tho' at the same Time they very much doubted whether the King would be able to keep his Word. The Evening before, he retired to his Apartment somewhat earlier than usual, and about the Beginning of the Night, attended only by one Gentleman, he wrapped himself up in his Cloak, and walked on Foot to *Buen Retiro*. This signal Event happened in the Year 1677, when the King was about sixteen Years old.

It was not long after his Majesty came to the appointed Place, that Don *Juan*, who waited not far off, was admitted to his Presence, and was received with all the Joy and satisfaction imaginable. A total Revolution ensued; the Queen Mother was sent to *Toledo*, and there closely confined in a Convent; strict Search was made for the Marquis de *Valenzuela*, who withdrew for some time in hopes of escaping the Storm. He took Shelter in the Monastery of the *Escurial*, but falling sick there, was discover'd, first sent to Prison, next degraded from all his Dignities, and lastly, sent Prisoner to the *Philippines*, from whence he was to go to *Peru*, and to be there treated as a Slave. He behaved better in his Misfortunes than he had done in his Prosperity, lived to recover his Liberty, and afterwards return'd to *Spain*. It is impossible to express how much Joy the Kingdom received from this Change of Affairs; and indeed it might have been highly advantageous to the Nation, if it had not wrought a Change in Don *Juan*, who having now the Royal Authority in his own Hands, thought of nothing so much, as how to keep it, and to secure himself from any new Change. The Peace of *Nimeguen*, which was made so much to the Advantage of *France* and at the Expence of *Spain*, raised a great Clamour, tho' it was a necessary Step, the Kingdom being so exhausted, that the Loss must have been still greater if the War had continued. Yet the Grandees were much discontented, the People murmured, and Don *Juan* found himself more uneasy at the Head of the Administration, than while he was exiled from Court. The King's Marriage was the next great Affair brought upon the Carpet, and the Princess intended for him by the Queen-Mother, was the Emperor's Daughter; but this being much against the Interest of Don *Juan*, he caused the Picture of a *French* Princess, Daughter to the Duke of *Orleans*, to be put into the King's Hands, with whom he fell passionately in Love. It is said, that Don *Juan* afterwards repented of this, and inclined rather to have married the King to the Infanta of *Portugal*. But his Majesty adhered to his first Choice; and tho' Don *Juan* proposed in Council, that as this Princess was not the Daughter of a Crown'd Head, it should be insisted upon, that some of the Places yielded by the last Treaty should be restored to *Spain*; yet the King, and the Grandees out of Respect to him, rejected this Proposal, for Fear it should become an Obstacle to the Marriage. This Point being carried against Don *Juan*, an Opposition was quickly formed; and tho', so far as we can judge at this Distance of Time, his Power was his greatest Crime, yet abundance of Things were imputed to him, particularly one of a very high Nature, which was, that he intended to get himself declared Infant of *Castile*, which would have given him a Capacity of succeeding to the Kingdom; but when it is consider'd that he projected the King's Marriage, that he was himself single, and his Health declining, one can scarce see any Probability in a Charge of this Nature. Those who were most forward in this Cabal against Don *Juan*, formed another Project for recalling the Queen-Mother; and notwithstanding all that had passed, found means, by the Help of his Confessor, to bring the King to relish this Proposal. The Marquis *de Villars*, who was now come a second time Ambassador from the King of *France*, was also drawn into this Party; and great Uneasiness he gave Don *Juan*, notwithstanding that he was sensible the Queen's Marriage was originally of his proposing.

The Chagrin, which great Minds naturally conceive upon unexpected ill Treatment, wrought so powerfully upon Don *Juan*'s Constitution, that it turned an Ague he caught in the Beginning of Winter into a mortal Disease; so that he did not live to see the Queen, whose Marriage created him so many Mortifications. When it appear'd

that

that his Life was in ſo great Danger, the King made him frequent Viſits, and lamented very ſincerely a Loſs that was irreparable. In theſe Conferences Don *Juan* talked to him very freely; he ſhewed him the miſerable State of his Affairs, explained to him the Means by which his Kingdom became ſo exhauſted; ſhewed him what he had done for his Service, and how impoſſible it was for him to do more. He demonſtrated to him at his Death, which happen'd on the 17th of *September* 1679, that all his Enemies had publiſhed concerning his Deſigns were Calumnies and Fiction. For his Eſtate, which was not very large, he left it entirely to the King; and his Jewels, which were much more valuable in Proportion, he divided between the Queen Dowager and the Queen Conſort.

With him expired the Genius of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy; or at leaſt, of this Branch of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. There was now no Prime Miniſter, indeed ſcarce any Miniſter at all; the Secretary of State for foreign Affairs was a Perſon put in by Don *Juan*, *pro Tempore*, but he continued and acted as a Miniſter; becauſe the Parties at Court behaved with ſuch Violence againſt each other, that the King could not find himſelf at Liberty to appoint a Man of proper Rank to that Office. The ſame kind of Diſorder ſpread itſelf thro' the whole Adminiſtration; and as a Proof of the Weakneſs of their Councils, a Marriage (upon which the Fate of their own Kingdom, and indeed the Fate of *Europe* in ſome Meaſure depended) was celebrated in a Village of about twenty Cottages, and in which there was not one tolerable Houſe. The only Senſe their Grandees ſhewed upon this Occaſion was, their endeavouring to hinder the *French* Ambaſſadors from being preſent, and even in this they did not ſucceed. They were extreamly pleaſed with their new Queen upon her firſt Appearance, who by the Way was Grand-daughter to our King *Charles* I. and Niece to King *Charles* II. then reigning. By Degrees they grew out of Humour with the Queen, chiefly becauſe ſhe had no Children; but this did not hinder their being more out of Humour with the Queen-Mother, for Reaſons that have been before hinted, and which it does not become me more largely to explain.

The greateſt Advantage that accrued to *France* from this Marriage, was the keeping at *Madrid* ſo able a Miniſter as the Marquiſs *de Villars*, who looked thoroughly into all the *Spaniſh* Affairs, and gave his Maſter ſo clear an Account of them, that he knew much better what *Spain* could do, than his Catholick Majeſty and his Council, as appeared by the Meaſures he took. The Queen dying without Children, and a freſh War breaking out with *France*, the ſtrange Weakneſs of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy became viſible to all *Europe*; the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Forces were employed in defending the *Spaniſh* Provinces in the *Low Countries*; and the *Engliſh* Fleet for Years together cover'd the Coaſts of *Spain*, at which Time all her Ports were open to us, and *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon* were as much our own as they are now, abating only our Garriſons and our Expence.

The *Gazettes* of thoſe Times indeed, ſometimes mention a *Spaniſh Armada*; but alas, it was no longer ſo much as the Shadow of what it once appear'd. Five or ſix old Ships, ill mann'd, and miſerably provided, were all that the *Spaniſh* Court could put to Sea; their Armies were in the ſame Condition, their Treaſury in a worſe; and therefore we may be ſatisfied, that the Terms procured for them by the Peace of *Ryſwick*, were neither owing to their own Power, or the Moderation of *France*, but to the Wiſdom and Steddineſs of King *William*, who remembring the Services that *Spain* had done him, and conſidering the Ballance of Power in *Europe*, inſiſted upon what he obtained; and *Lewis* XIV. knowing the Value of a Peace at that Time, conſented the more willingly to what was propoſed, and executed what he conſented to with unuſual Punctuality; becauſe the Reputation of good Faith was of greater Conſequence to him at that Juncture, than the Breach of it would have been. It was for the very ſame Reaſon that he treated the Crown of *Spain* with more than ordinary Reſpect, and made no Difficulty of paſſing by ſome Inadvertencies committed on his Frontiers, which he would have reſented at any other Time. The *Spaniards* did not ſee this, but attributed the Care of their Allies and the Complaiſance of their Enemies, to the Grandeur of their Crown, at a Time when it was ſo far ſunk, that the King could not find Money for his ordinary Journies into the Country; and when they were inſulted even by the ſmaller States of *Europe*, of which we have given a ſurprizing Inſtance in the Article of *Pruſſia*. But this is not at all wonderful, ſince in Kingdoms as well as in great Families, Pride riſes higheſt when their Circumſtances are at the worſt.

The King in 1690 had married a Princeſs of the Houſe of *Neuburg*, by whom he had no Children, and his Health declining daily, all *Europe* ſhewed more Concern for his Succeſſion than was diſcovered even in *Spain* itſelf. This was the great Motive to the late Peace, which was quickly followed by the firſt Treaty of Partition, in reſpect to which the Sincerity of all Parties has been very juſtly called in Queſtion. It is

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believed, and not without Foundation, that notwithſtanding the Promiſe made by *France*, of keeping that Treaty a profound Secret, ſhe gave private Notice of it to the *Spaniſh* Miniſtry, who were exceſſively alarmed. This produced an Inquiry into the Title of the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*, which the *Spaniſh* Lawyers held to be good, notwithſtanding a Renunciation was made on Purpoſe to barr it; and this was the firſt Blow given to the Hopes of the Imperial Family; and a very home Blow it was, for it decided two important Points: Firſt, that Nearneſs of Blood ought to be conſidered; and next, that no Renunciation could prejudice the Right that this gave. The ſecond Treaty of Partition, occaſioned by the Death of that young Prince, was in like manner, and for the very ſame Reaſons, communicated to the Court of *Spain*, where it had the deſired Effect; for his Catholick Majeſty, and his Miniſters, immediately took a Reſolution to defeat this Scheme of a Diviſion, and to preſerve the *Spaniſh* Monarchy entire for the next Heir, though as yet they had not determined who that Heir ſhould be. It is certain that the King was inclined to the Imperial Branch of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and it was the Knowledge the Court of *Vienna* had of his Inclinations that induced her to reject both the Treaties of Partition. But *France* had a powerful Party at the *Spaniſh* Court, who inſinuated to the King that theſe Treaties plainly proving the general Opinion of diſintereſted Courts, that the *French* Family had a Right, or at leaſt a Colour of Right, they very eaſily prevailed, that the Validity of the Renunciations by which this Right was ſuppoſed to be deſtroyed, ſhould be examined and decided at *Rome*. The Piety of the King drew him to this; and there was nothing in it at all repugnant to Policy or Juſtice, the Religion of all the Parties being conſidered. The Pope appointed a particular Congregation to examine this Affair, and notwithſtanding the Exigency thereof, that Congregation went through it with all the Circumſpection that its Importance ſeemed to demand. At laſt they came to a Point, and determined clearly that the Renunciations were void, at leaſt with reſpect to the Poſterity of the Princeſſes who made them; and for this Deciſion they gave many, and thoſe very plauſible Reaſons.

The Determination of the Court of *Rome* did not arrive at *Madrid* before the Month of *Auguſt* 1700, when the King was thought by thoſe about him to be very near his End. The Cardinal *Porto-Carrero*, who was at the Head of the Miniſtry, preſſed his Majeſty to loſe no farther Time, but to fix this Point, on which the future Tranquillity of his People ſo much depended. That Cardinal, and the whole Council, were inclined to prefer the Houſe of *Bourbon* to the Imperial Branch of that of *Auſtria*, for various Reaſons. Firſt, becauſe from the late Deciſion, the Right ſeemed inconteſtably in that Houſe; next, becauſe it ſeemed the ſureſt Means of diſappointing the Treaty of Partition; and laſtly, becauſe they had felt ſo many Inconveniences already from the Dependence of *Spain* upon the Empire, that they could not by any means think of taking ſuch a Step, as ſhould at once encreaſe this Dependence, and in all human Probability fix it upon them for ever, if it ſucceeded; and if it did not, leave *France* at Liberty to diſmember their Monarchy, while they had not ſo much as a Pretence to demand the Aſſiſtance of their Allies, who had in the moſt ſolemn Manner acknowledged the Juſtice of the *French* Pretenſions by the two Treaties of Partition. But tho' the *Spaniſh* Miniſtry agreed in this Point, yet they were extremely divided in another. Some were for calling the Duke of *Anjou*, the Dauphin's ſecond Son, to the Succeſſion; while others were better diſpoſed to the Duke of *Chartres*, eldeſt Son to the Duke of *Orleans*, afterwards Regent of *France* by that Title. The Reaſon upon which the former Party went was this, that the Right to the Crown of *Spain* being in the Dauphin, he might certainly, if he pleaſed, tranſfer it to his ſecond Son; and the great Argument urged by the latter, was, that the Duke of *Chartres* might very probably be agreeable to the Maritime Powers, and prevent any Diſputes about the Succeſſion. Yet the Conſideration of the Power of the *French* King, and the Improbability that he would employ this Power in favour of his Nephew againſt his Grand-Children, got the better of the laſt Reaſon; and the Members of his Catholick Majeſty's Council of State agreed to call the Duke of *Anjou* to the Succeſſion.

It was with great Difficulty that the King was brought to reliſh this Propoſition; but after reflecting on it ſeriouſly, he directed his laſt Will and Teſtament to be drawn, in the Preamble of which he recited the Invalidity of the Renunciations, and the inconteſtable Right of the *Dauphin*, whoſe ſecond Son he declared his Heir, requiring all the Subjects of the Crown of *Spain* in all Parts of his Dominions to acknowledge him as ſuch, immediately upon his Demiſe. In Caſe of his Deceaſe without Heirs, his younger Brother the Duke of *Berry* was to be called to the Succeſſion, which failing, the Crown was limited to the Arch-duke *Charles*, and after him to the Duke of *Savoy* and his Children. This Will was ſigned with all the requiſite

This

Formalities upon the 2d of *October*, and the Fact was generally known, but the Contents were kept an abſolute Secret. The Imperial Miniſter Count *d'Harrach* had no doubt that the Succeſſor appointed was the Arch-duke, and was therefore very well pleaſed the Thing was done. The *French* Miniſter Count *De Harcourt*, who had a much better Intereſt with the *Spaniſh* Grandees, received ſuch Intimations as kept him eaſy; and the Miniſtry, for their own Security, gave private Intelligence of this great Event to the *French* King. After the ſigning his Will his Catholick Majeſty grew better, and continued ſo for about a Fortnight, then relapſed, and died on the 26th of *October* 1700, in the 39th Year of his Age, and the 35th of his Reign, which he had ſpent very unproſperouſly for himſelf, as well as for his Subjects, and died very uneaſy, as having a juſt Foreſight of the Miſchiefs that his Death muſt inevitably bring upon his People. He was no ſooner expired, than the Grandees aſſembled at the Palace in order to open his Teſtament, and the Imperial Miniſter went thither alſo; but was amazed to hear at his Arrival, that the Duke of *Anjou* was by the late King's Will declared his Succeſſor, of which he gave his Maſter Notice as ſoon as it was in his Power. The Regency appointed by the ſame Will took upon them the Government, and diſpatched inſtantly Letters of Felicitation and Invitation to their new Monarch; but tho' they agreed in this, yet their Harmony laſted not long. The Queen Dowager and the Inquiſitor-General, who were both of the Regency, began to cabal againſt the new King; but Cardinal *Porto-Carrero* remained firm to his firſt Principles, and labour'd hard to perſuade all the Nobility of the Neceſſity they were under of attaching themſelves unanimouſly to the Intereſt of King *Philip*: Of the Conſequences and Effects of his Exhortations, we ſhall ſpeak copiouſly hereafter.

But before we quit this Subject, and enter upon the Hiſtory of the new Reign, which will put an End to this Article, it may not be amiſs to take Notice of ſomething new which may be ſaid upon this Head, tho' often handled by the ableſt Pens, and conſidered over and over again by the greateſt Politicians. The Reader will pleaſe to obſerve, that the War, to which an End was put by the Peace of *Nimeguen*, by which *Spain* loſt ſo many Towns and fair Countries in the *Netherlands*, was commenced by *France*, under a Colour of Right the King had by his Wife (notwithſtanding all Renunciations) to thoſe Places, and to many more which belonged to him by the ſame Right. This was ſaid to ariſe from the *Jus Devolutionis* which prevails in *Brabant*; and which in few Words is this; That where a Man has two Wives, the Heirs of his firſt Wife, Male and Female, are Heirs to each other before the Children of the ſecond Marriage; and therefore upon the Death of Prince *Balthazar*, his Catholick Majeſty's eldeſt Son, the moſt Chriſtian King claimed theſe Countries in Right of the *Infanta Maria Thereſa*, Siſter of the whole Blood to Prince *Balthazar*, in Virtue of the *Jus Devolutionis*. There have been whole Volumes written on each Side of this Controverſy, with which I ſhall not meddle at all; but take it for granted, that the Right as well as Power, was on the Side of *France*. I ſhall alſo take it for granted, that the moſt Chriſtian King and his Son the Dauphin might reſign, as they did to the Duke of *Anjou*, all their Rights; from whence it clearly follows, that *Philip* V. was the Repreſentative of the *Infanta Maria Thereſa*, and had a juſt Title to all her Rights; from whence I think there can be nothing plainer or more inconteſtable, than that all the Countries and Places yielded to *France* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, belonged of Right to the late King of *Spain*, and belong now to his preſent Catholick Majeſty, who, if he pleaſes, may reſign them to his Brother Don *Philip*, and thereby provide him a Settlement, which would contribute not a little to the general Tranquillity of *Europe*, and to which Diſpoſition, as I conceive, there is no Power in *Europe* would be averſe. The preſent *French* Monarch *Lewis* XV. has always profeſſed a very high Regard for Juſtice, and in the Caſe of the Houſe of *Bavaria* thought himſelf obliged to take up Arms for a Title far more remote, and much leſs clear than this which I have ſuggeſted in Favour of the King of *Spain*, which however I leave to the Conſideration of ſuch as are better verſed in theſe Points, and thoſe to whom they more properly belong. But as this was a Matter which flowed naturally from my Subject, and which appeared in itſelf both new and important, I thought myſelf obliged to take Notice of it; the rather, becauſe the preſent King of *Spain*, on his firſt Acceſſion to the Throne, declared publickly his Intention to maintain all the Rights of his Crown that were well founded, and perhaps amongſt theſe it will be hard to diſcover any that is better founded than this. For if the Right that I have ſuggeſted of Deſcent ſhould not be held good, then the Conceſſions made by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* are in their own Nature void, as being founded ſolely on that ſuppoſed Right; and take the Thing either Way, the Places poſſeſſed by *France* are uſurp'd, and uſurp'd contrary to the Title of the Crown of *Spain*, which either one Way or other muſt be acknowledged equally well founded.

As

As soon as his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was informed of the Death of King *Charles* II. of *Spain*, and that his Grandſon the Duke of *Anjou* was called to his Succeſſion; he prepared for maintaining him in the Poſſeſſion of that Kingdom, which he foreſaw would be diſputed by the Houſe of *Auſtria* and its Allies. He called indeed for Form-ſake a great Council, to conſider whether he ſhould accept the Will of the deceaſed King or not; but from the previous Diſpoſitions on the Frontiers of *Spain*, and in the *Low Countries*, it evidently appeared that he had long before reſolved what Part to take. Yet it was not till this Council had decided in Favour of the Will, that he acknowledged his Grandſon as Heir of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, gave him the Title of *Philip* V. and conſented to his going into *Spain*. It muſt be allowed his Meaſures were well taken upon this Occaſion; and that the new King came into the full Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniſh* Dominions, in a Manner that muſt be ſurpriſing to Poſterity, as it was to all *Europe* at the Time it happened. But it muſt be allowed on the other Hand, that this was in a great Meaſure owing to the intractable Diſpoſition of the Court of *Vienna*, where they looked upon the Succeſſion to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy as a Thing ſo certain, that they would never conſent to any Propoſals made by their Allies for oppoſing in Time the Scheme of the Houſe of *Bourbon*. The Maritime Powers were by this Means put under the greateſt Difficulties; the Elector of *Bavaria* admitted the *French* Troops into the *Netherlands*, of which he was Governor; and the Prince of *Vaudemont* declared for King *Philip* in *Italy*. And this determined both *England* and *Holland* to diſſemble for the preſent, and to acknowledge King *Philip*: and King *William* and the *States General* actually wrote him Letters of Felicitation upon his Acceſſion, notwithſtanding they were determined to conteſt his Title to the Crown.

It cannot be ſuppoſed that within the narrow Bounds preſcribed by this Article, we ſhould pretend to give the Hiſtory of the War, occaſioned by the Acceſſion of *Philip* V. nor indeed is it at all neceſſary. We ſhall content ourſelves with obſerving, that when the Grand Alliance was firſt formed, there was nothing farther propoſed than the obtaining a proper Barrier for the *Dutch*, and a reaſonable Equivalent for the Houſe of *Auſtria*. But after the Arch-duke *Charles* had aſſumed the Title of King of *Spain*, and the prodigious Succeſſes of the Allies in the Beginning of the War had raiſed their Spirits and Hopes, they had projected no leſs than the entire Conqueſt of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy; and after the Battle of *Turin*, by which the *French* and *Spaniards* were obliged to evacuate *Italy*, there is ſcarce any Doubt to be made that they might have carried their Point, as by the Aſſiſtance of the *Portugueze* they were become Maſters of a great Part of *Spain*, even of the Capital; the *Auſtrian* Party in that Kingdom having done as much or more than could well be expected from them. But no Care being taken in the *Autumn* of 1706, to ſend over proper Reinforcements to the Aſſiſtance of King *Charles*, King *Philip* began to recover Strength; and in *April* 1707 the Duke of *Berwick*, who commanded his Forces, obtained ſo total a Victory at *Almanza*, and purſued it with ſo much Spirit and Diligence, that before the End of the Year, the Face of Affairs was entirely changed in that Kingdom. It is indeed true, that after this the Allies made a conſiderable Progreſs, and in the Month of *Auguſt* 1710, gain'd the Battle of *Saragoſſa*, which opened a Paſſage for *Charles* III. to *Madrid*, into which City he made his publick Entry in the Middle of the next Month; but the Diſpoſitions of the *Spaniards* were now changed, and they adhered ſo firmly to King *Philip*, that before the Cloſe of that Year, King *Charles* was again, after loſing a Battle, driven back into *Catalonia*.

In the Month of *April* 1711, died the Emperor *Joſeph*, and thereby left King *Charles* III. the ſole Heir Male of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, which altered the State of Things extremely, becauſe it appeared now equally dangerous to give the *Spaniſh* as well as Imperial Dominions to this Prince, as to leave them to a Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon*; and there remained no Expedient that could be thought of, for preventing one or other of theſe Events. The Houſe of *Auſtria* was at this Time in Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and of all the Dominions that had belonged to that Crown on the Continent of *Italy*, which gave an Opportunity to the *French* Court, to inſinuate to the new Miniſtry in *England* the Neceſſity as well as Expediency of putting an End to ſo long a War upon Terms agreeable to the firſt Scheme of the Grand Alliance, which in the End brought about the Peace of *Utrecht*, which was concluded in 1713. By this Treaty King *Philip* yielded to *Great Britain* the Town and Caſtle of *Gibraltar*, and the Iſland of *Minorca*, for ever; the Kingdom of *Naples*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, and the reſt of the *Spaniſh* Dominions in *Italy*, together with the Iſland of *Sardinia*, to the Emperor *Charles* VI; and the Iſland of *Sicily* with the Title of King to the Duke of *Savoy*. It muſt be allowed that the Treaty of *Utrecht* was liable to great Exceptions; but however, the End of the grand Alliance was in ſome Meaſure anſwered

anſwered by it. The Crowns of *France* and *Spain* were divided, the Power of the Houſe of *Auſtria* conſiderably augmented, and the Balance of *Europe* in ſome Meaſure ſettled. But notwithſtanding this, King *Philip* was not left in quiet Poſſeſſion of his Dominions, to which the Emperor ſtill kept up his Claim: and the Principality of *Catalonia*, and the Iſland of *Majorca*, though evacuated by the *Auſtrian* Troops, refuſed to ſubmit, and were not reduced without a great deal of Trouble, and much Effuſion of Blood; ſo that the Force of *Spain* ſeemed, at the Concluſion of this War, exhauſted to ſuch a Degree, that there was not much to be feared from her, notwithſtanding her being left in Poſſeſſion of a Prince of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

It was the Policy of *Lewis* XIV. to match both his Grandſons, the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Anjou*, into the Houſe of *Savoy*; and tho' in the firſt Inſtance his Policy ſeem'd to be diſappointed, ſince the Duke of *Savoy* took Part with the Allies throughout the whole War, yet his Daughter the Queen of *Spain*, by her engaging Behaviour, acquir'd the Affections of the *Spaniſh* Nobility, and thereby contributed not a little to maintain her Conſort on the Throne. She died the 14th of *February* 1714, and left behind her two Sons; Don *Lewis*, born in 1707, who became King of *Spain* by the Reſignation of his Father; and Don *Ferdinand*, born the 23d of *Sept.* 1713, who is the preſent King of *Spain*. By her Deceaſe King *Philip* was left at Liberty to ſtrengthen his Intereſt by a ſecond Marriage, which he concluded in a few Months with the Princeſs *Elizabeth Farneſe*, Daughter of the Duke of *Parma*, and Heireſs not only to that Dutchy, but alſo expectant Heireſs of *Tuſcany*, which Marriage was made with a View to revive the Intereſt of the Houſe of *Bourbon* in *Italy*, that was in a manner extinguiſh'd by the late Peace. The new Queen brought her Father's Miniſter into Power, who was afterwards ſo well known by the Title of Cardinal *Alberoni*, and who is ſtill living. This Man, who muſt be allowed to have a great Genius, projected the Revival of the *Spaniſh* Power, and the Recovery of her *Italian* Dominions, at a Time when the former was thought very difficult, and the latter totally impracticable.

It is true, that he did not abſolutely ſucceed in this Scheme; but it is no leſs true, that he came much nearer it than any Body could have imagined; for he put the Affairs of *Spain* into ſuch Order, that ſhe had Fleets and Armies capable of alarming her Neighbours, with which he actually recover'd *Sardinia*, and would have recover'd *Sicily*, if the *Britiſh* Naval Power had not interpoſed, and given ſuch a Blow at *Meſſina* to his Catholick Majeſty's maritime Forces, as ruined all his Schemes at once; and which was ſtill more, obliged his Maſter to part with him, and to accede to the Quadruple Alliance, which was ſet on Foot to ſupply the Defects of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and to fix the Tranquillity of *Europe* upon a more ſtable Baſis. By this Alliance *Sardinia* was given to the Duke of *Savoy* inſtead of *Sicily*; but at the ſame Time it was agreed, that Don *Carlos*, his Catholick Majeſty's firſt-born Son by his ſecond Wife, ſhould ſucceed to *Parma* and *Tuſcany*. In 1721, a Marriage was concluded between the *French* King *Lewis* XV. and the Infanta of *Spain*, which, as we have ſhewn elſewhere, did not take Effect; but another concluded at the ſame time did, whereby *Lewis* Prince of *Aſturias* eſpouſed the fourth Daughter of the Duke of *Orleans* Regent of *France*. Upon the Death of the Prince laſt mention'd, it is believed, that his Catholick Majeſty entertain'd ſome Hopes of his returning into *France*, and aſſuming the Government of that Kingdom in the Name of his Nephew; but whatever his Motive was, upon the 15th of *Jan.* 1724, he actually reſigned the Kingdom to his Son Don *Lewis* Prince of *Aſturias*, who is allowed to have had as great Abilities as could be expected in one of his Years, whoſe Manners as well as Birth endear'd him to the *Spaniards*, and who in the Beginning of his Adminiſtration gave great Hopes of his proving a wiſe and beneficent Monarch. But on the 30th of *Auguſt* following he died, in the eighteenth Year of his Age, to the inexpreſſible Grief of his Father, as well as of his Subjects.

Upon the Demiſe of Don *Lewis* it was judged, that in the natural and legal Courſe of Things, his Brother Don *Ferdinand* ſhould have ſucceeded him in the Throne; but the Fear of a Minority, and perhaps ſome other Reaſons, induced the *Spaniards* to prevail upon *Philip* V. to reſume the Government, which he did, but with Reluctancy; whether real or feign'd, is hard to determine. He apply'd himſelf very cloſely to Buſineſs, and being extreamly provok'd at the ſending back of the *Infanta* from *France*, he began to meditate new and ſtrange Deſigns; or rather ſuch were infuſed into his Mind by his Queen and his Miniſters. It is generally believ'd, and not without good Grounds, that Cardinal *Alberoni*, who was then at *Rome*, contrived that amazing Scheme which aſtoniſh'd all *Europe*; at leaſt it is certain, that it was manag'd and tranſacted by one of his Creatures, a Man born to make a Figure in unquiet Times, and who, as he deſerted the Service of his Country, no other Prince ought to have relied on. This was the famous *Ripperda*, who negotiated the Treaty of *Vienna*, by which

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which the Emperor *Charles* VI. and King *Philip*, in whose Quarrel such Rivers of Blood had been shed, and such immense Treasures expended, run into a close Alliance for the mutual Support of each other's Interest, against those very Powers which had sacrificed so much for the Aggrandisement of both. The true Motives to this singular Measure are by many held to remain still secret; but it seems to be pretty evident, that the Views of the Emperor were immediate, and those of *Spain* more at a Distance. The former thought, that by this Means he should establish his *Ostend* Company, by which he hoped to revive the Trade of the *Low Countries*, tho' at the Expence of his old Friends the *Dutch*; the latter consented to the aggrandizing the Imperial Power, from the flattering Expectation that Don *Carlos* by marrying the eldest Archdutchess, at present Empress and Queen of *Hungary*, would become the Successor to that Branch of the House of *Austria*, as himself had been of the other, by which he seem'd to renounce his Engagements with *France*.

This strange Turn was more extraordinary, considering the Time in which it happen'd, when both *France* and the maritime Powers were labouring to bring about, in a rational and effectual manner, such an Accommodation as these Monarchs hastily (and if we may say it without Indecency) inconsiderately clapp'd up, with Views only to their private Advantage. To ballance this *Vienna* Alliance, *France*, the Maritime Powers, and *Prussia*, enter'd into the famous Treaty of *Hanover*, in order to provide for their own Interests, which they thought could never be safe, while this unnatural Conjunction subsisted. The Emperor and the Catholick King, or rather his Queen (for she was at the Bottom of all this) seemed determined to perfist in the Execution of Schemes from whence they expected to derive such mighty Advantages; but the *Hanover* Allies took their Measures so effectually, that they were obliged, after some fruitless Attempts, to submit to the old Method of determining all Differences by a Negotiation, which produced the Congress at *Soissons*.

This Congress was open'd on the 14th of *June* 1728, but to very little Purpose, except that it served to show the Ascendancy which the *French* Minister Cardinal *Fleury* had gained by an Appearance of Probity, and an exterior Display of Equity and Moderation; which demonstrates, that universal Monarchy might be gain'd by any powerful Prince, who really possest those Virtues. But this Situation growing tiresome to the *British* Nation, their Ministers enter'd into a separate Negotiation with the Crown of *Spain*, which ended in the famous Treaty of *Seville*; which was expected to put an End to all Differences, and a Period to the Labours of the Ministers on both Sides. But this was so far from answering, that the two next Years were taken up in contriving Expedients for carrying what was stipulated by that Treaty into Execution.

It is absolutely necessary that we should descend a little into Particulars. His Catholick Majesty's second Marriage was with a View to his Consort's Succession in *Italy*, and this was secur'd to him upon his acceding to the Quadruple Alliance; that again was ratified by a subsequent Treaty, which was confirmed by the *Vienna* Alliance; but for the Emperor's Security it was settled, that *Swiss* and not *Spanish* Troops should be sent into *Italy* to maintain Don *Carlos* in the Countries yielded to him by these several Treaties. But the Treaty of *Seville* alter'd this Method, and provided that *Spanish* Troops should be substituted instead of *Swiss*. To which the Emperor, as it might be reasonably expected, refused his Consent in the most positive and direct Terms.

It was to get over this Difficulty with him, that new Negotiations were necessary, and at length the Thing was brought about; the Infant Don *Carlos* was sent to *Italy* with *Spanish* Troops, and received in Quality of Heir Apparent by the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, which it was hoped would have contributed much, not only to the pacifying these Troubles, but securing the Peace of *Europe*, for the present Age at least.

But as Politicians are very apt to mistake, this last Step proved the Cause of a War, notwithstanding that the Maritime Powers had made a Treaty with the Emperor, on Purpose to facilitate it. The Infant Don *Carlos* arrived in *Italy* in 1731, and being in Possession of all the Dominions to which his expectative Right had created so many Disputes, his Mother formed new Schemes for enlarging his Power, and for enabling him to assume and to maintain the regal Dignity; in order to this she set on Foot Intrigues in *France*, to engage even the pacific Cardinal in a Measure directly repugnant to his System; and she endeavoured to engage the King of *Sardinia* to facilitate this Design, by the Promise of the Dutchy of *Milan*. His Majesty had some Reasons to wish well to the *Spanish* Power, because of his being next in the Entail of that Monarchy; and he had stronger Reasons to dislike the Measures of the Imperial Court, which in respect to him were not altogether so just, and by no Means so grateful or decent as they ought to have been.

These were the Motives of a new Confederacy, which, upon the Death of the King of *Poland* broke out in 1733, into a War in *Italy*;

Italy; and in the Year following Don *Carlos*, or rather the *Spaniſh* General *Montemar*, conquered the Kingdom of *Naples*, where he fought one deciſive Battle at *Bitonto*, of which he was made Duke. As for the Iſland of *Sicily*, the Inhabitants, though not very remarkable either for Loyalty or Steadineſs, had long ſhewn an Affection for the *Spaniſh* Government, which put Don *Carlos* in Poſſeſſion of that Country without a Stroke. The Emperor, though he had no Aſſiſtance from his Allies, made a tolerable Defence in *Italy*, and the Circumſtances of Things inclining the Court of *France* to a Peace, while it was in her Power to be well paid for it, *Spain* was forced to ſubmit, and by this means publick Quiet was reſtored in 1735.

By this Peace Don *Carlos* remained King of the two *Sicilies*, and thereby erected a third Monarchy in the Houſe of *Bourbon*; but then he relinquiſhed his maternal Succeſſion, which was perhaps a full Equivalent for it. His *Sardinian* Majeſty, who had hazarded much, and whoſe Dominions had ſuffered exceſſively by the War, gained very little, if we except his gaining ſuch an experimental Knowledge of the good Faith of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, as will ſcarce allow him to truſt it again. *France*, who pretended to get nothing, got all; for ſhe had *Lorraine* added to her Dominions, without any Colour of Right, except the moſt inglorious abandoning King *Staniſlaus*, choſen a ſecond Time King of *Poland*, could be called ſo. The Treaty was concluded at *Vienna*, with which, except *France*, none of the contracting Powers either were, or had any Reaſon to be ſatisfied.

After this King *Philip* might be well ſuppoſed to have nothing more in View, than to ſpend the Remainder of his Days in Peace; and indeed this very probably might be all the View he had; but for his Queen, her Views were without End; ſhe had made her eldeſt Son a King, her third a Cardinal, almoſt in his Cradle; and after all this, *Europe* muſt be once more embroiled, rather than her ſecond Son, Don *Philip*, ſhould miſs the being made an independent Prince. To influence *France* in his Favour, ſhe had married him to a *French* Princeſs; and to bring the King of *Sardinia* into her Scheme, ſhe promiſed him any Thing, but to no Effect: ſhe endeavoured likewiſe to cajole the Court of *Great-Britain*, but to no Purpoſe; ſhe then cauſed the King to turn a deaf Ear to the Complaints that were continually made, of Depredations committed in the *Weſt-Indies*, which produced at laſt a War between the two Nations, extremely prejudicial to their mutual Intereſts, and not leſs ſo (had ſhe reflected to her own.

The Death of the Emperor *Charles* VI. while this War ſubſiſted, made Way for the Execution of her Plan, by attacking the Houſe of *Auſtria* under all imaginable Diſadvantages, and in all Parts of her Dominions at once. To carry her Views in *Italy* into Execution, Army after Army has been ſent thither at ſuch vaſt Expence, that we are made ſenſible *Spain* was much leſs exhauſted than all the World imagined by her former Wars; though perhaps it ſurpaſſes the Force of Imagination to conceive how much ſhe is exhauſted now; and yet after a War of many Years Continuance, in which ſhe has loſt an hundred thouſand Men, and ſpent near an hundred Millions of *Spaniſh* Money, ſhe is not poſſeſſed of a Foot of Ground more than when this War begun, I mean in *Italy*; for as to the Dutchy of *Savoy*, it is an Acquiſition ſhe cannot keep, to which ſhe has not the Shadow of a Title, ſave that of Force, and which would not be worth her keeping if ſhe could.

The Duke of *Modena* one of her Allies is undone, his Dominions loſt, and himſelf in Exile; and her other Ally, the Republick of *Genoa*, is undone likewiſe, whether ſhe continues to wear the Title of a free State, or is reduc'd under the Power of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. In the midſt of theſe Misfortunes, and very probably oppreſſed by the Weight of them, died King *Philip* V. a quiet and peaceable Prince in himſelf, who had few Vices, wanted not for Virtues, and in Point of Abilities was perhaps equal to ſeveral of his own Rank; being govern'd by his Wives, and they by their Paſſions and their Miniſters, were the Sources of all his Troubles, except thoſe that were occaſion'd by his Succeſſion to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy.

At the Concluſion of the Peace of *Utrecht*, when the Title of *Philip* V. as King of *Spain* and the *Indies*, was acknowledged by the high Allies, there were two kinds of Securities taken, for preventing thoſe miſchievous Conſequences, which were but too juſtly apprehended from the leaving ſuch vaſt Dominions in the Hands of the younger Branch of a Family already become too powerful, and too formidable in reſpect to the reſt of *Europe*. The firſt of theſe was the Renunciations made by K. *Philip*, and the Princes of his Family, to the Succeſſion of the Crown of *France* in Favour of the Houſe of *Orleans*; and the other, the yielding *Gibraltar* and the Iſland of *Minorca* to the Crown of *Great-Britain* in the Nature of Cautionary Places, or Securities for the Performance of what was ſtipulated by that Treaty. This was then held neceſſary on both Sides; for as the Allies very juſtly dreaded the too cloſe Conjunction of the Crown of *France* and *Spain*, ſo the *Spaniards* themſelves were very ſenſible of the Inconveniences reſulting from their Dependence upon that Crown; and were deſirous enough of

being freed from them for the preſent, and ſecured againſt them for the future; and all this very plainly appeared, from the Readineſs with which they came into giving thoſe Renunciations the moſt ſolemn Sanction, that it was in their Power as a Nation to give.

It was the Intereſt alſo of the Royal Family, the Miniſtry and the People of *Spain*, to have adhered religiouſly to this Treaty, and to have been content with every Thing that was ſtipulated therein and thereby. It was this that ſecured the Dignity of King *Philip*, and made him truly a King, and not a Vice-Roy; It was this that put it in the Power of the *Spaniſh* Miniſtry, to reform the Diſorders in, and to reſtore the Credit and Force of, the Kingdom; and it was this that enabled the People to reap the Pleaſures and Profit of Peace, and the Advantages ſecured to them by the ſole Poſſeſſion of the *Indies*, which they had never poſſeſſed in ſo great Tranquility before. But it very quickly appeared, that as clear and as ſelf-evident as theſe Maxims were, they had no great Influence on any of the Parties concerned. His Catholick Majeſty was entirely governed by his Grandfather as long as he lived; and after his Deceaſe, he turned his Views ſo thoroughly toward his native Country, as to act in a Manner equally inconſiſtent with the Intereſt of his Crown, and with the Treaties by which he had acquired it. His Miniſters made no Difficulty of falling into his Views; and the natural Pride and Ambition of the *Spaniards* drew them to wiſh the Recovery of their *Italian* Dominions at leaſt, tho' the Poſſeſſion of them was never of any great Service, but rather a Burthen to them.

After the King's ſecond Marriage, this wrong Turn of Politicks began to diſplay itſelf more fully, and the *Spaniards* endeavoured by Force of Arms to recover *Sicily*, and were inclined to attack *Gibraltar*. This forced the Maritime Powers to adhere cloſely to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and to take ſuch Meaſures for deſtroying the naval Strength of *Spain*, as could only be juſtified by that Neceſſity upon which they were plainly founded. By the Acceſſion of *Spain* to the Quadruple Alliance, and the Advantages ſtipulated for her therein, a new Opportunity was offered of eſtabliſhing her Peace and Proſperity upon a laſting Foundation; and it looked for ſome Time as if ſhe intended it, but this laſted not long. The *Vienna* Alliance was contracted upon falſe Principles; for it tended to deſtroy the Ballance of Power in *Europe*, and to force *Gibraltar* and *Minorca* out of the Hands of *Great-Britain*, which can never be effected by War, becauſe every War proves the Poſſeſſion of them by this Crown to be for the common Benefit of *Europe*. From that Time the *Spaniſh* Miniſtry introduced a trimming kind of Politicks, purſuing ſometimes one Scheme of Politicks, ſometimes another; but never affecting that Independency and Care of their own Concerns, which can alone render their People happy at home, and their Power reſpected abroad. Yet it is certain, that both *Alberoni* and *Ripperda* very well underſtood the Intereſt of *Spain*, to which they always gave the ſecond Place in their Political Projects. Happy had it been for themſelves, the *Spaniards*, and all the reſt of *Europe*, if they had conſtantly given it the firſt: That they were both Foreigners, and both the Sons of Fortune, was and muſt be their ſole Excuſe.

The Ambition of the two firſt Princes of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and the Inactivity of the three laſt, threw the Affairs of the Crown of *Spain* into ſuch Diſorder, and brought the People into ſuch Indigence, that it certainly became their Intereſt, at leaſt for the Space of a Century, to endeavour at repeopling their Country, recovering their Trade, and reſtoring their Conſtitution and ancient Government; for the effecting of all which, they had every Means and every Opportunity they could wiſh, and many more than they had any juſt Reaſon to expect. They ought therefore to have laid aſide all Thoughts of recovering their States in *Italy*, ſince tho' they ſerved well enough to enrich particular Families, ſent thither in Quality of Vice-Roys, or other high Officers, yet to the whole Nation they were burthenſome, as requiring a much greater Expence to preſerve and defend them, than thoſe or any other Advantages accruing to private Perſons could ballance in any Degree. It was of no leſs Conſequence for them to promote their Commerce in the *Weſt-Indies*, which if duly attended to, would moſt certainly have produced the Means of ſetting up uſeful and valuable Manufactures at Home, and thereby brought ſuch immenſe Treaſures into *Old Spain*, as would ſoon have enabled them to have recover'd all their paſt Loſſes, and to have put every Fortreſs in the Kingdom, as well as their Navy, into a proper State of Defence.

But if the *Spaniſh* Punto, and the Honour that is the Humour of the Nation, was to be preferred to all Things, and the Dominions torn from their Crown by the laſt War recover'd at any Rate, ſtill it was their Intereſt religiouſly to have obſerved the Peace of *Utrecht*; and above all Things to have courted the Friendſhip of the Maritime Powers. The *Spaniſh* Prudence in former Times was wont to gain, rather than loſe by Delay; and if the King and his Miniſters, inſtead of taking the Steps they did, had ſteadily

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ſteadily adhered to the Faith of Treaties, they might have found Opportunities even without Bloodſhed, and at a very trivial Expence in Compariſon of what it has coſt them, ſince they might have carried all their Points. If *Spain* was abſolutely detached from, and no way dependent upon *France*, her Power would not be the Object of Envy to the reſt of *Europe*; and the Eſtabliſhment of the younger Princes of her Family in *Italy* might have been promoted, inſtead of being ſo vigorouſly oppoſed by certain Potentates, that do not act either from Ambition or Caprice, but purely out of Motives of Self-preſervation, and a juſt Regard for the Maintenance of that Commerce, that is and muſt be always the Baſis of their Power. By liſtening to the Dictates of *France*, *Spain* finds herſelf involved in the preſent War, out of which, unleſs ſhe extricates herſelf by a ſeparate Peace, ſhe is not likely to get with any real Advantage; and when ſhe does get out of it, the Demands made upon her by her Ally, may turn as much or more to her Prejudice, than all ſhe has ſuffered from thoſe whom ſhe forced to become her Enemies.

Spain and the *Indies* may be conſidered as two great Empires under the Dominion of one Monarch, and the Happineſs of both depends upon a reciprocal Regard for the Welfare of each other. To preſerve her *American* Dominions, and to reap the utmoſt Profits from them, it is the Buſineſs of *Spain* at all Events to maintain Peace, at leaſt till ſhe has recover'd ſuch a maritime Force as will enable her ſo ſend Supplies, and to bring Home her Galleons in Spite of any Power with whom ſhe is at War; ont he other Hand the *Spaniſh* Government in the *Indies* might be put under ſuch a Regulation, as to make all her Subjects there infinitely more eaſy and happy than they could be under any other Crown; and at the ſame time procure from them all the Advantages that either the Government or the *Spaniſh* Nation could reaſonably expect; and this too, not only without the Envy, but with the entire Satisfaction of moſt of the Kingdoms and States in *Europe*, who have almoſt as great an Intereſt in preſerving the Poſſeſſion of the *Indies* to *Spain*, as *Spain* itſelf: But then it is both reaſonable and neceſſary, that on the one Hand the *Spaniards* ſhould endeavour to make the moſt of their Plantations, and not ſuffer them by mere Negligence to fall to Ruin and Decay; and on the other hand, that they ſhould punctually fulfil their Engagements, and allow certain reaſonable Advantages in Trade to their ancient, natural and uſeful Allies. Theſe Maxims once made the Rule of their Conduct, their own Commerce would revive, and of courſe become daily more extenſive and more profitable, their *American* Dominions recover their former Luſtre and Proſperity, and the Power of *Old Spain* riſe as high as ever it ſtood in the Days of the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth. No wonder therefore, if the Purſuit of contrary Meaſures produce contrary Effects.

As to the Intereſt of *Spain* with regard to her Neighbours, without doubt it conſiſts in maintaining a fair Correſpondence with them, without forming any Pretenſions on their Territories. Her Differences with *France* are now extinguiſhed, and as ſhe has reaſon to look upon that as an Advantage, ſo it is a natural Motive to Peace and good Neighbourhood, that they are govern'd by Monarchs of the ſame Blood; but at the ſame Time, a King of *Spain* ought to conſider, that he owes it to his own Dignity, and to the unſhaken Loyalty of his Subjects, to govern them as their own Monarch, not as the Subſtitute or Deputy of another Prince. He ought to conſider this as the Error chiefly to be guarded againſt in his Government, becauſe there is none that he can commit will be attended with ſo bad Conſequences, inaſmuch as it cannot fail of creating Jealouſies and Uneaſineſſes at home, at the ſame Time that it ſinks his Credit, and diſpoſes other States to be his Enemies abroad. Beſides, in point of Trade, and even of Dominion, the *French* alone can have Views upon him, as appears by their Attempts to trade directly to the *South-Seas*, and to obtain the entire Dominion of *Hiſpaniola*; which whenever they acquire, the *Spaniſh* Territories in *America* will be at their Mercy.

In regard to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, the great Cauſe of Diſpute has been the *Italian* Dominions, and evident it is, that this Spirit of Diſputing is the Effect of *Italian* Counſels, which we have too great Reaſon to fear will influence that Court for a long Series of Years to come; unleſs ſome *Spaniſh* Miniſter of true Genius ſhould ariſe, and convince his Maſter of the Neceſſity of ſetting Bounds to that Spirit. This alone can contribute to the Peace and Grandeur of *Spain*, to the Quiet and Safety of *Italy*, and to the general Tranquility of *Europe*. To the Grandeur of *Spain*, by keeping her out of thoſe tedious and deſtructive Wars that exhauſt her People, which ſhe can ſo ill ſpare, and her Treaſures already brought very low. To the Welfare of *Italy* by maintaining the Ballance of Power, which is eſſentially neceſſary to the ſeveral States of that Country, and which can never be ſubverted, if the *Spaniards* would act with Moderation, and conſult their true Intereſt in this particular. To the Tranquility of *Europe*, all the Powers of which are ſo much concern'd both by Intereſt and Treaty,

in the Preſervation of the preſent Syſtem in that Country, that it is impoſſible for them to ſuffer any Variation without having recourſe to Arms, in order to ſet the Ballance right again.

In reference to *Portugal*, it is certainly the Intereſt of *Spain* to live well with her, and in the cloſeſt Correſpondence poſſible; becauſe though that Power can be no formidable Enemy by herſelf, yet in Caſe they enter into a Confederacy againſt *Spain*, ſhe is able to give her more Uneaſineſs than any other Potentate; as appear'd plainly in the laſt general War, when the Allies became once Maſters of *Madrid*, purely by being engaged by Treaty with the *Portugueſe*. It muſt indeed be owned, that the Situation of *Portugal* is ſuch as muſt naturally tempt an ambitious Prince on the Throne of *Spain* to aſpire to the Conqueſt of it; yet even ambitious Princes, if they are wiſe, will weigh the Riſque they run againſt the Advantage they ſeek; and it will ſcarce ever happen, that a *Spaniſh* Monarch ſhall find himſelf in ſuch a Situation, as to be able to undertake the Conqueſt of *Portugal*, without running the Hazard of bringing the War into the Heart of his own Dominions, which is ſuch a Hazard, as certainly no prudent Prince will run, for the Sake of any Advantage whatever; even if it were not, as in this Caſe it muſt be, attended with the moſt manifeſt and flagrant Injuſtice.

The Emperor of *Morocco*, and the Piratical States of *Barbary*, have always been conſider'd as hereditary Enemies of the Crown of *Spain*, and perhaps they are the only Enemies againſt whom the *Spaniards* can exert their Force; and that compatible with their Circumſtances at home, agreeable to their own Intereſt, and without exciting the Jealouſy of their Neighbours. The Crown of *Spain* is already in Poſſeſſion of *Ceuta*, and ſome other Fortreſſes upon that Coaſt, which ſhe has hitherto found it difficult to preſerve; and though ſhe has made frequent Attempts, yet has ſhe never been able to make any conſiderable Addition to her Conqueſts. It may perhaps be hereafter in her Power to do ſomething more conſiderable on this Side; but in all human Probability, if this is ever done, it muſt be by a Naval Force, in which, as ſhe would meet with no Oppoſition from any of the *European* Powers, ſo ſhe might hope for the Aſſiſtance of *Portugal* and the *Italian* States; and any Impreſſions ſhe could make on that Side, would certainly anſwer ſeveral valuable Purpoſes, and particularly the ſecuring her Coaſts, the preſerving her Commerce, and the reviving the Reputation of the *Spaniſh* Navy, which for a Century paſt has been almoſt as low, as for the Century preceding it was both formidable and famous.

The Face of Affairs in *Spain* has been greatly chang'd by the Acceſſion of the preſent Family to the Throne, who without doubt reaped great Advantages from the prodigious Efforts made in their Favour by the *French*, who yet made thoſe Efforts in Favour of a younger Branch of their own Royal Family, and not as the Natural or even Political Allies of the *Spaniſh* Nation; and it is certain that they have been very well paid for it ſince. But the Condition to which *Spain* was reduced both in *Europe* and *America*, at the Time of the Death of *Charles* the Second, is a Proof that there cannot be a greater Misfortune to any People, than for their Princes ever to entertain Thoughts of univerſal Monarchy, whether by actually ſubduing, or by maintaining a general Influence over other Nations; for the former Method will infallibly leave them without Men, as the latter muſt neceſſarily leave them without Money.

Indeed, *Spain* at that Time was left without either; there were not in the important Fortreſs of *Gibraltar*, twenty Pieces of Cannon fit for Service; and the Garriſon did not conſiſt of one Hundred effective Men; yet in all Probability it was not in a worſe Condition than the reſt. In ſhort, at that Time the Nation was quite exhauſted; and if the Duke of *Anjou* had not ſucceeded to the King of *Spain*'s Will, *France* muſt very probably have encreaſed her Power and Dominions by the Conqueſt of a conſiderable Part of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy. This ought to prove a Leſſon, even to that ambitious Nation: Her People cannot always hold out, her Treaſures muſt be ſome Time or other quite drain'd; and if in ſuch a Situation they ſhou'd have either a weak Prince on the Throne, or a long Minority, we might ſee *France* in as low a Condition as *Spain* was at the Death of *Charles* the Second; for the ſame Cauſes will every where produce the ſame Effects.

Before the *Spaniſh* Princes were infected with this Spirit of univerſal Rule, we find *Ferdinand* the Catholick, with an Army of twenty Thouſand Horſe, and fifty Thouſand Foot, before the City of *Granada*, when that Kingdom was under the *Moors*, and when *Arragon* refuſed to take any Share in the Quarrel. This ſhews how powerful *Caſtile* was before the Addition of ſo many Kingdoms and Provinces, and before *America* was diſcovered. Yet it is very raſh to conclude from thence, that *Spain* has been ruined barely by Acceſſion of Territory, and by her ſending Colonies to the *Weſt-Indies*. When ſhe acquired the former, they were well peopled; and ſhe has been fully paid in every reſpect for all the Expences ſhe has been

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been at about the latter. The true Deduction is this, that vaſt Territories and immenſe Treaſures cannot ſecure a Nation from want of Force, and from downright Beggary, if ſhe is govern'd by weak and ambitious Counſels.

In the midſt of all her Grandeur, the *Spaniſh* Territories were ſeparated at a vaſt Diſtance one from the other: If ſhe had maintained a conſtant Peace, and had lived in Harmony with her Neighbours, ſhe might have kept them all, for no ſingle Power durſt to have attacked her. Inſtead of this ſhe graſped at all, made War on every Side, and forced thoſe ſhe injur'd to make themſelves both rich and powerful, by contributing to her Ruin. It was the Ambition and Injuſtice of *Spain* that raiſed up the Maritime Powers, as it was the Ambition and Injuſtice of *Spain* that loſt her many of her Dominions, and exhauſted the reſt. Theſe are very weighty political Reflections; and by attending to them, we ſhall come to conceive clearly both of her paſt and preſent Condition. In reference to the former, we have ſaid enough; in reſpect to the latter, we ſhall obſerve, that as ſhe has ſtill great Advantages, ſo ſhe ſtill labours under ſome Inconveniencies.

It is, or at leaſt it might be, a great Advantage to *Spain*, that ſhe alone of all the *European* Powers poſſeſſes Dominions both in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, that have a direct and immediate Correſpondence with each other. If this were properly attended to and improved, ſhe might raiſe her Revenues much higher than it is poſſible under her preſent Circumſtances for any other Power to do. She might, by encouraging her Commerce, ſucceed in a great Meaſure to that Share of the *Eaſt-India* Trade which *Venice* has loſt ſince the Diſcovery of the Paſſage by the Cape of *Good-Hope*; for by tranſporting the Commodities of the *Eaſt-Indies* to *Acapulcho*, and from thence to *Vera Cruz* over Land, ſhe might bring them from thence into *Spain* by her Galleons, at as cheap a Rate, and in as ſhort a Time as the *Engliſh* or *Dutch*; more eſpecially if ſhe allowed her Subjects either in the *Eaſt* or *Weſt-Indies*, an open unreſtrain'd Navigation.

It is true, that as Things ſtand at preſent, the *Philippines* do not yield any conſiderable Profit to the *Spaniards*; but this is entirely their own Fault; ſince if we conſider the Situation of thoſe Iſlands, it muſt be allowed that they might eaſily come in for a very large Share of the Commerce of the *Eaſt-Indies*, or at leaſt for the moſt valuable Part of it. Some Correſpondence they have already with *China*, and might have a greater; no Country lies ſo conveniently as they do for the Trade of *Japan*; and there is nothing wanting to put them in Poſſeſſion of all this, but withdrawing thoſe Reſtraints that are laid upon their Subjects in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and adding another Galleon to carry the Produce of their Trade to *Mexico*. The ſame Advantage might be reaped by rendering *Vera Cruz*, the *Havanna*, or even *Buenos Ayres* a free Port to their own Subjects; for this would draw ſuch a Trade thither, as would make the Intercourſe between the two *Indies* before-mention'd both practicable and eaſy in a ſhort Time.

This would be more advantageous to *Spain*; becauſe it would give little or no Umbrage to foreign Nations; they would carry on their Trade to *Old Spain* as they do at preſent; it would occaſion a greater Vent for their Commodities and Manufactures, and conſequently it would ſtill make it more their Intereſt to maintain and ſupport the *Spaniards* in theſe Poſſeſſions. It might alſo, at leaſt in Time, reſtore ſome of their decay'd Plantations. As for Example, if the *Havannah* was made the Staple of ſuch a Trade, for which it lies very conveniently, this would not only prove highly beneficial to the Iſland of *Cuba*, but would revive the Induſtry of the Inhabitants of *Hiſpaniola* and *Porto Rico*; and though it is very probable, that the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* might come in for a Share by an illicit Trade, which is one of the Inconveniencies to which *Spain* will be always expoſed; yet even this would be ballanced by the additional Concern, that both the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* would have in preſerving to the *Spaniards* what produced an immediate and conſiderable Gain to themſelves.

Beſides theſe Advantages abroad, they have alſo others at Home, by which I mean in *Europe*; for as they have no longer any Provinces in *Flanders*, they are wholly exempt from all the Trouble and Expence, which was entailed upon them by thoſe Provinces while in their Poſſeſſion. They are alſo Gainers, or might be Gainers, by the Change of Affairs in *Italy*, where, as Things now ſtand, diſtinct Principalities in the Hands of Deſcendants from the Crown of *Spain*, may be as advantageous as Provinces annexed to the Kingdom, and be ſupported at much leſs Expence; indeed without any Expence at all, if theſe Princes purſue only their own Intereſts, remain well-affected to the Ballance of Power in *Italy*, and maintain a fair Correſpondence with their Neighbours, who will be always willing to live upon the beſt Terms imaginable with them. Another great Advantage is their being free from any Apprehenſions on the Side of *France*; to which we may add their having it abſolutely in their own Power to be as free from Danger on the Side of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; for without Allies ſhe has not the

Power

Power of hurting them; and if *Spain* will be content with minding her own Business, the Allies of the House of *Austria* would become hers. All these Advantages are so clear, that we need spend no more Time about them.

The Inconveniencies that *Spain* labours under, are chiefly those which she has brought upon herself. The first of these, is the Want of People, which is the Reason that both the inland and foreign Trade is in a great Measure driven by Strangers, of which also for the most part her Armies are composed. Another great Inconveniency which results from this, is the Poverty of their Country, which is not occasioned by its Barrenness, but from the Want of Cultivation. A third Inconvenience is the excessive Number and unproportionable Wealth of the Ecclesiasticks, secular and regular; of which, as great Bigots as this Nation have been always held, they are now become very sensible, and would willingly find a Remedy for it if they could. Their late Plenipotentiary at *Breda*, Mr. *Matanas*, projected such a Remedy, which though it was not received in the late Reign, may be some Time or other accepted, and could not but be attended with very happy Effects.

But after all, the capital and dangerous Inconvenience is their Court's not being governed by *Spanish* Counsels; for all true Politicians will agree, that there is no Curse can be so heavy upon a People, as to be made Tools and Beasts of Burthen to any other People. For the first twenty Years after the Accession of the late King *Philip*, *Spain* was in effect no better than a Province to *France*; and her Condition for more than twenty Years since that, has been much worse; she is become a Province to those which she takes for her own Provinces, I mean the *Italian* Dominions; for which she has already paid ten Times more than they are worth, and has also remained under a Dependence on *France* for the greatest part of that Time. In short, the Queen Dowager governed the King, and by so doing governed *Spain*, with a View only to the Interest of *Italy*; and this Passion was so strong in her, that all the Kingdoms and Provinces of the *Spanish* Monarchy have been exhausted, beggared, and sacrificed to the Love she has to her own little Duchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*.

Whenever this Inconveniency is taken away, the rest will be easily removed: *Spain* will then become an independent and powerful Kingdom: *France*, instead of giving Laws to, must court her; the House of *Austria* would see her flourish without Envy; and the Maritime Powers, instead of regarding her as an Enemy, would behold her in the amiable Light of their Benefactor, and their Friend. All this she may be, and that soon; and if she will not be this, it cannot be long before she is totally undone. For such must be the Fate sooner or later of all Nations, that are obstinately bent upon pursuing Measures diametrically opposite to their own Interests. Political Constitutions are indeed stronger than natural Ones, but, like them, if they are continually harrassed, they will at last be most certainly worn out.

The History, Present State, Political Interests and Connections of the Kingdom of PORTUGAL, *since the Accession of the House of* Braganca; *with some Reflections on the Probability of reviving the* Portuguese *Interest in the* East-Indies.

TO give the Reader a distinct and correct Notion of the present State and Condition of the *Portuguese* Nation, it is necessary to say somewhat of the Situation of their Country, which is very pleasantly extended on the Coast of the *Atlantic* Ocean, about three hundred Miles, or somewhat more in Length, from South to North, but scarce any where one hundred Miles broad, from West to East. The Climate is very fine, and the Air esteemed as wholesome as any in *Europe*, notwithstanding it lies so far South, the great Heats being tempered by the Sea Breeze. As for the Soil, it would be every where extremely rich and fruitful, if the greatest Part of the Country were not mountainous; but notwithstanding this, they have a great deal of excellent Corn in the Vallies, the Sides of the Hills produce in great Plenty the richest Fruits, and from the Bowels of the Earth they dig almost all Sorts of Metals, Gold and Silver not excluded; of the last mentioned Metal they are believed to have the richest Mine in *Europe*, which is that of *Guascaldana*, which yields one Year with another Silver to the Value of two hundred thousand Pounds. There are also three great Rivers, that after watering the Lands, empty themselves into the Sea, in this Country, *viz.* the *Douro*, the *Tajo*, and the *Guadiana*. After this Description, the Reader will easily believe that for its Size this Kingdom is much more populous than *Spain*, and the People also beyond Comparison more industrious. Some Writers would persuade us, that the *Portuguese* are generally speaking a very corrupt and bad Sort of People; according to the common Proverb, "Take a *Spaniard*, strip him of his good Qualities, "which are but few, and you make him a "*Portuguese*." These kind of national Reflections are, generally speaking, as ill-founded as they are ill-natured, and ought never to be repeated but with a View to refute

ſute them. In their Diſcoveries, which led the Way and ſuggeſted the Deſign to *Columbus*, they ſhewed themſelves a penetrating and enterprizing People; their Conqueſts in the *Indies*, though now loſt, are yet Proofs of a Courage and Conduct that deſerved better Fate; their reviving Naval Power in *Europe*, and carrying it to ſo great a Height as they did in a few Years, ought to procure them, with us at leaſt, a better Character. But there is one Circumſtance relating to the *Portugueſe*, the Truth of which cannot be diſputed, and which is alone ſufficient to wipe off all the Imputations of their Enemies: They have always been remarkable for their ſteady Loyalty to their Kings, as on the other Hand their Monarchs have been no leſs diſtinguiſhed by their Juſtice, Moderation, and ſincere Affection for their Subjects.

Philip II. of *Spain* ſeized this Country, and annexed it to the reſt of his Dominions, in 1580; but the People were equally diſſatisfied with his Title, and averſe to the *Spaniſh* Government, which was, to ſay the Truth, the Ruin of their Country. It was this that gave Occaſion to the *Dutch* to deprive them of their Settlements in the *Indies*, on the Coaſt of *Africa*, and, in a great Meaſure, of the *Brazils*; for the *Spaniards* looking upon this as a conquered Kingdom, took but little Care of their Concerns; and the *Portugueſe* Nobility, who had formerly ſhewn ſo much Courage and Conſtancy in the Service of their native Princes, were far from exerting themſelves in the ſame manner for the Support of Strangers, who they plainly ſaw neither uſed nor wiſhed them well. At laſt tired out with the bad Behaviour of ſuch as were ſent to govern them by the Court of *Madrid*, they reſolved to throw off the *Spaniſh* Yoke at all Events; and it ſo fell out, in 1640, that a fair Opportunity offered itſelf of carrying into Execution what they had ſo long deſigned. *John* Duke of *Braganza*, Grandſon to that Duke who was Competitor with King *Philip* for the Kingdom, was prevailed upon to hazard his hereditary Eſtates, which were very little ſhort of one fourth of the Kingdom, in aſſerting of his Title to the whole; and the People ſupported him ſo unanimouſly, that there is no Revolution recorded in Hiſtory to have been more general, more effectually, or more ſecretly brought about, or with leſs Effuſion of Blood, than this, by which he was raiſed to the Throne of *Portugal* by the Title of *John* the Fourth; and his Subjects were as ſteady and conſtant in ſupporting him upon the Throne, as they had been univerſally willing and ready to raiſe him to it, tho' the *Spaniards* maintained a long War, in hopes of recovering this Kingdom, and tho' the *Dutch*, notwithſtanding they were then fighting for their own Liberties, againſt the ſame Crown, proſecuted their Deſigns in the *Indies*, and in *Brazil*, againſt the *Portugueſe*. It is true, that they loſt ſeveral of their remaining Settlements in *Aſia*; and that it was with great Difficulty they preſerved *Goa*, *Bombay*, and a few inconſiderable Places on the Continent: but in the *Brazils* they had better Fortune, the People preferred their Government to that of the *Dutch*, and in a ſhort Time they recover'd all they had loſt.

John the IV. died in 1651, without ſeeing an End of that War which his Acceſſion had occaſioned. He left his Dominions to his Son *Alphonſo* VI. then a Child, under the Tutelage of the Queen Dowager his Mother. This gave the *Spaniards* a great Advantage, and nine Years after they obtained ſtill a greater; for at the Concluſion of the Peace of the *Pyrenees*, the *French*, who had hitherto been the warm and almoſt the ſole Allies of *Portugal*, engaged to give that Crown no farther Aſſiſtance; but either their great Regard for their own Intereſt, or the natural Perfidy of that Nation, induced them, in direct Violation of that Article, to ſend the *Portugueſe* greater Aſſiſtance than they had ever done, under the Command of Marſhal *Schomberg*, an Officer of ſuch Capacity, that it might be truly ſaid, his ſingle Perſon was equivalent to a ſmall Army. He reformed many Abuſes, and introduced a new Diſcipline among the *Portugueſe* Troops; ſo that notwithſtanding they had the whole *Spaniſh* Force to deal with, yet they bravely defended their Liberties, and gained two ſuch ſignal Victories at *Eſtremos* and *Villa Viciоſa*, as convinced their Enemies, that the Deſire of Freedom may over-balance Superiority of Numbers. At laſt in 1668, the *French* King *Louis* XIV. falling, contrary to the Faith of Treaties, with a great Army into the Low-Countries, the *Spaniards* found themſelves under a Neceſſity of making Peace with *Portugal*, which was done under the Mediation of King *Charles* II. of *Great Britain*, who had married the Infanta *Catharine*, Daughter to King *John*, and Siſter to King *Alphonſo*; by this Treaty the Crown of *Spain* renounced all her Claims and Pretenſions on that of *Portugal*, and ſolemnly acknowledged the Rights of the Houſe of *Braganza*, which put an End to a diſputed Title, and reſtored Peace to this Country, after a War of twenty-eight Years.

Alphonſo VI. having now attained the Years, tho' not the Diſcretion of a Man, reſolved to take the Government of his Dominions into his own Hands, tho' his Mother had ruled with great Prudence, and himſelf could not but be ſatisfied of his own Incapacity, which is ſaid to have been owing to a long Indiſpoſition, that ſo much weak-

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en'd his Abilities both in Body and Mind, as to render him equally unfit for the Duties of a King, and of a Husband. But his Favourites who had perſuaded him to remove his Mother (who is ſaid to have died of Grief in a Year after) from the Adminiſtration of Affairs, adviſed him likewiſe, from Views of their own, to marry without Delay; and accordingly a Princeſs of *Savoy Nemours* was thought of for his Queen, whom he actually eſpouſed. Thoſe who had puſhed him upon theſe Deſigns, and who had no other View than that of governing the Kingdom at their own Will under his Name, began next to infuſe Jealouſies of his Brother Don *Pedro*, the preſumptive Heir of the Crown; and are alſo ſaid to have engaged him in ſuch other low and ſhameful Intrigues, as obliged the Queen, after ſhe had cohabited with him for ſix Months, to retire to a Convent for the Preſervation, as ſhe affirmed, of her Honour and her Life. The Infant Don *Pedro*, conſidering the Incapacity of his Brother, the confuſed State of publick Affairs, and his own great Peril, determined by the Advice, and with the Aſſiſtance and Conſent of the principal Nobility, to ſecure the Perſon of the King, and to take upon himſelf the Adminiſtration of the Government. This was accordingly done, and not long after the Queen left her Convent, and a Diſpenſation having been obtained from the Court of *Rome* for that Purpoſe, eſpouſed the Prince Don *Pedro*, who removed *Alphonſo* to the Iſland of *Tercera*, where he kept him confin'd under a ſtrong Guard; but cauſed him to be treated with the Tenderneſs which he owed to a Brother, and the Reſpect that was due to a King. He was perſuaded by many to have aſſumed that Title himſelf, but he inflexibly declined it, contenting himſelf with the Title of Regent till his Brother died, which was in 1683. This is the very beſt Account, that, from comparing the moſt authentic Hiſtories, we have been able to obtain of this Affair; for as to the Stories that are found in ſome ſecret Hiſtories and private Memoirs, they ſeem to be deſtitute of all Foundation in Truth, ſince if Don *Pedro* had been inclined to get rid of his Brother, and to make himſelf Maſter of the Kingdom at any Rate, he might moſt certainly have done it in the Confuſion of the firſt Revolution, or not long after he was ſent to *Tercera*; but as he did neither, but ſhowed himſelf in all other Reſpects a religious and virtuous Prince, there is no Cauſe for giving Credit to thoſe Suſpicions, which fanciful or malicious Writers have publiſhed.

King *Pedro* had by his firſt Queen, who had been his Brother's Wife, only one Daughter, and for ſome Time before her Mother's Death, ſhe was conſidered as the Heireſs of the Kingdom, and while ſhe was ſo conſider'd, a Marriage was treated for her with the young Duke of *Savoy*; nay this was carried ſo far, that the *Portugueſe* Fleet was actually ſent to the Coaſts of *Italy*, in order to bring over the intended Bridegroom; but that Prince changing his Mind, the Fleet returned without him, and the Infanta dying ſoon after this Diſappointment, the People of *Portugal* violently ſollicited their Sovereign to think of a ſecond Marriage, which induced him to eſpouſe the Princeſs *Maria Sophia*, Daughter to the Elector *Palatine*, by whom he had Iſſue *John* Prince of *Brazil*, and the Infants Don *Francis*, Don *Antonio*, and Don *Emanuel*. The King continued for many Years to govern his Subjects with great Juſtice and Moderation; and as a long and cruel War had waſted his People and his Treaſures, during the Reign of his Father, he was very careful to preſerve Peace, to encourage Agriculture, and to promote the Commerce of his Subjects. A little before the Peace of *Ryſwick*, he offer'd his Mediation to *Louis* XIV. but received ſuch an Anſwer, as ſhow'd plainly enough that *France* was reſolved to reject it with a kind of Diſdain. The *Portugueſe* Monarch thought fit to paſs by the Affront for the preſent; but it afterwards coſt *France* dear, ſo dangerous a thing it is for Princes, tho' ever ſo powerful, to treat with any Degree of Contempt ſuch as are equal to them in Rank, tho' inferior in ſome other Reſpects. When *Philip* V. mounted the Throne of *Spain*, the Friendſhip of *Portugal* became not only expedient, but neceſſary. Upon this Occaſion, *Louis* XIV. was as obliging and civil, as he had formerly ſhewn himſelf haughty and proud; and tho' Don *Pedro* had already reſolved on the Part he was to take, yet conſidering how ſoon, and how eaſily he might be cruſhed by the Forces of the two Crowns, he enter'd into an Alliance with King *Philip*, and this for various Reaſons. In the firſt Place, it gained Time, and deliver'd him from preſent Danger; in the next, it gave him an Opportunity of obtaining good Terms, which might be of Uſe to him on another Occaſion; and laſtly, he obtained by it ſome preſent Advantages, which were very beneficial to his Subjects. Yet notwithſtanding this Treaty, he refuſed, tho' warmly preſſed by the *French* King, to acknowledge the Title of the Son of King *James* to the Crown of *Great Britain*; which ſhowed plainly enough, that in making this Treaty he had followed his Intereſt rather than his Inclination.

As ſoon as the general Confederacy was formed againſt *France*, and it clearly appeared that the Allies meant to ſet up another King of *Spain*, the *Portugueſe* Monarch demanded of the *French* King, purſuant to the late

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late Alliance, a Fleet of thirty Sail of the Line, and a large Sum of Money. He knew well enough, that as Things then ſtood theſe Demands could not be complied with; but he wanted a Pretence for breaking that Treaty without breaking Faith, and this did his Buſineſs very effectually; for as ſoon as the Fleet of the Allies appeared upon his Coaſt, he thought fit to declare himſelf neuter, and not long after made a Treaty with *Charles* III. whoſe Claim they ſupported to the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy. By this Treaty he ſtipulated for himſelf very great Advantages; for the new King was to eſpouſe the Infanta of *Portugal*, though but a Child of ſeven Years old; ſeveral Places were to be yielded to him on the Frontiers of *Spain*; ſome Conceſſions were likewiſe to be made in the *Indies* and *America*; and he was alſo to have the Aſſiento of Negroes, which had been alſo granted him by his former Treaty with King *Philip*. In conſideration of theſe Terms, he agreed to receive King *Charles*, and to aſſiſt him with Forces, for the Recovery of his Kingdom, for which, however, he was to have large Subſidies from the maritime Powers, and a good Fleet to protect his Coaſts. A few Days before King *Charles* arrived at *Lisbon*, died the Infanta, who was to have been his Queen; but this made no Alteration in the Meaſures that had been concerted, his *Portugueſe* Majeſty reſolving to proſecute the War as he had promiſed; but before any Steps could be taken for this Purpoſe, he was removed by Death, *December* 6. 1706, when he had lived fifty-eight and, from the Death of his Brother, had reigned twenty-three Years.

John V. the preſent King of *Portugal*, ſucceeded his Father, and purſued his Steps very exactly, notwithſtanding the *Spaniards* ſurprized the Town of *Alcantara*, and made the Garriſon Priſoners of War, almoſt before he was warm in the Throne. The Aſſiſtance he gave the Allies, brought the *Spaniſh* Monarchy twice to the Brink of Ruin; and though moſt of our Accounts ſay, that the *Portugueſe* Soldiers behaved but indifferently in that War, yet this ought not to be underſtood as a national Reflection, farther than as long Peace, great Wealth, and much Luxury, are capable of corrupting any People. For it may not be amiſs to inform the Reader, that the greateſt Part of the young Nobility, who were Officers at this time in the Army, were but Freſh-water Commanders, and who from leading indolent and debauched Lives at *Lisbon*, were come to make their Fortunes by their Commiſſions. It was no great Wonder therefore that they behaved but indifferently, or that the poor People who obeyed them followed their Examples. But that this was the ſole Cauſe of their Miſbehaviour appears from hence, that after the fatal Battle of *Almanza* many *Engliſh* Officers were obliged to fill up, and ſome raiſed their whole Corps among the *Portugueſe*; and from the Mouths of thoſe Officers I have heard, that ſuch Men, when in our Pay, behaved in Time of Action as well as any Men could do, and were beſides ſo ſober, ſo diligent, and ſo attentive to their Duty, that what was at firſt done from Neceſſity, became Matter of Choice. This I thought it was but Juſtice to mention, as the calumnious Reports to the Prejudice of their Reputation are already common enough in Print. At the Cloſe of the War, King *John* made very high Demands upon the Crown of *Spain*; for he knew well enough that Abatements might be made at any Time, and he very rightly judged, that by aſking a great deal he ſhould be ſure to get ſomewhat, as he really did, both in *Europe* and *America*, beſides a Compenſation for the Loſs of his Negro Contract. But after all, it fell very ſhort of what he had ſtipulated with King *Charles*, though perhaps the Peace he made with King *Philip*, in 1715, might be very near an Equivalent for what would have been allowed of his Treaty, if King *Charles* had ſucceeded, and become the peaceable Poſſeſſor of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy; as there is a wide Difference between what Princes are ready to promiſe in their Diſtreſs, and their Readineſs to perform, when it is in their Power to diſpute the Performance.

While the War continued, the Commerce of the *Brazils* began to grow much more conſiderable than in former Times, by the working of the Gold Mines; and as there was at that Time a great Intercourſe between the two Nations, the *Britiſh* Traders obtained a large Share of that Gold for the Commodities, and Manufactures, with which they furniſhed the *Portugueſe*. King *John* could not help ſeeing this with Concern, he thought it hard they ſhould have but a Sight of the vaſt Wealth derived from their own Settlements, and that it ſhould immediately vaniſh, as it were, out of *Portugal* into another Country. His Miniſters were exactly of their Maſter's Opinion, and many Conſultations were held about finding a Remedy for what they conſidered as the greateſt Grievance. At length it was concluded, that the only Method could be taken was to prohibit the Wear of foreign Manufactures; and this had certainly been put in Execution, if Lord *Galway*, the Commander of our Forces in that Country, tho' a *French-man* by Birth, had not prevented it. He was a great Favourite with his *Portugueſe* Majeſty, and eſteem'd to be, as he certainly was, a very honeſt Man. To him therefore, as to a Friend, and under the ſtricteſt Injunction of Secrecy, the King communicated

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this Affair, and asked his Advice about it. His Lordship told him fairly, that the Remedy would be worse than the Disease; that the same Providence which had given his Subjects Gold, had bestowed Commodities and Manufactures upon the *English*; that the Exchange therefore was not so injurious as he imagined; and that by prohibiting Commerce, he might force those that were now his best Friends to become his Enemies, and to employ their Naval Power, which he knew to be so much superior to his own, in taking that by Force for which they now gave a proper Equivalent. He farther represented, that whatever Turn the War might take, *Portugal* must always stand in need of the Friendship of *England*, to prevent becoming dependant on the House of *Austria* or the House of *Bourbon*; and therefore it was much better that his Subjects should trade with those from whom he had so much to hope, than with other Nations from whom he had all Things to fear. The King, who was both a reasonable and a just Prince, and who in this Business acted solely from a laudable Affection for his Subjects, comprehended the Force of these Arguments, and immediately laid aside a Project, which how plausible soever in its first Appearance, was certainly at the Bottom neither equitable nor practicable. Happy for the World if all Kings meant as well, deliberated as coolly, and were as ready to receive and follow good Advice!

The next remarkable Point in the present Reign was, the Quarrel between his *Portuguese* Majesty and the Pope, about the Affair of the Nuncio *Bichi*, an Incident too inconsiderable in itself to be mentioned in a Work of this Nature, if it did not contribute to explain a political Article which is very well worth the ingenious Reader's while perfectly to comprehend; because on the one Hand, it shews the Connection between the Catholic Powers and the Head of their Church; and on the other Hand, it explains the Manner in which these Powers act when they believe themselves at any Time ill used by the Pope. Signor *Bichi* was sent to the Court of *Lisbon* so early as the Year 1710, and at first the Court was very far from being pleased with him, but by Degrees he got over this Aversion, and in a short Time afterwards the King recommended him to *Clement* XI. for a Cardinal's Hat; which was refused, under Pretence that his Nomination was opposed by the Imperial Court; which, however, was not strictly true. *Innocent* XIII. confiding in the known Piety of the King of *Portugal*, ventured to use him worse than his Predecessor had done; for he not only refused, absolutely to make the Nuncio a Cardinal, but recalled Signor *Bichi*, and sent another Prelate to succeed him. But the King of *Portugal* would not submit to this Indignity, and therefore sent Word to the new Nuncio, not to set Foot in his Dominions, and refused likewise to let the old one go, till he was assured that Respect would be paid to his Nomination. Upon the Death of *Innocent* XIII. succeeded *Benedict* XIII. who went a Step farther than his Predecessor, by commanding positively the Nuncio *Bichi* to quit the Court of *Lisbon*, which accordingly he did, and returned by the Way of *Madrid* into *Italy*. But this Treatment provoked the King of *Portugal* to such a Degree, that he recalled his Subjects from *Rome*, broke off all Correspondence with that Court; and if the Pope had lived a little longer, would very probably have set up a Patriarch. Cardinal *Corsini* succeeding Pope *Benedict*, by the Title of *Clement* XII. found himself under a Necessity of putting an End to this Quarrel, which had now lasted almost twenty Years, and in his second Promotion in 1731, bestowed the long-expected Hat upon *Bichi*, who was then upwards of Sixty. There is no doubt the Court of *Rome* hoped that, in the Course of this Dispute, either the King or the Nuncio would have died, and then it would have dropped of Course, in a manner honourable to the Holy See; but failing in this, the late Pope was forced to make the best of a bad Bargain, that he might avoid driving Things to Extremities.

In the Year 1729, a double Marriage was concluded between the Courts of *Spain* and *Portugal*; the Prince of *Asturias* now his Catholic Majesty, espoused the Infanta of *Portugal*, and the Prince of *Brazil* the Infanta of *Spain*, formerly stiled Queen of *France*. The Exchange of the Princesses was made with great Solemnity, and their Catholic and *Portuguese* Majesties had an Interview on the 23d of *January*, in the Island of *Pegon* in the River of *Caya*, about a League from *Badajoz*. But notwithstanding this Alliance, the two Courts were very near coming to a Rupture in 1735; and it is thought, that the sending a *British* Fleet under the Command of Sir *John Norris* to *Lisbon*, was what chiefly prevented it, and saved *Portugal* from an Invasion. It was not however till two Years after, and then with great Difficulty, that the Courts were reconciled; since which there has happened very little remarkable in *Portugal*, except his Majesty's being struck with the Palsy, under which he has laboured for several Years. This Monarch, who is now drawing towards Threescore, has governed his Dominions longer than any Prince in *Europe*, being in the forty-first Year of his Reign, and has the Pleasure of seeing his Son, the Prince of *Brazil*, in the Flower of his Age, beloved and admired by his Subjects, his eld-

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eſt Daughter on the Throne of *Spain*, and his other Children the Support of his declining Years. So that few Princes in our Memory have reigned more happily, and none at this Juncture enjoys a fairer Proſpect.

As for the Intereſts of *Portugal*, they may be divided into Political, which regards their Poſſeſſions in *Europe*, and Commercial, which reſpects their Dominions in *Aſia*, *Africa* and *America*. As to the firſt, there is no Doubt that it conſiſts in maintaining Peace; a Point to which his preſent Majeſty has been always well inclined, and has thereby preſerved Quiet to his Subjects, in the midſt of all the Broils of *Europe*. There is no doubt the Power of the Houſe of *Bourbon* has been, and there is no Reaſon to ſuſpect that it will not remain, formidable to this Kingdom; and hence ariſes the Neceſſity that *Portugal* is under, of living upon good Terms with the maritime Powers, and more eſpecially with *Great Britain*. It is indeed ſaying no more than Truth, that there is ſcarce any Inſtance in Hiſtory of a more laſting and ſincere Friendſhip, than has ſubſiſted, for near a Century paſt, between the two Crowns; and as it is their mutual Intereſt that it ſhould ſubſiſt, there ſeems to be no Ground to ſuſpect it will not do ſo. While this continues, and while *Great Britain* maintains her Superiority at Sea, *Portugal* can hardly ever be in Danger. As for the northern Crowns, ſhe has very little to do with them, or they with her; and as for the *Italian* States, it is not eaſy to conceive how any Differences ſhould ariſe between them and his *Portugueſe* Majeſty; or if there ſhould, it is very eaſy for him to do himſelf Juſtice. There were formerly long and bloody Wars between the Subjects of this Crown and the *Moors*; but as their Cauſes are now ceaſed, the Conſequences are ſunk with them. We muſt however except the piratical States of *Barbary*, which are in conſtant War with *Portugal*, becauſe they are conſtant Gainers by it; but whenever a martial and active Prince, as the Prince of *Brazil* is reputed to be, ſhall be ſeated upon that Throne, he will not find it a very difficult Matter to put his Navy in ſuch a Condition, as may impoſe Reſpect upon thoſe thieviſh People, whoſe Depredations are a Scandal to all the *European* Powers, who might eaſily cruſh them at once, inſtead of continuing to pay Tribute to an inſignificant Race of Rovers, that owe their Impunity merely to the Negligence and Want of publick Spirit in thoſe, who ought long ago to have deſtroyed them, and may do it whenever they think fit. Let us now deſcend to the ſecond Particular.

As to the Commercial Intereſt of *Portugal*, it lies now chiefly in the *Weſt*, as it did formerly in the *Eaſt-Indies*; and in reſpect to *Brazil*, their Strength is ſo great, that they have no Reaſon to apprehend any Thing from their Neighbours; the only Danger to which they are expoſed, is from an Inſurrection of their own Negroes, which might indeed have very bad Conſequences. In the preſent State of Things, this Colony is the moſt profitable in the World, ſince, conſidering the Proportion between the two Kingdoms, *Portugal* draws more Profit from her *Brazils*, than *Spain* from both *Mexico* and *Peru*. It is otherwiſe in regard to *Aſia*, where from an Empire of almoſt incredible Extent, the *Portugueſe* Dominion is ſhrunk almoſt within the narrow Bounds of the little Peninſula of *Goa*. It has been often deliberated in the Council at *Lisbon*, whether they ſhould not deſert even that, ſince in ſome Years it coſts more to maintain it than it is worth. But of late we are told, that a Project has been formed, not for recovering their Dominions indeed, but for reſtoring their Trade, and extending their Commerce in the *Eaſt-Indies*, by reforming the Abuſes under which it has long ſuffered. If ever this is carried into Execution, it muſt be at a Time when the other *European* Powers, that have Dominions in thoſe Parts, are at War with each other; and therefore they can never expect a more favourable Juncture than the preſent. If they embrace it, there is no doubt that foreign Merchants will be ready enough to ſecure their own Effects, by trading under *Portugueſe* Colours; and a very few Years Practice of this Kind would change the Face of their Affairs in *India*, and might poſſibly encourage their Government at home to think ſeriouſly of giving them all the Aſſiſtance in their Power; the want of which has been moſt apparently the principal Cauſe of their declining.

Before the Kingdom of *Portugal* was annexed to that of *Spain*, her Monarchs were remarkable for their Attention to naval Power, to the Support of their Colonies, and whatever might extend their Commerce; and to this extraordinary Care of their Princes the quick Growth of their maritime Force, and their amazing Progreſs in *India* was chiefly due. But while a Province to *Spain*, all this ſunk as faſt as it roſe, and before the *Portugueſe* could extricate themſelves from this Dependance, they were almoſt undone. The defending their own Country next, and the recovering of *Brazil*, employed all their Care, and theſe are their Excuſes for neglecting the *Indies*. But as all theſe Burdens are now removed, as they have no ſecret Enemies to fear, no avowed Foes to oppoſe them, they may certainly, by a timely and ſteady Application, reſtore the Face of Things in this Country; but to delay this, will very probably put it out of their Power.

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Upon the whole it may be truly said, that under the present and the latter Part of the last Reign, the Kingdom of *Portugal* has had Time to recruit and recover its internal Strength, which was much exhausted by so long a War, as followed the raising the House of *Braganza* to the Throne. If the Advantage therefore of this Conjuncture be not lost, but the *Portuguese* avail themselves some Way or other of an Interval that leaves them entirely at Liberty, there is no Question they may make a very different Figure in the next Century, from what they did in the last, or do at present. But if, as I said, they let Occasion slip, and stay till *Europe* settles upon its old Foundation, when their Dependency on *Spain* will be again felt, they may continue as inconsiderable as some Writers have taken a Pleasure to represent them. But this will be their own, that is, the Fault of their Government. For when the great Powers are embarrassed, then the lesser States have an Opportunity of becoming, by some bold Measure, which may be taken before any of their Neighbours are well acquainted with their Views, powerful and independent. If a Plan for regulating what little belongs to them in the *Indies*, had been fixed a Year after this War began, they might have been, by this Time, as formidable there as any, except the *Dutch*; and the *French* would have connived at and assisted them, as the weakest Side, till they made them more considerable than the rest, and then they would repent of their good Offices, and endeavour to ruin them. Yet their first Run of good Fortune might well enable them to stand firm, and the Remembrance of past Misfortunes inspire them with just Principles. This well conceived, and attentively promoted, is a very feasible Scheme of reviving their past Glory, and restoring naval Power to the *Portuguese*, who must attempt somewhat of this kind, if they really mean to raise up their Heads again, and rival that Reputation they had before Don *Sebastian*, by invading *Barbary*, destroyed himself, his Army, and the Interests of his Subjects, which had cost his Ancestors so much to acquire.

The present Situation of Things in Italy *truly stated with respect to the Power, Interest, and Political Connections of the several States that fill subsist there, so as to give a clear Idea of the Nature and Importance of what is commonly stiled, the Ballance of Power in* Italy.

The King of SARDINIA, *Duke of* SAVOY, *&c.*

THE great and fruitful Country of *Italy* has been, as high as History records, either the Seat of Empire, or the Theatre of War. According to the earliest Accounts we have, this extensive and beautiful Peninsula was then, in the same Situation that it now is, cantoned out into various little States and Republics, all living in Distrust, at least, if not in War with each other. The *Roman* Common-wealth changed the Face of things, by swallowing up all, and making herself the Head and Mistress of *Italy*. The Division of her Empire prov'd the Ruin of it, and the Provinces adjacent to *Italy* being lost, the barbarous Nations that conquer'd them, very soon became Masters even of the Imperial City of *Rome*, and divided *Italy* once more into separate Principalities; all of which have been extremely subject to Revolutions, sometimes from the superior Power of foreign Invaders, and as often from the Effects of intestine Commotions: so that no History is fuller of Events, and consequently more capable of gratifying the Curiosity, and fixing the Attention of the Reader, than that of this Country. But to enter into this is not our Business, it would be a Work of great Extent, and prodigious Variety, highly entertaining, and highly useful. All we aim at is, to make such a Representation of its present State, as may enable every Reader clearly to comprehend the Grounds of the present War there, and to form a Judgment of the Solidity of any Peace that shall be made hereafter. This too is a Work of Difficulty, more especially if it be considered, into how narrow a Compass we are constrained to bring what might *furnish* the Subject of a Book of considerable *Bulk*, which must be consider'd as our Excuse for treating Things very concisely; happy if in doing this, we can avoid Obscurity and Confusion.

The Dominions of his *Sardinian* Majesty, consider'd as Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince of *Piedmont*, have been always regarded as the Key of *Italy*, on the Side of *France*; and in latter Times this Prince has been justly looked upon as the natural Master of the Balance in *Italy*; not that his Dominions even now, when by various Acquisitions they are become much superior to what they were under any of his Ancestors, qualify him to give Law to his Neighbours, or even to secure himself from the bad Effects of a general Alliance against him; but upon the Score of its being his Interest to affect Peace rather than War; and because while he remains firm to his own Interest, Reason and Experience shew, that he will never want Allies willing to give him all the Assistance he wants for the Preservation of his own Territories, and maintaining that System, upon which their Security and his own Grandeur must always depend. To trace the Family of *Savoy* to its Origin, and to enter into a long

long Detail of what has happen'd to its Princes in Times paſt, would not contribute much to the Performance of what we have promiſed to the Reader; and therefore we ſhall aſcend no higher than *Victor Amadeus* the Second, the Father of his preſent *Sardinian* Majeſty, and who in his Life-time was eſteemed one of the greateſt Captains, as well as one of the ableſt Politicians in *Europe*.

He ſucceeded his Father Duke *Charles Emanuel*, in the Year 1675, and that by a very ſurprizing Accident. He was a Boy, and had juſt begun his Exerciſes; his Father, who had a true Foreſight of his great Qualities, was extremely fond of him, and coming one Day to ſee him ride, the young Prince had the Misfortune to be thrown from his Horſe, with ſuch a Violence that thoſe about him cried out he was killed, which affected Duke *Charles Emanuel* to ſuch a degree, that he fainted upon the Spot, and died in a few Days of the Fright. His Mother, the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Savoy*, governed his Dominions during the Minority of *Victor Amadeus*; and when he had attained to an Age fit for Marriage, ſhe negotiated a Match for him with the Infanta, who was then eſteemed Heireſs of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, which was carried ſo far, that the Duke *de Cadaval* came with a *Portugueſe* Squadron to *Nice*, in order to have carried his Highneſs to *Liſbon*. But the young Prince ſuſpecting that he might loſe his hereditary Countries, and poſſibly miſs of the foreign Crown he was ſeeking, changed his Mind ſuddenly, and broke off the Marriage. Some Time after he eſpouſed *Anna Maria* of *Orleans*, the eldeſt Daughter of *Philip* of *Orleans*, only Daughter to the late *Lewis* XIV. and *Henrietta Maria*, Daughter of our King *Charles* I. So that he became nearly allied to our Royal Family: and his Son, the preſent King of *Sardinia*, is the firſt Prince of the Popiſh Line, after the Heirs Male of the Houſe of *Stuart*, but excluded from this Succeſſion by the Act of Settlement.

It was in Virtue of this Marriage that in the Beginning of his Reign the Duke of *Savoy* went into the Meaſures of *France*, and at the Inſtigation of *Lewis* XIV. began a violent Perſecution againſt his Proteſtant Subjects in the Vallies, about the Year 1685, which threw his whole Country into Blood and Confuſion. But it was not long before he perceived his Error, and that nothing could be ſo fatal to a Prince as depriving himſelf of a great part of his Subjects. He was alſo convinced that the *French* Monarch meant him no better than the reſt of his Neighbours; and therefore when the firſt grand Alliance was formed at the *Hague* in 1690, he took Care to be included in it, and ventured ſo far as to ſtake his Dominions, to preſerve his Independency. His Succeſs in that War was but indifferent; his Troops were not ſo well diſciplined as thoſe of *France*, and he had not himſelf acquired that Experience in the Art of War, for which he became afterwards ſo remarkable. He perſiſted however in his Purpoſe, though he loſt the Battle of *Staffard*, and moſt of the ſtrong Towns in his Dominions that Year. But in the next the *French* were baffled before *Coni*; and the Duke, to ſhew that he was not ſo deſpicable an Enemy as the Grand Monarch imagined, made an Irruption into *Dauphine*, where he took *Gap* and *Ambrun*, and then returned into his own Dominions. This Incurſion had its Effect; for in 1693. *Lewis* XIV. propoſed, and the Duke accepted a ſeparate Peace, by which *Nice*, *Suſa*, *Villafranca*, and *Montmilian*, were reſtored to him, as was alſo *Pignerol*, but the *French* thought fit to demoliſh it firſt. He obtained alſo three Vallies, and a very conſiderable Sum of Money, as a Compenſation for the Loſs he had ſuſtained by the War.

To attach him more firmly to his Intereſt, the *French* King conſented that the Duke of *Burgundy*, his eldeſt Grandſon, ſhould marry the eldeſt Daughter of the Duke, and that his Highneſs ſhould command his Troops in *Italy* againſt his old Allies. After the general Peace, there happened ſome new Differences between him and *France*, which were compromiſed by another Treaty in 1701, when the moſt Chriſtian King thought nothing could ſtrengthen the Intereſt of *Philip* Duke of *Anjou*, whom he had declared King of *Spain*, ſo much as marrying into the Houſe of *Savoy*; and therefore he conſented to his Match with the ſecond Daughter of the Duke; and it was at the ſame Time agreed, that in caſe of a War, his Highneſs ſhould be Generaliſſimo of the Army of the two Crowns in *Italy*.

By this Step the Politicians at *Verſailles* imagined that they had carried two great Points, that of fixing the Houſe of *Savoy* for ever in its Dependence upon the *Bourbon* Family, and providing for the Defence of the *Spaniſh* Dominions in *Italy*, by putting them under the Protection of the only Power whereby they could be hurt; and it is very highly probable that this Scheme of theirs would have taken place in its full Extent, if *Louvois*, who had then the greateſt Credit with *Lewis* XIV. had not overturned it. He had conceived an unreaſonable and a very unaccountable Diſtaſte to the Duke of *Savoy*, and from the Brutality of his own Temper, was ſo far from concealing, that he expreſſed it in Terms ſo groſs and ſo abuſive, that no Gentleman could have borne, and which therefore it was impoſſible that a Sovereign Prince ſhould not reſent. *Victor Amadeus*

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wadeus conſidered, that if his cloſe Alliance with the Houſe of *Bourbon* could not defend him from ſuch Treatment, his Succeſſors, when the Power of that Houſe ſhould be more extended than it was, would ſink into a Degree of Dependence more uneaſy and not leſs diſhonourable than downright Subjection; he took therefore the glorious Reſolution of forgetting the Ties of natural Affection for his Daughters, that he might ſupport the Dignity derived to him from his Anceſtors, and leave his Poſterity as free as, in ſpite of the Difficulties they had to ſtruggle with, thoſe Anceſtors had left him. Such were the Motives that threw him into the ſecond grand Alliance, though at the Beginning Things did not ſeem to go much better than when he entered into the firſt. The *French* were every where ſuperior, he was ſurrounded by them on all Sides, his Friends were at a Diſtance, and it required a good deal of Time before they would be able to act. No Prince could know this better than he, yet he proſecuted his Plan, and what he had concerted with the Wiſdom of a Politician, he ſupported with the Magnanimity of a Hero.

The *French* King was no ſooner acquainted with, or rather no ſooner ſuſpected his Royal Highneſs's Deſign, than he cauſed a great Body of his Troops which had joined the *French* Army to be ſeized and diſarmed; he ſent the Duke *de Vendome* into *Piedmont*, who took *Verceil* on one Side, while another Body of *French* Troops became Maſters of *Suſa*; all *Savoy* was conquer'd, and the important Fortreſs of *Montmilian* demoliſhed. The County of *Nice* was reduced ſoon after, and the greateſt part of *Piedmont* by Degrees; at laſt *Turin* was inveſted, and the Duke ſaw himſelf upon the very Point of loſing every Foot of Ground he had. He bore his Misfortunes with Patience, he took his Meaſures with Prudence, and with great Generoſity of Soul rejected the Terms that *Lewis* XIV. would have preſcribed with this remarkable Expreſſion, that it was better for a Prince to ſtarve with Honour than reign with Shame. The Imperial Army deſigned for the Relief of *Turin*, was commanded by a Prince of his own Houſe, the Great *Eugene*. His March appear'd wonderful both to Friends and Enemies, and when he arrived in *Italy*, his Army was ſo much inferior to that of the Enemy, that the *French* boaſted he had taken ſo much Pains, and run ſo many Hazards merely to ſacrifice them. Their Triumph was but ſhort; the Prince attacked the Duke of *Orleans* in his Lines before *Turin*, beat him, and by a ſingle Victory recover'd *Piedmont*, and ſaved *Italy*. This was in 1706; the very next Year the Duke invaded *France* in his Turn, forced the Paſſage of the *Var*, marched directly through *Provence*, and formed the Siege of *Toulon*, which miſcarried by Accidents; which would require too much Room to relate. One Thing is remarkable, the *French* with a Fury more than barbarous, had deſtroy'd all his fine Walks, and cut down all his fair Plantations near *Turin*; he had an Opportunity of returning this Compliment in *Provence*, by deſtroying their Mulberry, their Olive Trees, and their Capers; but he diſdain'd it, and on the contrary, took all the Pains imaginable to protect them. He continued the War with his own Forces, and obliged the *French* to keep an Army on that Side conſtantly to prevent his Irruptions, which weaken'd their Forces elſewhere.

At the Concluſion of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, the late Queen *Anne* inſiſted upon the Ceſſion to him of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, and took Care that the Crown of *Spain*, failing the Heirs of *Philip* V. ſhould be entailed upon this Prince. *France* reſtored to him the Dutchy of *Savoy* and the County of *Nice*, and yielded to him likewiſe in Perpetuity the Valley of *Pragelas*, with the Forts of *Exilles* and *Feneſtrelles*, with the Vallies of *Oux*, *Bardonache* and *Chateau Dauphin*; but on the other hand, he yielded the Valley of *Barcelonette* to the Crown of *France*. His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty likewiſe confirmed the Ceſſions that were made by the Emperor, of a Part of *Montferrat*, the Provinces of *Alexandria* and *Valentia*, the Countries between the *Po* and the *Tenaro*, the *Lomelin*, the Valley of *Seſſia*, and the Equivalent that was to be given for *Vigevanaſco*. All theſe contributed to make the King of *Sicily*, as he was now ſtiled, a very conſiderable Prince, and he would have ſoon become much more conſiderable, if he had remained longer in Poſſeſſion of *Sicily*, where he began to make himſelf very agreeable to the People, by ſupporting the Authority of the Civil Government againſt the Clergy, who made uſe of their too great Wealth and Privileges to oppreſs and pillage the People. He had not Time however, as we have hinted, to bring his Deſign to bear; the *Spaniards*, on the other hand, could not endure that he ſhould keep that Iſland, and the late Emperor *Charles* VI. on the other, kept up his Claim to it, and reſolved to take the firſt Opportunity that ſhould offer of reuniting it to his Kingdom of *Naples*.

The Lovers of ſecret Hiſtory have reported, that *Spain* offer'd to King *Victor Amadeus* an expedient for drawing him out of theſe Difficulties, which was, the driving the *Imperialiſts* out of *Italy*, and then granting him all that he could deſire or expect; but they ſay likewiſe, that *Spain* inſiſted upon having the Prince of *Piedmont* deliver'd as a Hoſtage, which the King excuſed, up-

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on Account of the Tenderneſs the Queen his Mother had for that Prince; but at the ſame Time offer'd the Prince *de Carignan* in his Stead, which was accepted; but when the Time came for the Delivery it was ſaid, that Prince made his Eſcape, and was retir'd into *France*, which ſo irritated the Court of *Madrid*, that they immediately reſolv'd upon the Invaſion of *Sicily*. That there was a Negotiation ſet on Foot between this Monarch and the *Spaniſh* Court, I do not at all doubt; but as to the Tale of his giving Hoſtages, I look upon it as a Chimera, *Victor Amadeus* was of another Temper than to ſacrifice the Safety of his Heir apparent, or any Prince of his Family, in ſuch a Manner. The Uſe he made of that Treaty was to amuſe the *Spaniſh* Miniſters, and gain Time to take the beſt Meaſures poſſible, which after mature Deliberation, he judged was ſtriking in with his old Allies, who about this Time concluded the Quadruple Alliance. All he could obtain was the Exchange of *Sicily* for *Sardinia*, which tho' a very great Loſs, was better than having nothing; but in a little Time it ſeemed very doubtful whether he would be able to keep this, the *Spaniards* making themſelves entirely Maſters of it; at the ſame Time that they attacked and conquered a great Part of *Sicily*. Theſe Events paſſed in the Year 1718, when the Affairs of our Monarch wore but an indifferent Aſpect, till Sir *George Byng* having entirely deſtroy'd the *Spaniſh* Fleet, put it in the Power of the *Imperialiſts* to make themſelves Maſters of *Sicily*; and ſo far check'd the Ambition, and humbled the Power of the Catholick King, that he was once more content to abandon *Sardinia*, which in Conſequence of the Alliance before-mentioned, was deliver'd up to *Victor Amadeus*, who bore ever after the Title of his *Sardinian* Majeſty, and has continued alſo in Poſſeſſion of that Iſland, which is ſituate very near his other Dominions, and is very far from being an inconſiderable Acquiſition; tho' certainly much inferior to the noble Kingdom of *Sicily*, that for the preſent fell under the Dominion of the Emperor, and continued ſo many Years after, till in Conſequence of the Reſentments of his preſent *Sardinian* Majeſty, it was once again recover'd by the *Bourbon* Family, and is now in their Poſſeſſion.

As ſoon as the King found himſelf in ſome meaſure free from thoſe Troubles and Diſputes, with which his Reign had hitherto been embarraſſed, he ſet about the Execution of a Project which had been long floating in his Mind; in ſhort, he compiled, or cauſed to be compiled under his Direction, a compleat Code or Body of Law for the Uſe of his Subjects, which he ordered to be publiſhed in 1723, by which he in a great meaſure freed his People from trivial and vexatious Suits, and from the running into a tedious Length of ſuch as were more neceſſary. It is certain that he had projected other Regulations, and ſeemed wholly bent upon ſuch Meaſures as might tend to the Improvement of his Country, and to better the Condition of his People, when he found himſelf under a Neceſſity of taking a very extraordinary Step, which however it is highly probable he had very maturely conſidered before he took it, though he was ſo ſecret therein, that nobody either in his own Country, or in any of the Courts of *Europe*, had the leaſt Intelligence thereof, before it appeared in the Gazette of *Turin*.

This ſingular and ſurprizing Meaſure was the Reſignation of his Crown in Favour of his Son the Prince of *Piedmont*. He was moved thereto from various Conſiderations, but particularly three. In the firſt Place he found himſelf ſo extraordinarily preſſed, by the Emperor on one Side, and by *France* and her Allies on the other, that he could ſcarce determine with himſelf which Side to take, and therefore inclined to make a Chaſm in the Government, rather than take either, in hopes of gaining Time for his Succeſſor. He was ſenſible in the ſecond Place, that many Reaſons might be alledged againſt the Execution of ſeveral Schemes he had formed, in relation for the moſt part to the Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Government of his Dominions, which he judged might be better managed by his Son. He was thirdly, much worn with the continual Fatigues of a long and active Reign, and was deſirous therefore of a few Years of Repoſe with the Counteſs St. *Sebaſtian*, whom he married when a private Man, and retired with her to *Chamberry* in *Savoy*. This Reſignation took Place in the Month of *September* 1730; it was made with great Solemnity, in the Preſence not only of the great Miniſters of his Court, but alſo of almoſt all the Nobility and Perſons of Diſtinction in his Dominions. He reſerved to himſelf an Annuity of one hundred and fifty thouſand Livres *per Ann.* and having recommended Moderation to his Son, and Fidelity to his Subjects, reſigned his Crown with the utmoſt Appearance of Satisfaction.

CHARLES EMANUEL his Son and Succeſſor, mounted the Throne which his Father had quitted in the Flower of his Age, being then in his thirtieth Year. He had married in the Year 1722, a Princeſs of the Houſe of *Newburgh*, and upon her Demiſe he married in 1724, a Princeſs of *Heſſe Rhinfelds*. He had given great Hopes from his moſt tender Years, of making a mild

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mild and gracious, as well as a gallant and wise Prince; and at his Entrance into the Government he met with so many and so unexpected Crosses, that Posterity will learn with Wonder, how he extricated himself from them without Blemish to his Character, and without Prejudice to his Administration. In short, the old King, at the Instigation of the Lady he had married, grew dissatisfied with his private Condition, and began to form Designs of resuming his Dignity, which he prosecuted in a Manner suitable to so wild and inconsistent a Project, and to the Character of the Person at whose Instance he was weak enough to attempt it. The young King acted a very wise and discreet Part, he called together the great Officers of State and the Nobility, and having acquainted them with the Necessity he was under to secure his Father's Person, he demanded their Advice; and they were unanimously of Opinion, that as well for the Sake of his Subjects as himself, he should continue to administer Affairs with the same Spirit, OEconomy, and Prudence, which he had shewn from the Time he mounted the Throne. In following their Advice, he shewed himself a true Father to his Country; for there is nothing more certain, than that it was with the utmost Reluctance and Concern, that he took the only Measure that was left for him to take, that of confining the old King to his Palace at *Montcalier*, where he remained to the Day of his Death, which was the last of *October* 1732, in the sixty-seventh Year of his Age. But if the Situation of his Affairs at Home was uneasy and perplexed, the Concerns he had with foreign Courts, were not at all less embarrassed. The Imperial Court had afforded many Occasions to his Father of Complaint; and those Occasions were not removed under the Reign of the Son.

His *Sardinian* Majesty acquainted the late Earl of *Essex*, then the *British* Minister at his Court, with the Nature of his Grievances, and the Reasons which led him to suspect that they were not very sincere at *Vienna*, in respect to the Concessions that had been made him, the rather, that because all the Titles and Records of the *Montferrat*, which was yielded to him by Treaty, were withheld; and he could not help regarding this, and the forming some Pretensions upon certain Districts, as if they were dependant on the Dutchy of *Milan*, as Signs that he was no longer to retain the Possession, than till some fair Opportunity offered of resuming them. The *British* Court laboured earnestly with his Imperial Majesty and his Ministers, to remove these Obstacles to a close and cordial Alliance with the Court of *Turin*; but that Dilatoriness which had been but too observable on all such Occasions, hindered them from taking those Steps which perhaps they were inclined to take, and which might probably have given his *Sardinian* Majesty Satisfaction. But while they were negotiating and trying a variety of Methods, to oblige this Prince to let fall some of his Pretensions, the general Affairs of *Europe* took such a Turn, as was by no Means favourable to their Views.

In the Beginning of the Year 1733, died King *Augustus* of *Poland*, which as we have shewn elsewhere, gave Occasion to a Rupture between the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*, and together with the ill Conduct before mentioned, gave the latter an Opportunity of detaching his *Sardinian* Majesty entirely from the former. In pursuing this extraordinary Measure, that Monarch acted with all the Secrecy and Address which have been the constant Characteristicks of his Administration. He signed on the twenty-sixth of *September*, with the Marquis *de Vaugranant*, an offensive and defensive Alliance with *France*, to which *Spain* afterwards acceded. The true Design of this wise Prince in making this Treaty, was that expressed in his Manifesto, *viz.* restoring the Ballance of Power in *Italy*; where he thought the House of *Austria* had acquired too great an Ascendancy. It is at least certain, that many of the *Italian* Potentates had just Reason to complain of the Conduct of the Court of *Vienna*; and that notwithstanding this, their Complaints were very little regarded, which, joined to his own particular Grievances, induced his *Sardinian* Majesty to believe that if the Plan laid down in this Alliance could be carried into Execution, the Affairs of *Italy* would not only be put into a better Condition for the present, but that all Things might be properly settled on a right and solid Basis for the future. When the *French* Army began to pass the *Alps*, Count *Thaun*, at that Time Governor of *Milan*, was so little apprized of the true State of Things, that he offered his *Sardinian* Majesty all the Assistance in his Power, to impede their Passage; to which the King answered coldly, *That they did not come as Enemies.*

Marshal *Villars* commanded the *French* Army, and his *Sardinian* Majesty having joined his Troops, the Conquest of the *Milanese* was very soon atchieved. The King made this Campaign in Person, as he likewise did the next Year; but the Queen falling dangerously ill, he was constrained to return to *Turin* in the latter End of the Month of *June* 1734, and during his Absence was fought the famous Battle of *Parma*. Count *Mercy* commanded the *Imperialists*; he was extremely ill of the Gout, but that did not hinder his taking Post on the

the Right of the firſt Line of his Infantry in his armed Chair, where with great Coolneſs and Intrepidity he gave his Orders till he was mortally wounded. The *French* General was *Monſieur de Coigni*, who having been lately deceived by the *Imperialiſts* paſſing the *Oglio*, and penetrating into the *Parmeſan*, which he thought impracticable; he was the more concerned to recover his Reputation by gaining a Battle. This rendered the Diſpute very obſtinate and very bloody; for ſome People ſay, that there never was an Action in which the Buſineſs was determined by ſmall Arms that laſted longer than this, except the enſuing Battle at *Guaſtalla*.

The *Imperialiſts* were obliged to retire; but Prince *Lewis* of *Wirtemberg*, who ſucceeded Count *Merci* in his Command, brought his Forces in very good Order to *Reggio*, and the preſent Field-Marſhal Count *Koningſegg* coming to take the Command, it was not long before he made the *French* ſenſible of his ſuperior Capacity; for on the fifteenth of *September* 1734, he paſſed the *Secchia*, ſurprized a part of the *French* Army, and obliged Marſhal *Broglio*, who was a Horſe-Officer, and ought to have known the Fords better, to make his Eſcape without his Breeches. This brought on the Battle of *Guaſtalla*, which was fought on the 19th, and therein the King of *Sardinia* commanded in Perſon. He had already gained a great Character in public and private Life. He was the Father of his Family and of his People, enjoyed in his Court the Pleaſures of a regular and amiable Oeconomy, at the ſame Time that he was revered and adored by his Subjects: he had ſhowed a reach in Politicks much ſuperior to his Age, but his Behaviour in the Battle of *Guaſtalla* obſcured all that he had hitherto performed; and the Splendor of that Victory, which was intirely owing to his Courage and his Conduct, threw his former great Actions into Shade, and all *Europe* rung now with his Praiſes as a Hero.

In the Beginning of the next Year died his Queen, which however did not hinder the King from appearing again in the Field, where Count *Koningſegg* found himſelf obliged to yield to the great Superiority of the Allies, and the Skill of the *Spaniſh* General the Duke *de Montemar*, one of the ableſt Proficients in the Art of War then in *Europe*. All the *Imperialiſts* had to do was to preſerve their laſt Stake, the important City and Fortreſs of *Mantua*, and this they did till the Preliminaries were ſettled and ſigned at *Vienna*. On this Occaſion his *Sardinian* Majeſty had a convincing Proof of the Steddineſs, good Faith, and upright Intention of the Court of *France*; for the *Britiſh* Miniſtry having concerted with the Court of *Vienna* a Plan of Peace, by which *Tortona* and the *Tortoneſe*, *Novara* and the *Novareſe*, together with the *Vigevanaſque* were to be detached from the Dutchy of *Milan*, and annexed for ever to *Piedmont*; the *French* Court, by a clandeſtine Negotiation, deprived him of one of theſe Diſtricts, and only left him his Choice of the other two, in which Situation he pitched upon the former. Theſe Preliminaries were ſigned *October* 3, 1735, and were in every reſpect favourable to *France*, injurious to her Allies, fatal to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and deſtructive of the Peace of *Europe*.

By them, under Colour of King *Staniſlaus*'s Right to the Crown of *Poland*, *France* obtained *Lorrain* for herſelf, contrary to repeated Declarations, that ſhe meant to gain nothing by this War; for this, *Spain* was obliged to give *Tuſcany* as an Equivalent, and *Parma* and *Placentia* were alſo yielded to the Emperor in lieu of *Sicily* and *Naples*. The King of *Sardinia* well underſtood the ill Uſage he had met with, and ſaw clearly how little he had to hope in favour of the Ballance of *Italy*, from either the Juſtice or the Policy of the Houſe of *Bourbon*. But the Preliminaries being ſigned, there was no drawing back, and therefore he acceded to them on the 16th of *Auguſt* 1736, at *Turin*, fully ſatisfied, that he had expoſed his Perſon and his Dominions, only to aggrandize a Power already but too formidable to all its Neighbours, and particularly ſo to him.

It was from this Time that his Majeſty purſued with the greateſt Steddineſs his original Syſtem of preſerving to the utmoſt of his Power the Ballance of *Italy*, by preventing the Incroachments of either of the two great Families, whoſe Quarrels have ſo long diſturbed the Peace of that Country, and indeed of all *Europe*. I call it the original Syſtem of this Prince, becauſe it was really what he aimed at by this War; ſo that when our minor Politicians glance at his Inconſtancy, and affect to be witty upon his having been on both Sides, they ſhoot very wide of the Mark, for he never was but on one, I mean by one, his own natural, rational, and invariable Intereſt, that of the Ballance, from which his Wiſdom will never allow him to depart, and which it is hoped his other heroic Qualities will always enable him to ſuſtain. It is not however to be expected that this Diſpoſition ſhould bind him inſeparably to either of thoſe Houſes; his Principle is Independency, not for himſelf only, but for the other Powers of *Italy*, whoſe Cauſe he fights as well as his own; and this is not his Intereſt ſingly but ours; and therefore he is, with great Propriety, ſtiled our natural, as from his unalterable Steddineſs to the common Cauſe he is with equal Propriety called our faithful, Ally. But to return from Reflections to Hiſtory.

At the preſſing Inſtances of his Subjects

he consented to a third Marriage, and in the Month of *March* 1737, espoused the Princess *Elizabeth Theresa*, Sister to the present Emperor, then Duke of *Tuscany*, a Princess who joined all the Accomplishments that are amiable in her Sex, to all the Virtues that were requisite to adorn her high Station. She made her Entry into *Turin* on the 22d of the Month last mentioned; and as there never was a Marriage more agreeable to the Maxims of true Policy, so never was there any more happy with respect to the Parties themselves; for with regard to the Conjugal State, it may without Flattery be affirmed, that their *Sardinian* Majesties were a Model to their Subjects. On the 3d of *May*, 1739, his present Imperial Majesty, at that time Great Duke of *Tuscany*, made a Tour to *Turin*, where he was received with all the Respect and Affection imaginable.

A little after, the definitive Treaty of Peace was proclaimed there. I mention this particularly, because it was attended with a Declaration from the King of *Sardinia*, by which it plainly appeared that some Doubts had been started about the Town of *Saravalla*, whether it was to be regarded as a part of the *Tortonese* or not; and from thence it also appeared, that the Records beforementioned were not even then delivered up, but the King signs upon an express Condition, that they should be delivered to him in six Months Time, pursuant to the Treaty of 1703. This very clearly shews how much Reason this Prince has had to act with great Caution and Circumspection, with respect to whatever Cessions have been made him since; but with Regard to the Uprightness of his Intention, and his sincere design of maintaining the respective Powers in *Italy* in the just Enjoyment of their Rights, no part of his Conduct has given the least Cause to doubt it.

After the Death of the late Emperor *Charles VI.* when *Spain* was determined to push her Pretensions in *Italy* by Force, and had also secured the Assistance of *France* for that Purpose; no Stone was left unturned to bring his *Sardinian* Majesty into their Measures, and Threats and Promises were employ'd with all the Address of which their ablest Ministers were capable, and yet to no manner of Purpose. We are however to consider, that at this Time his Majesty's Affairs were in a very embarrassed Situation, the Queen of *Hungary* was pushed to the utmost in *Germany*, her Forces weak in *Italy*, and as yet there was no Treaty of Subsidy settled with *Great-Britain*. On the other Hand, the Duke of *Modena* was actually arming in favour of the *Spaniards*, they succeeded perfectly in their projected Descent upon the Coast of *Tuscany*, and the *Neapolitan* Forces were ready to join them, when there was just Reason to fear that *France* would act on the other side.

In these perplexed Circumstances the King of *Sardinia* shewed himself equally firm and prudent. He was determined to act in favour of the Queen of *Hungary*; but in such a Situation of Things, it was not either requisite or convenient that he should declare his Intention. He published therefore a Manifesto asserting his own Rights to the Dutchy of *Milan*, which he laid down as the Foundation for his defending that Country against a *Spanish* Invasion. Soon after this he entered the Duke of *Modena*'s Dominions, and upon his Serene Highness's refusing to disarm his Troops, and retiring to the *Spanish* Army, his Majesty made no Difficulty of reducing *Modena*, and *Mirandola* by Force, and by a wise and well-conducted Opposition, forced the *Spanish* Army under the Duke *de Montemar* to retire towards the Frontiers of *Naples*. But the *Spaniards* having another Game to play, and marching another Army through the South of *France*, the King found it necessary to return to *Turin* to provide for the Defence of his Country on that Side; and this he did so effectually, that the Enemy, after attempting to force his Retrenchments at *Villa France*, were obliged to abandon their Design of penetrating thro' the Country of *Nice*; and also they were defeated in another Attempt they made through the Valley of *Barcelonette*. It is true that in the Winter they fell upon the Dutchy of *Savoy*, and made themselves Masters of it; but the King soon drove them out again, and covered that Country till towards the Close of the Year, when by Dint of superior Force they became Masters of it again.

By this Time the Face of Affairs was somewhat chang'd in *Europe*, and his *Sardinian* Majesty was more at Liberty to avow his real Intentions; which, when he found himself secure of being supported by his Allies, he did without Scruple, and his Troops had a very considerable Share in the famous Battle of *Campo Santo*, which was fought in *February* 1743, in which Count *Aspremont*, who commanded his Forces in Chief, lost his Life. It is very true, that after the Court of *Vienna* thought fit to recall Marshal *Traun*, and send Prince *Lobkowitz* towards the Frontiers of *Naples*, his Majesty did not appear extremely vigerous in supporting that Measure; but the Reason is very plain, and was no other than this, that he suspected his own Dominions would be again attacked, as they accordingly were in the most unsuspected Season of the Year, by the *French* and *Spaniards* in Conjunction. His Majesty took the Command of the Army, upon this Occasion, in Person, in the Month of *October*; and tho' he was seized with a violent Cold, so that his Head and Face were swelled to a great Degree, yet he visited his Retrenchments himself, and contributed not a little

little by his Presence to the Defeat of the Enemy at the Village of *Pont*, where they loſt five thouſand of their beſt Troops, and were obliged to abandon all Hopes of penetrating into *Piedmont* for that Year.

It was about this Time that his *Sardinian* Majeſty, as the ſtrongeſt Proof of his conſtant and unalterable Reſolution to ſupport the common Cauſe, and preſerve the *Auſtrian* Dominions in *Italy*, concluded with that Princeſs and his *Britannick* Majeſty the famous Treaty of *Worms*, the only clear and explicit Alliance that has been entered into ſince the War began; by the eighth Article of which he obtained certain Conceſſions in return for what he had already done, and in conſideration of what by that Treaty he undertook to do, and which he has ſince moſt punctually and faithfully perform'd: By the ninth Article the Queen of *Hungary* yielded to him any Right ſhe might have in the Marquiſate of *Final*, then in the Poſſeſſion of the *Genoeſe*, who are to receive an Equivalent for it, and excluſive of the general Benefit that was to reſult to all *Italy* from its being made a free Port, and from its opening a Communication by Sea to the Dominions of his *Sardinian* Majeſty, who from the Terms of this very Treaty became the perpetual Protector of the *Italian* Liberties: By the tenth Article it was agreed, that no Peace or Truce ſhould be made till his Majeſty was reſtored to thoſe parts of his Dominions, of which he had been diſpoſſeſt by the common Enemies.

There is no doubt that the Advantages ſtipulated in favour of this Prince by the Treaty before mentioned were very conſiderable; but when it is remembered that he had already dearly earn'd them, that what was ſtipulated was as much for the good of the common Cauſe as his own, and that after loſing a great Part, he was ſtill to riſk all the reſt of his Dominions in defence of this Cauſe; it is impoſſible for any ſenſible Man to think that what was granted him was too much. It is the more neceſſary to clear up theſe Points, becauſe many Miſtakes have been made about them, and becauſe without having a right Idea of them, it is impoſſible this Subject ſhould be thoroughly underſtood. There is another Circumſtance which we muſt not paſs over in Silence, and it is this, that at the very Time the King of *Sardinia* concluded this Treaty, he was offered higher Terms in reſpect to his private Advantage by the *French* and *Spaniards*; which ſhows the Importance of his Friendſhip, and proves the Reaſonableneſs of granting him a juſt Equivalent for the extraordinary Expences to which he is put, by adhering to this Cauſe. There were however ſome Difficulties made in the Execution of this Treaty, but they were at laſt got over, and his Majeſty reaped the Benefit of it in its full Extent, ſo far as depended upon the Queen of *Hungary*.

The Campaign of 1744 afforded new Proofs of his *Sardinian* Majeſty's Abilities, and of the Significancy of his Friendſhip. In the very Beginning of the Year, the *Spaniſh* and *French* Army, commanded by the Infant Don *Philip*, and the Prince of *Conti*, aſſembled on the Frontiers, and as ſoon as the Seaſon would permit, paſſed the *Varr*, and took Poſſeſſion of the Town of *Nice*, upon the firſt of *April*. His *Sardinian* Majeſty's Forces, under the Command of the Marquis *de Suza*, remained in the Retrenchments thrown up in the Neighbourhood of *Montalban*, where, on the 22d of the ſame Month, the Enemy attacked them, and bought at a very dear Rate (*viz.* the Loſs of ſix thouſand Men, excluſive of Officers) a very ſmall Advantage. But however, this enabled them to penetrate into *Piedmont*, and to lay all the Country waſte in their Paſſage; and yet they found ſo many Difficulties in this Expedition, that when they ſeemed to have in a manner accompliſhed it, they were glad to abandon all they had taken rather than venture a Battle; and turning off into the *French* Frontiers, took the Rout of *Chateau Dauphine*, which in five ſeveral Attacks, from the 17th to the 19th of *July*, they could hardly maſter; after which however, they reduced *Demont*, and ſo forced a Paſſage on that Side into *Piedmont*, in which Country they lived with all the Humanity and Politeneſs of *Tartars*.

As late as it was in the Year, they beſieged the Fortreſs of *Coni*, in which there was a ſmall Garriſon commanded by Baron *Leutrum*, who notwithſtanding defended it with the utmoſt Reſolution, and interrupted the Progreſs of the Beſiegers by ſuch well-timed and ſuch well-concerted Sallies, as gave the King his Maſter time to come to his Relief, which he attempted the 30th of *September* with great Intrepidity, attacking the *Spaniards* and *French* in their Lines, which however were ſo well defended, that he retired with ſome Loſs, but not without finding an Opportunity of letting the Governor know, that he would very ſoon adventure another Engagement; for which however there was no Occaſion, ſince the *French*, after a general Storm, in which they loſt near three thouſand Men, found themſelves in no Condition to carry on the Siege, and therefore raiſed it on the 19th of *October* following, burying as their Departure many Pieces of Cannon, and ſuffering in their Retreat to ſuch a Degree, that not one half of their Army return'd into *France*.

In 1745, the *Spaniſh* and *French* Courts having concerted Meaſures with the Republick of *Genoa*, made very little doubt of overwhelming the King of *Sardinia*, more

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eſpecially as they were certain that the *Pruſſians* would employ the whole Forces of the Queen of *Hungary* ſufficiently in *Germany*; neither at the Beginning was it at all unlikely that they ſhould have ſucceeded to the utmoſt of their Wiſhes, ſince they had, by a vaſt Superiority, penetrated through the Dominions of *Genoa* as they propoſed, united all their Forces, which hitherto they never had been able to effect, and having received their Auxiliaries and a Train of Artillery from *Genoa*, began to attack the moſt conſiderable Places in his *Sardinian* Majeſty's Dominions, ſuch as *Tortona*, *Alexandria*, *&c.* which were ſo well defended, that before they could be reduced, the Army of the two Crowns were leſſened by a Third. All this Time the *Auſtrians* were acting upon the Defenſive, Things had taken a very bad Turn in *Germany*, and the Rebellion was at its greateſt Height here.

In ſuch Circumſtances, and after a Battle which brought their Forces within Sight of *Turin*, the *French* undertook a new Negotiation with his *Sardinian* Majeſty, in the Courſe of which they made him greater Promiſes than ever, and at laſt offered him his own Terms; but the King remained firm to his Engagements, and ſhewed the ſame Activity, Diligence and Spirit, as in the former Campaigns.

In the Spring of the ſucceeding Year, when the Circumſtances of the Queen of *Hungary* allowed her to reinforce her Armies in *Italy*, his Majeſty very early exerted himſelf, and by a moſt ſurprizing Stroke of military Courage and Conduct, drove the *French* out of moſt of the Places they had taken in his Territories, and afterwards joining the *Auſtrian* Army, ſhut them up in the City of *Placentia*. This brought on the famous Battle of *Rotoffredo*, in which they opened a Paſſage for their Flight out of *Italy*, abandoning *Genoa* to the Reſentment of her Enemies, and retiring with Precipitation into *France*, whither they were ſoon followed by the Allies.

His *Sardinian* Majeſty took this Opportunity of availing himſelf of his good Fortune, by reducing *Savona* and *Final*, which are ſtill in his Poſſeſſion. Theſe glorious and inconteſtable Proofs of his Wiſdom, Valour and Probity, have this very Year received a noble Addition, by the almoſt incredible Victory gained at *Exilles*, by which the beſt-laid Plan the *French* and *Spaniſh* Generals ever drew has been entirely diſconcerted, and the Flames of War have been hindred from ſpreading again into *Italy*. This Account, conciſe as it is, ſufficiently demonſtrates the Power of his *Sardinian* Majeſty, and the Truth of what we at firſt laid down, that it is natural the Ballance of *Italy* ſhould be held by him. His Intereſts ſeem to direct, the Situation of his Country demands, and even without the leaſt Suſpicion of Flattery, we may add, the Conduct of the preſent King deſerves it. Whatever Addition of Territory he receives from any Quarter, is not more an Acquiſition to him, than to the common Cauſe; and we have Reaſon to wiſh his Power increaſed, becauſe we ſee the whole of his Power exerted for the nobleſt Purpoſes, in preſerving the Freedom and Independency of *Italy*.

The Doubts and Suſpicions which weak and narrow Minds have been, at certain Seaſons, too apt to ſuggeſt with Reference to this great Prince's Conduct, are in Reality as idle and improbable, as they are falſe and groundleſs; becauſe it is impoſſible that the Houſe of *Bourbon* ſhould ever give him any Security for the Performance of the Promiſes they may be induced to make him. A little Conſideration will ſet this in the ſtrongeſt Point of Light. The Offers they made him have been almoſt without Limits, which, at the ſame Time that it ſhews his preſent Importance, muſt convince him, that unleſs they had mighty Views for their own Advantage they would never make them. But what are theſe Views? the eſtabliſhing a ſuperior Power in the Houſe of *Bourbon* in *Italy*. If we put this into other Words, it means neither more nor leſs than propoſing to give him a Maſter; which is ſuch a Propoſition, as no Offers whatever can tempt a wiſe and brave Prince to liſten to with the leaſt Attention. It was to avoid this, that in the earlieſt Part of his Reign he entered into an Alliance with thoſe very Powers, which gave him an Opportunity of knowing their Maxims ſo well, while they profeſſed themſelves his Friends, that it is the greateſt Abſurdity to ſuppoſe he can ever be brought to truſt them, after having had them ſo long, and to ſuch a Degree his Enemies. It was to prevent his having a Maſter, that he engaged in the preſent War, and has run ſo many Riſks in the Courſe of it. This is manifeſtly the Baſis of the Treaty of *Worms*, the whole Scope of which is to render him independent, and to give him the Power of ſupporting that Independency. To depart therefore from this Plan, for the ſake of any thing that could be offered by the *Spaniards* and *French*, would be ſuch a manifeſt Sacrifice of the Subſtance to the Shadow, that conſidering the Knowledge we have of his *Sardinian* Majeſty's Character, ought never to be ſuſpected. The ſmalleſt Diſtrict granted him by the Queen of *Hungary*, under the Guarantee of his other Allies, is of more real Conſequence to him, than half the Dutchy of *Milan* given him by the Houſe of *Bourbon*, admitting they ſhould ever have it in their Power to give it; becauſe they can ne-

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ver have this Power, without having at the same time the Power of taking it again, which would not only render the Possession of that, but of all his other Dominions, precarious.

It is very apparent, that even as Things stand now, the Territories of this Monarch are very far from being extensive; but it must be allowed that they are very populous, and the People of *Savoy*, and of the Valleys, are naturally Martial; so that under these two last Reigns a very considerable Army of regular Troops has been constantly kept up, and the King can never be at a Loss to bring forty or fifty thousand Men into the Field, when Occasion requires it. This Force is indeed nothing in Comparison of that of *France* and *Spain*; but it will appear very considerable, when compared with the Strength of other *Italian* Princes. Besides this, the Fortresses of *Piedmont* are in so good Order, that his *Sardinian* Majesty can always make a Stand till he is supported by the *Austrians*, which he must be so long as they desire to preserve their Dominions in *Italy*.

Upon these Principles therefore we may lay down, that tho' his Revenue is not so large as that of the great Duke, yet he is one of the greatest Powers in *Italy*, and is justly esteemed so by his Neighbours, his Allies, and his Enemies. His Claim upon the City of *Genoa*, and the Attempts made by some of his Predecessors to become Masters of it, will be hardly ever forgot by that little Republick, which however is sufficiently covered from either his Ambition or his Resentment, by its strict League with the *Swiss* Cantons, as well as by the Protection it may always expect from the *French* Crown.

The Pretensions he inherits from his Ancestors to several Places possessed by the Republick of *Genoa*, will probably hinder him at least for many Years from living in any strict Degree of Harmony with that Commonwealth, which is naturally jealous of him, and will probably continue so; though if they knew their own Interest, they would certainly compromise their Differences with this Prince, which would be a Thing of great Consequence to both. His taking the Title of King of *Cyprus*, and some other Circumstances, has created a Coldness between this Monarch and the Republick of *Venice*, though it is certainly for their mutual Good to forget old Injuries, and to assist each other.

There have been formerly high Disputes between his Majesty's Predecessors and the Pope, which have been renewed in the last, and even in the present Reign; but they seem now buried in Oblivion, as they ought to be, considering that his Holiness must be long ago convinced by Experience that the Thunder of the *Vatican* has lost its Efficacy, and Excommunications will do very little, either with this Prince or his Subjects; and as to the temporal Power of the Pope, it is not to be compared with that of the *Sardinian* Monarch.

The Territories of the King of the *Two Sicilies*, if we consider him only in the Light of an *Italian* Potentate, lie at too great a Distance to create any Differences between them; but considered as a Prince of the House of *Bourbon*, the King of *Sardinia* cannot but be jealous of any Augmentation of his Power. But to say the Truth, the great Point which this Monarch must always keep in View, is the ballancing the Power of that House, and the House of *Austria*; to the latter of which, notwithstanding his near Relation in Blood to the former, it is most natural for him to adhere. As things stand at present, it is far from being probable that the Court of *Vienna* will incline to Measures that may justly provoke a Prince, to whom she has so many Obligations, for whose Assistance she must have so often Occasion; and who in that Case, would easily find Resources sufficient to defend himself against all her Attempts. On the other Hand, while from a due Regard to their respective Interests, a good Correspondence is kept up between them, the Light of Experience plainly shews, that their Enemies will find it very hard to make any Impression upon either; and in Process of Time, it is highly probable that such Alterations may happen in *Spain*, as will render their Capacity of defending themselves still greater than they are at present.

But with respect to the House of *Bourbon*, though it will be always decent and proper for his *Sardinian* Majesty to preserve for it a just Measure of Respect and Complaisance; yet as his Safety must perpetually depend upon the Greatness of his own Strength, and the Limitation of their Power, so it can never become either requisite or agreeable to him to enter into any close Alliance with that Family, the aggrandizing of which must be always, if not at his Expence, at the Risque of his Security. There are also good Reasons to believe that when this present War is over, *France* will not be very easily drawn to quarrel with a Prince who keeps as it were the Gates of her Dominions, and who may be justly stiled a Terror to her, while she is so to all the rest of her Neighbours; for, without Doubt, if the King of *Sardinia* were thoroughly provoked, and the House of *Austria* at full Liberty to support him, he might carry his Arms either into *Dauphiny* or *Provence*, or perhaps into both at the same time more efficaciously than in the last, or the present War, in both which however Irruptions on this Side, have brought the

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French Monarchy into Circumstances of very great Distress.

As for the maritime Powers, they are though at a Distance the natural and constant Allies of the Monarch of whom we are speaking; because their Interests and his are the same: And if at the Conclusion of the Peace he should preserve the Marquisate of *Final*, his Pretensions to which are at least as good as the *Genoese*, and for which they cannot pretend he ever had any such Equivalent, as has been offered for theirs; he will have it very soon in his Power to change the Appearance of Things in *Italy*, by being in a Condition to protect its Liberty and Independency against all Invaders: And tho' he would not be even then in a Capacity of giving Law to others, he could easily prevent their giving Law to him, or disturbing the general Tranquillity of *Italy*. If once the Affairs of this Part of the World were put into such a Situation, the Benefits resulting to the People there, as well as all the rest of *Europe*, would be so great and so evident, that his *Sardinian* Majesty would have no room to apprehend any new Confederacy formed against him, since his Neighbours would be then as willing to defend that System, as for want of considering it properly, they seem now averse to receive it.

We have dwelt the longer upon this Article, because with respect to the *British* Nation there is no Power in *Italy* with the Strength and State of which it imports us so much to be well acquainted as the Crown of *Sardinia*. Besides, from the manner in which we have treated this Point, many Things have been said which relate to the general Interest of that Country, as well as to the particular Concerns of several of the *Italian* Powers, which consequently we shall be under no Necessity of repeating again. We have also explained the Nature of the Ballance of Power in this Country so fully, that we shall not be obliged to say any thing farther upon that Head. But there is one thing very requisite to be observed before we conclude, which is this, that nothing can be of greater Importance to the Trade of this Nation, than the preserving the Ballance in *Italy*, which, if lost, must necessarily throw all that valuable Branch of Commerce in which we have so large a Share, and by which we have annually a very considerable Profit, into other Hands, and which is worst of all, into the Hands of the *French*; a thing against which we have as much Reason to guard as a trading Nation, as the King of *Sardinia* himself has Cause to oppose, as far as possible, the Growth of the *French* Power, out of regard to his own Safety. This sufficiently shews, that our Interests are really mutual, and that there is nothing of political Art in what we have told, of the Expediency of supporting this Monarch against all his Enemies, though at a large Expence to ourselves. These are necessary as well as useful Doctrines, which for the sake of Peace and Truth, as well as with a View to the particular Design of this Work, it becomes a Man who desires to merit the Favour of the Public, to demonstrate as clearly as he can, and to inculcate as far as lies in his Power.

A succinct Account of the Swiss Cantons, their Allies and Subjects.

THERE are very few Nations that are less, and yet hardly any deserves to be better known than the *Swiss*. They are placed in a Country which, though surrounded with Rocks and in a manner inaccessible, yet is very considerable and of great Consequence from its Situation, as will very fully appear from as succinct a Description of it as can be given.

Their Dominions are bounded on the North by part of *Alsace*, the *Black Forest*, and the Circle of *Swabia*; on the East by the County of *Tyrol*; on the South by the Dutchies of *Savoy* and *Milan*, by the Territories of *Bergamo* and *Brescia*; and on the West by the *Franche Comte*, or, as it is commonly stiled, the County of *Burgundy*.

It appears from hence that they have for Neighbours the Subjects of the House of *Austria*, those of the Crown of *France*, the King of *Sardinia*, and the State of *Venice*. We need no other Account to give us very high Notions of the Force and Bravery of this Nation, than the bare Observation, that they have not only preserved their Freedom in spite of, but have been also always formidable to the most potent of their Neighbours: Yet their Country is very far from being large; in Length somewhat less than three hundred, and in Breadth very little more than a hundred Miles.

Before we proceed farther, it will be requisite to give some Account of the Distribution of these People. The Inhabitants of *Switzerland* then, may be divided into three Parts: First, the *Swiss* properly so called, or the thirteen Cantons; which stand in the following Order. 1. *Zurich*, 2. *Bern*, 3. *Lucern*, 4. *Uri*. 5. *Switz*. 6. *Underwald*. 7. *Zug*. 8. *Glaris*. 9. *Basil* or *Basle*. 10. *Friburg*. 11. *Solothurn*. 12. *Scaffhausen*; and 13. *Appenzel*. Of which the Protestant Cantons are, *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Basil* and *Schaffhausen*, with above two thirds of the Canton of *Glaris*, and more than half of *Appenzel*; the rest are all *Roman* Catholicks.

Secondly,

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Secondly, the Subjects of the *Switzeri*, which are either ſuch Towns and Bailliages as belong to them all, or to ſeveral in common, or that depend upon ſeparate Cantons. Of the former they reckon nine; *viz.* the County of *Baden*, the *Free Villages*, the Counties of *Turgovy*, *Sargantz*, and *Rhintal*, and the four *Italian* Bailliages of *Lugano*, *Locarno*, *Mendriſco*, and *Valmodia*; to which we muſt add the three Cities without Territory, *viz. Boemgarten*, *Mellingen*, and *Rapperſwail*. The four Bailliages of *Lugano*, *Locarno*, *Mendriſco*, and *Valmodia* were diſmembered from the Dutchy of *Milan*, and belong to all the Cantons except *Appenzel*, which at that Time was not admitted into the Alliance. Three other Bailliages in *Italy*, *viz. Bellinzona*, *Valbrima*, and *Riviera*, were conquered by the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Switz*, and *Underwalde* from the Dukes of *Milan*. The little Territory of *Alſax*, and the County of *Werdenberg*, both ſeated on the *Rhine*, belong, the former to the Canton of *Zurich*, and the latter to that of *Glaris*. The Bailliage of *Gaſteren* belongs to the Cantons of *Switz* and *Glaris*; and the Cantons of *Bern* and *Friburg* poſſeſs the four Bailliages of *Morat*, *Gremton*, *Echelens*, and *Swartzenburg*, which they conquered from the Dukes of *Savoy*.

Thirdly, The Allies of the *Switzers* are the *Griſons*, who are divided into three Leagues, that of the *Griſons*, of the Houſe of God, and of the ten Juriſdictions. They are partly Proteſtants and partly Papiſts, and have alſo a conſiderable conquered Country that belongs to them. The Town and County of *Neufchatel*, of which we have ſhewn elſewhere the King of *Pruſſia* is Sovereign; the Abbot and City of St. *Gall*, the little Republick of *Wallais*, which the *Germans* call *Wallis-Land*; the City and Republick of *Geneva*; the Town of *Bienne* or *Biel*, which is allied to the Canton of *Bern*; and the Town of *Mulhauſen* not far from *Baſil*, to which it is allied.

It is not to be expected that we ſhould enter into a long Detail either Hiſtorical or Political, concerning theſe People, for that would require a conſiderable Volume, whereas what we have to ſay on them muſt be confined within a very narrow Compaſs. There is hardly one of the Cantons, States, or Cities before-mentioned that agrees with the other in Point of Government; and indeed every kind of Government that ever was invented, is to be found amongſt them; yet they are all maintained under their reſpective Forms, and in their reſpective Rights, from that common Love of Freedom and Juſtice, which prevails generally among the whole Nation.

The greateſt part of their Country is the moſt rugged in its Appearance, and naturally the moſt barren in its Soil of any in *Europe*; and yet by Dint of Labour and Cultivation, they render it tolerably fruitful. All their Cities are well built, populous, and moſt of their Inhabitants live pretty much at their Eaſe, which is owing partly to their Induſtry, and partly to their Frugality. The Gentry of *Switzerland*, notwithſtanding what is commonly reported of them, are, generally ſpeaking, tolerably educated, and from their ſeeing foreign Countries generally well bred. Their Traders have great Privileges, and ſome of them are in wealthy Circumſtances; and as for their Peaſants, they are very hardy and laborious. As their Women are juſtly reputed very honeſt as well as very good Houſewives, ſo they are generally ſpeaking very prolifick, and their Country being but narrow, this lays them under an abſolute Neceſſity of ſending out Numbers every Year to ſeek their Bread in foreign Countries.

As they are naturally of a Martial Diſpoſition, and accuſtomed to Arms from their Youth, they uſually ſeek ſome foreign Service or other; thoſe of the Popiſh Cantons go into the *French* and *Spaniſh* Pay; thoſe of the Proteſtants, and not a few of the Popiſh likewiſe, into that of the *States* General; but wherever they are, they have the Honour to be accounted as good Troops as any in the World. After ſome Years Service, more or leſs, according to their Contracts, the private Men return Home, tho' their Corps remain ſtill in foreign Service, and are from Time to Time filled up with freſh Recruits. It is owing to theſe People that have ſerved abroad both Officers and Soldiers, that the *Swiſs* are never at a loſs for as large and well diſciplin'd an Army as any Government in *Europe* can raiſe, which are at the ſame Time the Guardians of their own Liberty, and the Protectors of their Neighbours Freedom. Neither is their Power grounded only on Opinion, for they have defended themſelves at different Times againſt moſt of the great Powers in *Europe*, and though they have been ſometimes outwitted, yet they were never beaten, or reduced to demand Peace by any Power whatever; ſo that they may be juſtly conſidered, taking in their Situation and their Militia, as the moſt unconquerable People in *Europe*.

It is very difficult, perhaps hardly poſſible to make a juſt Computation of the Force of the *Swiſs*. Some ſay, that the Canton of *Bern* alone can bring into the Field one hundred thouſand Men; but at the ſame time it is ſaid, that they could not maintain them for any Time. Things are much changed with this Nation from what they were formerly; for they have now ſeveral good Fortreſſes, though heretofore they had none. Many of the Gentry of *Switzerland* are very able Statеſmen, as well as experienc'd Officers,

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Officers, and such in former Times were very scarce. Several of the Cantons now are very rich, and besides vast Sums that they have locked up at Home, have also great Wealth in foreign Banks, and particularly in our Funds. Every great City is well furnished with Artillery, and at *Bern* and *Zurich* they have Field and Battering Trains of Brass Cannon, than which there are few better in *Europe*. Yet with all this Force they are not in the least formidable to those that live near them, since they are without Doubt the very best Neighbours in the World; so void of Ambition, that they have no Idea of Conquest, such Lovers of Justice, that the very Report of Oppression will bring them to the Relief of the Distressed. By this Means the City of *Geneva* has been often, and will probably be always protected against two Powers, one the most enterprising, and the other the most ambitious in *Europe*.

Those who have treated of the Interest of the *Swiss*, seem to think that they may be some time or other in Danger from *France*; but of this there seems to be at present very little Appearance. For in the first Place it is not easy to conceive why the *French* should quarrel with them, since, as themselves allow, and indeed all the World knows, the *Swiss* Troops in their Pay make the Flower of their Infantry. It is in the next Place very difficult to apprehend why the *Swiss* should quarrel with the *French*, from whom it is certain they receive considerable Advantages. It is true, that the *Swiss* are open on the side of the *Franche Comte*; and it has been thought a great Oversight in this Nation to let the *French* become Masters of it; but in all Probability they depend upon their natural Strength; and within less than half a Century, when *France* talked very big, and threatened in relation to the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel* and *Valingen*, the *Swiss* were so far from shewing any Concern about it, that they were ready to have taken up Arms, if *Lewis* XIV. had not immediately changed his Language.

As for the House of *Austria*, they will never attack or offend the *Swiss* for Fear of throwing them into the Arms of *France*, and there is no other Potentate in a Condition to disturb them. The only Point of their Interest which they seem not perfectly to understand, is the Power they have of protecting *Italy*; for if the Princes of this Country could be brought to enter into a Treaty of perpetual Neutrality, and could prevail upon the *Swiss* Cantons, in consideration of an annual Subsidy, to join in it, and keep up a constant Body of Troops, to give Weight to that Neutrality, the Ballance there might be effectually settled; but private Interests, and the ambitious Views of small Princes as well as great, render this a Thing not so much to be hoped for as wished. With this Observation we shall conclude what we have to say of these People.

The present State and Political Interests of the Republick of VENICE.

THE Glory of the *Venetian* State is at present indeed much inferior to what it was, when without Assistance she was a Match for the whole *Ottoman* Power by Land and Sea, and lost nothing of her Courage, and but very little of her Territories, by the famous League of *Cambray*, when rather out of Envy than from any better Cause the greatest Powers in *Europe* were allied against her. But tho' it be true, that the Republick is not what she has been, that her Dominions are reduced within narrower Bounds, so that except what she possesses on the *Terra Firma* of *Italy*, in *Dalmatia*, and a few inconsiderable Islands, she has nothing left of those extensive Territories that contributed to enrich her Subjects by their Trade, and gave her so considerable a Rank amongst the Powers of *Europe*; yet she is still Mistress of enough, not only to deserve Notice, but also to be regarded as one of the most considerable Potentates in *Italy*.

It is highly to the Honour of this State that for upwards of twelve Centuries she has preserved her Freedom, and for a great part of that Time has lived under the same Government, without suffering any of those dreadful Revolutions by which many of her powerful Neighbours have been involved in Blood and Confusion. This has justly given a high Reputation to the Wisdom of her Senators, who by their great Policy and wonderful Secrecy, have been able, through so long a Tract of Time, to guard with equal Diligence and Success, against foreign Confederacies and domestic Conspiracies, many of which they have defeated, when laid with the deepest Cunning, and supported with no inconsiderable Strength. Her very Losses are so far from reflecting Discredit on the Republick, that on the contrary, they do her the greatest Honour in the Sentiments of those who are capable of forming a right Judgment of History, and know how to distinguish properly on Causes and Events. The long War in Defence of *Candia* against the *Turks*, exhausted the Treasures, and weakened the Power of this State to a Degree, that she has not been able to recover; but that War was continued for many Years against the whole Strength of the *Ottoman* Empire by Sea and Land, and was almost as fatal to the *Turks* as to her; for they too have been declining in Power and Reputation ever since. So that she might be truly stiled in that respect

spect the Bulwark of *Europe*, to the Safety of which she contributed much more than she suffered by the Losses which by the Fortune of War she sustained during that famous Contention.

The common Opinion that she continues still to decline, and that the very Being of the Republick is in Danger from a slow Consumption, has been perhaps taken up without due Attention, and for want of having just Notions of the wise and solid Maxims by which her Government is conducted. For tho' it be true, that she is in no Condition to maintain such a War as that of *Candia*, yet it is no less true, that as Things are now circumstanced, she has very little Reason to fear it. In the two last Wars with the *Turks* she sufficiently demonstrated that tho' her Forces were much weakened, she was far from having lost her former Spirit, or from wanting such a Power as was necessary for her Defence; and the noble Statue erected to the Honour of the late Field Marshal *Schulemberg* in the great Square of *Corfu*, which he so gloriously defended, will remain a perpetual Monument of the Bravery of her Troops, as well as of her Zeal and Gratitude to that intrepid Officer, which it may be hoped will not a little contribute to procure a Succession of Generals as worthy and as fortunate. Besides all this it ought to be remember'd, that she is now better secured against the *Turks* by her perpetual Alliance with the House of *Austria* than in former Times; and if at the same Time we reflect, that in Case the latter at any Time break with the *Turks*, in Virtue of that Alliance, they are sure of being supported by the *Russians*, it will be sufficiently evident, that the *Venetians* have much less to fear than they had in former Times. Since the Peace of *Passarowitz*, which was concluded on the 10th of *July* 1718, they have remained very quiet, and have very wisely avoided taking any Share in those Disputes that have perplexed *Europe*; but at the same Time have thought proper to keep up a numerous Body of Forces, in order to render their Neutrality respected.

That the Reader may perceive, that what we have advanced in relation to this Republick is founded in Truth, it may not be amiss to give a short Account of the Countries she possesses. In the first Place, the noble City of *Venice*, and the Islands about it, which are so populous, have so many Manufactures, and still carry on so great a Trade, more especially while the other Powers of *Italy* are at War, and the Subjects of the Republick enjoy the Benefit of her Neutrality, that the Revenue drawn from them by the State, amounts annually to three Millions of Ducats. On the *Terra Firma* or Continent of *Italy*, she possesses the *Trevisan*, the *Paduan*, the *Vicentin*, the *Veronese*, the *Bergamasc*, the Territory of *Brescia*, the City of *Crema* and its District, and the *Polesin*; they have also a great Part of *Friuli*, of *Istria*, of *Dalmatia* and *Albania*; and they still preserve the Islands of *Corfu*, *Zante*, *Cerigo*, *Finnes*, *Curzola* and *Cefalonia*: All these Countries are rich and fruitful, and the Inhabitants drive a very great Trade in the *Levant*, as well as in other Parts of *Europe*. The Revenue of the Republick is computed at about eight Millions of Ducats, and the annual Expence does not commonly exceed half that; so that in Time of Peace they are constantly laying up large Sums. Before the fatal War of *Candia*, they had in their Treasury fifteen Millions of Ducats in ready Money, exclusive of the famous Gold Chain, to which they annually added some Links, which forty Porters could hardly carry, and which on certain Festivals was extended cross the Square of St. *Mark*, for the Entertainment of the People. As they have now enjoyed Peace thirty Years, it may be presumed that their Coffers are again pretty full, so that upon any emergent Necessity, they would be able to make much greater Efforts than is commonly imagined.

As to the Government of *Venice*, it is so well known, that we need not describe it. We shall only observe, that it is a pure Aristocracy, and though the Duke has the Title of Prince, yet the Majesty of the Republick resides in the Senate. The great Maxim of this wise Body, is to manage the Government with the utmost Frugality, to encourage Trade as much as possible, and to preserve Peace as long as they are able. They have always a constant Eye upon the *Turks*, and have excellent Intelligence even in the Seraglio itself; so that they can hardly be surprized, and in Time of Peace they carry on a prodigious Commerce in all Parts of that Empire. They are jealous of the *Pope*, with whom they have many antient Grounds of Dispute, which is the Reason that they exclude all Ecclesiasticks from their Councils. They are obliged to live in great Friendship with the Emperor, tho' it is certain, that they are not at all desirous of seeing the Power of the House of *Austria* extend itself in *Italy*. They were heretofore jealous of the Crown of *Spain* for the same Reason; and very probably this Spirit would revive, if Don *Philip* should gain any considerable Establishment in that Country, for the keeping even the Ballance, of which they are as much or more concerned than any other Potentate, is the Business of their Statesmen.

In former Times the Republick was strongly inclined to favour *France*; the Embassador of this Crown received very high Honours at *Venice*, and, generally speaking,

the *Venetian* Cardinals joined those of the *French* Faction in the Conclave; yet there is no Reason to presume, as some do from hence, that the Republick is governed by these Notions still; for the Circumstances of Things being changed, according to the settled Rules of their Policy, the Conduct of the Republick must change also; and the very same Principles that induced her to side with the *French* in the Conclave, will engage her now to act against her, and in favour of the House of *Austria*, because the Family of *Bourbon* is become now too potent. It may indeed be surmised that this State, affecting Peace so much as she does, might be awed by the Power of *France*; but of this there is no sort of Appearance. For when *Lewis* XIV. about 1711, declared at *Rome*, Cardinal *Ottoboni*, a Subject of the Republick's, Protector of the Crown of *France*, and his Eminence had accepted that Dignity, contrary to the Maxims of the *Venetian* State, which never permits any that have been in their Service, to enter into that of other Princes; they proceeded without Delay and without Ceremony, to deprive him and all his Relations of the Privileges of Nobility, and to banish them their Dominions. We may therefore take it for granted, that the Grandeur of this House will be very far from being acceptable to the *Venetians*.

They have always maintained, and very probably will continue to maintain, a close Friendship and strict Alliance with the *Swiss*, there being a mutual Connection between their Interests; and each of them having frequent Occasions, from the Vicinity of their Territories, to ask and to receive Favours of the other. They are likewise bound to live in good Intelligence with the Monarch of the *Two Sicilies*, and with the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, on account of the Difficulties to which their Commerce would be unavoidably liable, in case of a Rupture, or even a Difference with either. There was heretofore a great Coolness between the Republick and the Dukes of *Savoy*, on Account that the latter used the Title of King of *Cyprus*; to which also the Doge of *Venice* pretends: And it is scarce to be conceived how much this slight Punctilio kept these two Powers at a Distance. But since the Duke of *Savoy* has become King of *Sardinia*, and the Situation of Things in *Italy* is so much changed, that the Ballance is almost constantly in his Hands, the *Venetians* have altered their Measures; and it is very certain, that, at present, there is a very good Correspondence between that Monarch and the Republick.

The long and warm Disputes that have happened heretofore between this Republick, and that of *Genoa*, has occasioned such an Inveteracy as is scarce to be conceived; grounded also upon a Punctilio, the latter desiring to be regarded as an Equal, and the former treating her upon all Occasions as an Inferior. This Spleen was carried farther, during the fatal War of *Candia*, than one would have expected from the *Venetian* Prudence; for when the *Genoese* offered very considerable Assistance at a Time when *Venice* wanted it most, upon Condition that an Equality should subsist for the future, they rejected the Proposition with Disdain, and chose rather to run the Hazard of total Destruction, than to receive Assistance upon such Terms. Yet even this Quarrel seems now to be laid asleep, if not extinguished; for during the late Distress of the *Genoese*, it is very certain that the *Venetians* interposed not only with much Civility, but with great Earnestness at the Court of *Vienna*; and if we may depend upon the Reports that have been current in *Italy*, the *Genoese* have received pecuniary Supplies of a Nature that sufficiently declared the Depth of the Purse from whence they were drawn, though it was not held convenient to embark openly in her Quarrel.

Thus we have taken pains to shew, that notwithstanding what has passed heretofore, the Republick of *Venice* is still in a Condition to support herself, and in no Danger either from the Power of her Enemies, or of her Neighbours; that if she loves Peace, it is from wise and prudent Motives, and not from Timidity; that as she forms no Pretensions upon her Neighbours, so she is inclined to live with them in the greatest Harmony imaginable; and in a Word, that as she has no Views of Conquest for herself, she is bound by Interest, as well as led by Inclination, to give all the Opposition possible to such as disturb the Peace of *Italy*.

The Present State and Political Interests of the Republick of GENOA.

THIS Republick made anciently a very great Figure, not only considered as a free State of *Italy*, but in respect to *Europe* in general. Her Dominions were large, her Commerce extensive, her Naval Power extremely formidable. But according to the Nature of all Commonwealths, Fluctuations and Revolutions in Government have been very common here; and to them it has been chiefly owing, that *Genoa* has fallen from what she was, and been driven at several times to submit herself, not only to Emperors and Kings of *France*, but to the Marquisses of *Montferrat*, the Dukes of *Milan*, and other little Princes. In short, the Characters given by ancient Writers of this Nation, under the Name of *Ligurians*, have been always, and at all times, but too applicable to the *Genoese*; who from a factious

Disputation,

Disposition, and almost perpetual Disaffection to the Form of Government under which they lived, have kept themselves in continual Disquiet, and lost unaccountably the Advantages derived to them from their Trade and from their Situation, which might otherwise have enabled them to attain what seems after all to have been the utmost Extent of their Wishes, a Power as great, and an Establishment as solid, as that of their Sister Republick *Venice*.

As to their present Situation, by which I mean, the Form of Government they are now under, they owe it entirely to the Virtue of *Andrew Doria*, who in 1527 rescued them out of the Hands of the *French*, and refusing the Sovereignty offered him, fixt their condition as a Free State, regulating their ancient Nobility, which consisted in twenty eight Families, and their new Nobles at twenty four. It is not necessary for us to enter into the Particulars of their History from that Time, because they are pretty well known; and therefore we shall content ourselves with saying, that if it had not been for the Factions between their old and new Nobility, which in 1573 rose so high as to occasion a Civil War, and their Disputes with the Duke of *Savoy*, which engaged them in several Wars, they might have enjoyed Peace and Plenty. In 1684 they were severely chastised by *Louis* the XIV. on Account of some Offence he had taken to their Conduct, or rather from a Vanity of shewing his Naval Force by bombarding *Genoa*, and obliging the Doge, and four of the principal Senators, to repair to *Versailles*, and make a Submission as little honourable to him as to the Republick. In the last War, they were but indifferently treated by the Allies, and by the *French*; but at the close of it, they made themselves amends by purchasing from the late Emperor *Charles* the VI. the Marquisate of *Final*, to the Possession of which they had long and ardently aspired.

We have heard so much of this matter already, and are like to hear so much more of it hereafter, that it is requisite we should say something of it here; and as we have no kind of Prepossession in Favour of either Party, we shall state the Matter in few Words, and as fairly as it is possible. The *Genoese* had very old Pretensions upon this Country, in Right of a Mortgage made to them by the Princes to whom it belonged; but under Colour of a Felony committed by them, it was seized by the House of *Austria*, and belonged to the *Spanish* Branch of that Family. It was by this means that it came with the rest of the *Italian* Dominions of that Family into the Hands of the late Emperor, and on his Behalf the Duke of *Savoy* put a Garrison into it. But upon the Sale of this Marquisate by his Imperial Majesty in 1713, the *Piedmontese* Garrison in *Final* evacuated it, and three hundred *Corsicans* took Possession of it for the *Genoese*, who kept it till the present War. But it is also necessary to observe, that the Dukes of *Savoy* had likewise Pretensions upon this Marquisate, though they were not in a Condition to assert, or make them good; and therefore on the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Worms*, as we have shewn in another Place, his *Sardinian* Majesty stipulated, that upon giving the *Genoese* Satisfaction for the Money laid out in the Purchase of this Country, it should belong to him. This the Republick considered as so great an Injury, that they entered into a Treaty with the *French* and *Spaniards* for their own Security, and for the Preservation of their Dominions; the Consequences of which are very well known.

But with respect to this Marquisate, and the Disposition of this Country by the Treaty of *Worms*, there are three Points that deserve well to be considered. The *first* is, That whatever Rights the Duke of *Savoy* had to this Country, they could not be prejudiced by the Emperor's Sale of it to the *Genoese*; and therefore there was no Injustice in the King of *Sardinia*'s taking Advantage of the present Conjuncture to avail himself of the Pretensions of his Family. The *second* is, That the *Genoese* were to have a Satisfaction for this Country; and though it might be true, that both their Interests and their Inclinations led them to prefer the Possession of *Final* to any Equivalent that could be given them for it, yet this ought not to be a Rule to other Powers, whose Interests and Inclinations were on the Side of his *Sardinian* Majesty. This will appear still the plainer, if we consider that it is not out of any real Affection for the Republick of *Genoa*, that the House of *Bourbon* contends for maintaining her in the Possession of this Country, but for the Sake of keeping her in Dependence, and keeping *Final* from the King of *Sardinia*. The Allies therefore, who have the same Reasons to wish this Country in the Hands of that Prince, have the same Right to employ their Power for the Accomplishment of their Wishes in this Respect. The *third* Point is, That the Desire of making this Alteration was not, as has been supposed, either wanton or arbitrary; on the contrary, it appears to have been founded upon Principles of good Policy; for on the one hand, as it would immediately open a Communication between his *Sardinian* Majesty and the Maritime Powers, which is apparently of the highest Consequence for the Preservation of the Tranquility and Balance of Power in *Italy*; so on the other Hand, it was provided that it should be equally beneficial to Commerce, by an express Stipulation that *Final* should be made

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a free Port, in the ſame manner, and for the ſame Purpoſes, as *Legborn*.

But none of theſe Conſiderations weighing with the *Genoeſe*, they have ventured the Subverſion of their State for the Sake of preſerving this Territory, which nevertheleſs has been taken from them by the Chance of War, together with *Savona*, which is another fine Port, that they have long ago filled up and render'd uſeleſs, for the Sake of confining the Commerce of that Part of *Italy* to their own Harbour; which, how conſiſtent it is with the Law of Nations, and the general Intereſt of other Trading Countries, I ſhall not take upon me to determine. One thing however is very clear, that a State who conſiders nobody's Intereſt but her own, has no great Reaſon to expect that other States ſhould conſider her Intereſts more than their own. It is impoſſible to foreſee what new Turn Things may take during the Continuance of the War, or upon what Foundation the Affairs of *Italy* may be ſettled by a general Peace; but moſt probable it is, that the Republick will preſerve her Liberty, and the greateſt Part at leaſt, if not all her Dominions.

Theſe conſiſt at preſent of the Countries extending along the Sea Coaſts, on both Sides, from the City of *Genoa*, which are ſtiled the Eaſtern and Weſtern *Rivieras*. This Word in *Italian* ſignifies a *Strand*; and indeed the Country is very little better, having high, craggy, and almoſt impaſſable Mountains behind it. Theſe however are not ſo barren as they are repreſented, every little Valley, and indeed every Spot of Ground that will admit of it, being cultivated and improved to the utmoſt; ſo that Fruits, Oil, and Silk are raiſed here to great Advantage. The Iſland of *Corſica* belongs alſo to this Republick; it is reckoned three Hundred and twenty-five Miles in Circumference. It abounds with all Sorts of Proviſion; the Wines are thought tolerable, and if long kept, are little, if at all, inferior to thoſe of *Spain*. Honey, Wax, and Salt, are all the ſtaple Commodities of the Country: There are ſeveral good Fiſheries upon its Coaſts, and ſome Iron Mines in the Heart of the Iſland. The Severity of the *Genoeſe* Government on one Side, and the ſeditious and turbulent Spirit of the Natives on the other, have hitherto hinder'd *Corſica* from making any Figure in *Europe*; which if theſe Obſtacles were removed, it might certainly do. The Revenues of the Republick are very far from being conſiderable, nor is the Trade thereof near ſo great as it was; however both are ſtill capable of being recovered. The private Perſons in this City, of great Families, are commonly rich, and have large Eſtates, ſome in *Naples* and *Sicily*, others in *Spain*, and not a few in the *Italian* Dominions belonging to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; which is attended with great Inconveniences, as throwing them into Intereſts inconſiſtent with, or directly oppoſite to thoſe of their Country.

The Conſtitution of *Genoa* is of a mixt Nature, but ſeems from Experience to be but ill contrived, as having ſo much of an Ariſtocracy as to make the People uneaſy, and yet ſo much of a Democracy as to keep up a continual Ferment. The *Doge*, or Duke, is elected every two Years, during which Time he reſides in the Palace, is maintained at the Publick Expence, has Guards and other Enſigns of Princely Dignity, and twelve Counſellors continually about him, ſtiled the *Seignory*, in whom the Majeſty of the Republick reſides; but with regard to the *Dernier Reſort*, or Legiſlative Power, it is veſted in the Great Council, which conſiſts of four Hundred. And this, in few Words, is a clear Detail of that Government, which ſome Writers have affected to obſcure by long and perplexed Accounts, that are very little to the Purpoſe.

The Ruling Maxim in this State, is the maintaining good Government at Home, and Peace with all its Neighbours, which if ſteddily purſued would ſpeedily change the Face of her Affairs; and though there is very little Probability that ſhe ſhould ever recover her former Power or Greatneſs, yet ſhe might certainly riſe to ſuch a meaſure of it, as might free her from any Apprehenſions of her Neighbours. Her Situation for Trade is ſo convenient, and in Time of Peace, Money is to be had there at ſo low Intereſt, that without doubt their Merchants might carry on a much greater Commerce than they do, if they were not ſo fond of Banking, which though in ſome meaſure advantageous, is in other reſpects very inconvenient to the State. Her Diſputes with the King of *Sardinia* have been always dangerous and detrimental to the Republick, and therefore it could not fail of being advantageous to her, if they were once finally regulated. The next General Peace may very probably put it in her Power to attain a more certain Eſtabliſhment than ſhe has hitherto had, and perhaps, an effectual Guarantee of her Dominions, which, with her being obliged to fortify her Capital regularly, and to ſettle a Method for diſciplining her Militia, may prove in Time an Equivalent for all that ſhe has loſt or ſuffered in the Courſe of the War, more eſpecially if ſhe could be ſo happy as to put the Affairs of *Corſica* upon a right Foot, by allowing the Nobility of that Iſland a Share in the Privileges of her own, and oblige them in return to allow their Vaſſals and Tenants ſuch a Degree of Freedom, as might render Induſtry known amongſt them; for want of which they ſtarve in the midſt of Plenty, and are downright Beggars, in a Country where, under

der a proper Government, every Man might live well and at eaſe.

The Preſent State of the Dominions of the Houſe of AUSTRIA *in* Italy.

THE great Point which the Maritime Powers had in View upon the Death of *Charles* the Second, King of *Spain*, the laſt Heir-Male of the eldeſt Branch of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, was to divide his Territories in ſuch a manner between the remaining Branch of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and the Deſcendants of the Dauphin of *France*, as might preſerve the Tranquillity of *Europe* at that Time, and the Balance of Power for the future. It was to anſwer this End, that by the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden*, all the *Spaniſh* Dominions in *Italy* were ſecured to the late Emperor *Charles* the Sixth; and the Quadruple Alliance, and all the Negotiations founded thereon, were built upon the ſame Principle. By this means his Imperial Majeſty became poſſeſſed of the Kingdom of *Naples* and *Sicily*, the noble Dutchy of *Milan*, and all its Dependencies, together with the Dutchy of *Mantua*, which was ſeized upon the laſt Duke *Charles* the Fourth's adhering to *France* in the laſt War, and dying in Exile at *Venice*. The Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia* were yielded to him by the Treaty of *Vienna*, as an Equivalent for *Naples* and *Sicily*, though but a poor one. As for the Grand Dutchy of *Tuſcany*, it belongs to his preſent Imperial Majeſty in his own Right, being given him in lieu of his Hereditary Country of *Lorrain*, which purely for the ſake of reſtoring Peace he yielded to that ambitious Power, which has been for ſome Ages paſt the common Diſturber of *Europe*.

The noble Dutchy of *Milan*, which has been deſervedly eſteemed one of the fineſt Principalities in *Europe*, is above two hundred and forty Miles in Length, and eighty in Breadth. It is generally divided together with the Countries annexed to it, into thirteen Diſtricts, *viz.* The *Milaneze* Proper. The *Paveſe*. The *Lodeſan*. The *Cremoneſe*. The *Comaſco*. The County of *Anghiera*. The Vallies of *Seſſia*. The *Novareſe*. The *Vigevanois*. The *Lomelline*. The *Alexandrin*. The *Tortoneſe*. And the Territories of *Bobbio*. But of theſe ſeveral have been granted to the King of *Sardinia*, ſome by the Emperor *Charles* the Sixth, and others by the Empreſs Queen now reigning, as we have already ſhown in another Place; but notwithſtanding this, what remains to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, may be ſtill conſidered as one of the faireſt and fineſt Countries in her Poſſeſſion. It lies in the moſt pleaſant Climate, and is bleſt with as fruitful a Soil as any in *Europe*, water'd by the noble Rivers *Po*, *Teſſin*, *Adda* and *Seſſia*, beſides the noble Lakes of *Maggiore*, *Lugano*, and *Como*. But to come to the moſt material Point, the Revenues that are now drawn from it amount to at leaſt three hundred thouſand Pounds Sterling a Year, beſides its furniſhing Subſiſtance for 30,000 Men, and enabling the Court of *Vienna* to provide with Governments, and Preferments Eccleſiaſtical, Military and Civil, Numbers of her Dependents, and that too, which is no eaſy matter, even to the extent of their Hopes and Wiſhes.

The Dutchy of *Mantua* is alſo a very fine Country about fifty Miles in Length, but ſo unequal in Breadth, that there is no ſaying any thing of it with Certainty. The Capital is very large, and withal one of the beſt Fortreſſes in *Italy*, both by Art and Nature; the Country abounds in Corn, Fruit, Flax, Silk, and Cattle, and the Revenue is uſually computed at about a fourth Part of that of *Milan*. The little Territory of *Guaſtalla* belonged to a Prince of that Title, a younger Branch of the Family of *Gonzaga*, to whom, in the ordinary Courſe of Things, the Dutchy of *Mantua* ſhould have deſcended. He too is dead without Iſſue this very Year; and his Country alſo is fallen into the Poſſeſſion of the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

The Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia* are very fine Countries, bordering on thoſe before mentioned, extending in Length about ſixty, and in Breath about half that number of Miles. No Country in the World can boaſt of finer Air, and few of ſo fine a Soil. The Paſtures are moſt extenſive, and the Cheeſe beyond Compariſon the moſt excellent in *Italy*. Oil, Wine, Rice, Corn, and Fruits, each admirable in its Kind, and all in the utmoſt Plenty, are the Produce of this Country; and the Revenues of the Prince, when it had Princes of its own, which was till very lately, were at leaſt equal to thoſe of the Duke of *Mantua*. One need not wonder therefore, that the Court of *Vienna* is ſo ſollicitous about the Preſervation of her Concerns in *Italy*, when we conſider their great Value, and the prodigious Sums that are drawn from them in Time of Peace.

The Grand Dutchy of *Tuſcany*, as we obſerved, belongs in Property to the Emperor, who has as clear a Title thereto, as any Prince can have, and the Poſſeſſion alſo is as well ſecured to him, if any Truſt could be put in Guarantees. It is a moſt noble Country, inhabited by an induſtrious and wealthy People, who have ſhewn what Art and Labour can do in a Country where Nature has not been ſo bountiful as to thoſe that have been before deſcribed; for as great Part of *Tuſcany* is mountainous and barren, ſo towards the Sea-Coaſt it is full of Marſhes, which render the Air very unwholeſome, and ſome Ages ago it was thought the Soil would admit

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admit of no Improvement, but remain as worthleſs as Nature left it; but ſince the building the City of *Legborn*, and making it a free Port, the Country all about is not only become habitable, but a kind of Paradiſe. All this was owing to the Care and Attention of the Family of *Medici*, then on the Throne of *Tuſcany*; but it muſt be confeſſed, that if on the one hand thoſe Princes looked upon themſelves as the Shepherds of their People, they took the Liberty of fleecing them on the other; ſo that no Power in *Europe* raiſed ſo high a Revenue in proportion to its Territories and the Number of People upon them, as the Grand Duke. Some Computations have carried this to the height of half a Million of our Money; but it may be laid down, with ſome degree of Certainty, that this and the other Countries belonging to their Imperial Majeſties, produce annually in Time of Peace, very near double that Sum; ſo that as they are very well worth the keeping, one would think they might very well pay for their keeping.

The Pretenſions and Dominions of the Houſe of Bourbon *in* Italy.

WE have very frequently mentioned this Subject occaſionally, in order to explain other Matters which we were treating; but we will now take the Opportunity of going to the Bottom of it, and of ſtating the Riſe and Progreſs of that Eſtabliſhment, which has chiefly occupied the Attention of the *European* Powers ſince the Concluſion of the laſt general Peace at *Utrecht*. By that Emperor was put in Poſſeſſion of the Dominions of the Houſe of *Auſtria* in *Italy*, and it was thought this Diſpoſition had ſecured the Balance of Power in *Europe*, in ſpite of almoſt all Events. But it very often happens, that when Politicians have ſome one great and important Object in View, they neglect or paſs by unobſerved what merits their Attention; ſo in this caſe, the care they had of the Balance of *Europe* made them entirely forget the Balance of *Italy*, which was abſolutely overturned by this very Settlement.

It is indeed true, that *Sicily* was given to the Duke of *Savoy*, but as this proceeded from the pure Affection of Queen *Anne*, &c. the giving him that Kingdom was not attended with ſuch an Augmentation of Power as might enable him to keep it; for at this time, the Emperor was not only Maſter of great Dominions in, but to ſpeak truly, was Maſter of *Italy*. He had the Kingdom of *Naples* and the Dutchy of *Milan*, together with the Iſland of *Sardinia*, as his Hereditary Countries; the Dutchy of *Mantua* he kept as an eſcheated Fief; and in virtue of his Imperial Dignity, he had, or claimed ſuch Rights over the *Italian* Princes and States, as gave them infinite and intolerable Uneaſineſs.

Before the Death of *Lewis* the Fourteenth, they had entered into ſome ſecret Negotiations with the Court of *France*; for it was evident enough, that the Houſe of *Bourbon* only could afford them the Protection they wanted; and upon the Death of the Queen of *Spain*, the Marriage of *Philip* the Fifth with the Heireſs of the Houſes of *Farneſe* and *Medicis*, gave them great Hopes of ſeeing a Turn in their Favour.

His Catholick Majeſty had now two different Intereſts in *Italy*; one founded on the Pretenſions, which as Succeſſor to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, he had on the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and the Dutchy of *Milan*, which he had renounced by Force, and another in Right of his Wife; his Iſſue by her being intituled to the Succeſſion of *Parma* and *Placentia*, and his Imperial Majeſty a Colour of Right to diſpoſe of the Grand Dutchy of *Tuſcany*. The Quadruple Alliance was concluded with a View to remedy the Defects of the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden*; but the Regent of *France* could not be brought into that Alliance, without ſtipulating in Favour of his Catholick Majeſty the eventual Succeſſion of *Parma* and *Placentia*, by which there was a formal Deciſion againſt the Rights of the Pope, and in Favour of the Emperor; but then the latter were only acknowledged to ſupport this Power to give them away. There is no doubt, that the Proteſtant Powers intereſted in that Alliance, acted very conſiſtently, but the ſame cannot be ſaid of the Catholick Princes; yet this was afterwards confirmed by Cardinal *Fleury*, ſo much ſtronger with all Politicians is Intereſt than Principle.

The Emperor, without doubt, foreſaw all the Inconveniencies that would attend this Conceſſion; but the immediate Advantages which he deived from that Alliance, by the Exchange of *Sardinia* for *Sicily*, induced him to conſent to it, though it is very certain that he did it with Reluctance, and that he expoſtulated the Point with his Allies to the utmoſt. It is very likely, that the Succeſſion to *Parma* and *Placentia* being eventual only, and attended with many Contingencies, was what chiefly prevailed upon the *Britiſh* Miniſters to go ſo readily into this Scheme. It looked as if they had judged right upon the Death of *Francis* Duke of *Parma*, Uncle to the Queen Dowager of *Spain*; for his Brother *Antonio Farneſe* no ſooner ſucceeded to the Dutchy, than contrary to every Body's Expectations, he married the Princeſs *Henrietta* of *Modena*, by whom if he had had any Iſſue, the Succeſſion of the King of *Spain*'s Children by his ſecond Marriage had been defeated, and this Duke's Deſcendants would have been the Heirs, not only of his Dominions, but of thoſe of the Grand Duke.

But

But he dying in *January*, 1731, without Iſſue, the Infant Don *Carlos*, in Virtue of a Multitude of Treaties, which having been mentioned in their proper Places, need not be repeated here, became intituled to that Succeſſion, and according to the Stipulations in the Treaty of *Seville*, was actually put into the peaceable Poſſeſſion of *Parma*; and in Conſequence of a Negotiation with *John Gaſton*, the laſt Duke of *Tuſcany*, was by him alſo acknowledged for his Heir apparent, and had the Title of Grand Prince. It was now thought that the Views of *Spain* were entirely accompliſhed, and that both the King and Queen would be content with ſeeing their Son ſo nobly provided for, and his Poſſeſſions ſo well ſecured to him as they were by ſeveral Treaties. The *Italian* Princes alſo were very well ſatisfied, becauſe they were now ſure of Support in caſe they entered into any Alliance amongſt themſelves, to ſet Bounds to the Power of the Houſe of *Auſtria* in *Italy*.

But upon the breaking out of the War, occaſioned by the Death of the late King of *Poland*, the Face of Affairs in *Italy* was entirely changed, and his Catholick Majeſty having already obtained all that he could pretend to in Right of his Queen, began to revive his Claims which he had renounced in Right of his Crown, and in the Month of *March*, 1734, the Infant Don *Carlos* having penetrated through the Eccleſiaſtical Dominions, arrived with a *Spaniſh* Army, commanded under him by the Count *de Montemar*, on the Frontiers of the Kingdom of *Naples*. The Count *de Viſconti* was at that Time Viceroy of the Kingdom for the Emperor *Charles* VI. and had the Misfortune to ſucceed his Predeceſſor in the general Hatred of the People, who revolted almoſt unanimouſly as ſoon as the *Spaniards* entered their Country; upon which the Viceroy quitted *Naples*, after plundering all the Mounts of Piety; Funds, which had been accounted ſacred in all former Revolutions. The only Cities that were in a Condition to make Reſiſtance, were thoſe of *Gaeta* and *Capua*, and in theſe there were pretty good Garriſons. The Imperial Forces that kept the Field were about nine Thouſand Men, and they retired to a very ſtrong retrenched Camp, under the little Town of *Bitonto*, where they were forced by the Count *de Montemar*, who gained there the moſt ſignal Victory recorded in the *Neapolitan* Hiſtory, for which he was deſervedly rewarded with the Title of Duke of *Bitonto*; which however I do not find that he uſed, but was afterwards ſtiled Duke *de Montemar*.

The Infant Don *Carlos*, Duke of *Parma* and *Placentia*, and Hereditary Grand Prince of *Tuſcany*, became King of the two *Sicilies*, in virtue of a Ceſſion made to him of his Father's Rights; which Rights however he had renounced over and over, in Favour of the Emperor. Having ſo good a Title, he was pleaſed to conſtitute the Duke *de Montemar* the Year following Viceroy of *Sicily*, who made the Conqueſt of that Iſland in as ſhort a Time as the Kingdom of *Naples*, if indeed it could be called a Conqueſt, where the People roſe in every Province to favour his Expedition, as having been always fond of the *Spaniſh* Government, in the ſame Proportion that they hated that of the *Germans*. Upon this Don *Carlos* went over thither, made his publick Entry into *Meſſina* with all the Magnificence imaginable, and after having done the ſame at *Palermo*, where he was crowned, he returned to *Naples*.

By the Acquiſition of theſe two Kingdoms, and by the other Loſſes which the Emperor had ſuſtained in *Italy*, where he had nothing now left but the City of *Mantua*, the Balance was again altered, and the *Italian* Princes had now as much to fear from the Houſe of *Bourbon*, as they apprehended a very few Years before from the Houſe of *Auſtria*. But Things did not long wear this Face. *France* was reſolved to get out of the War, and to get ſomething for going into it; ſhe compromiſed Matters therefore with the Emperor at the Expence of her Allies. Inſtead of the Dutchy of *Milan*, the King of *Sardinia* was forced to be content with two very ſmall Diſtricts, tho' the Emperor would have given him three. The Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia* were beſtowed upon his Imperial Majeſty, as an Equivalent for the two *Sicilies*, which was rather a worſe Equivalent than had been given the Houſe of *Savoy* by the Quadruple Alliance. As for the eventual Succeſſion to *Tuſcany*, it was given to the Duke of *Lorrain*, according to the old Plan of *France*, which many Years before had offered to exchange for it the Dutchy of *Milan*. By this Treaty of Peace, to which Don *Carlos* was obliged to accede in *December* 1736, the Dominions of the Houſe of *Bourbon* were reduced to the Kingdom of the two *Sicilies*, and the Garriſons on the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*.

All the World knows how much the Court of *Madrid* was diſpleaſed with this Diſtribution of Things, and how ſoon the Queen of *Spain* began to revive her Pretenſions to her hereditary Dominions in Favour of her ſecond Son the Infant Don *Philip*. It was to pacify her, and to give a kind of Security, that on the firſt proper Occaſion, *France* would aſſiſt in obtaining her new Demand, however unjuſt and unreaſonable; that a Princeſs of *France* was given to Don *Philip*, which the Cardinal *De Fleury* hoped would have quieted Things for his Time, as in all Probability it would, if the ſudden Death of the Emperor *Charles* VI. had not obliged him to abandon his pacific Syſtem, I mean by

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by this, that it put an End to all his Expedients, and forced him much againſt his Inclination upon a new War, for which he ſeemed to have provided, but was really in hopes that ſome lucky Event would have afforded him the Means of diſengaging himſelf from the Meaſures he entered into for the Sake of gratifying the Court of *Madrid*, or rather the inſatiable Ambition of the Queen.

This gave Occaſion to the preſent War, which, as it was flagrantly unjuſt, in the Breach of the laſt Treaty of *Vienna*, by which *France* guaranty'd the Pragmatick Sanction, ſo it was altogether as unreaſonable in reſpect to *Italy*, where every thing had been adjuſted upon Terms equally agreeable to the Ballance of Power in general, and to the Ballance particularly in that Country. It was the Conſideration of this, and a perfect Foreſight of its Conſequences, that induced his *Sardinian* Majeſty to reject all the Offers that could be made him by the Courts of *Madrid* and *Verſailles*, to come into their Scheme; and therefore there is not the leaſt Grounds to ſuſpect that he will ever depart from his preſent Engagements, while he is in a Condition to fulfill them. This Deduction plainly proves, that any Addition of Territory to the Houſe of *Bourbon* on this Side, muſt deſtroy the Ballance in *Italy*; and conſequently, muſt have a Tendency to create a new general War. So that to hope for any ſolid Peace, if the Settlement of the Infant *Don Philip* in that Country be a Part of the Plan, is irrational and abſurd. The true Maxims of Policy teach us this, and we are likewiſe taught by Experience, from the Slips made in the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and in the Quadruple Alliance, not to extend our Remarks farther, or to take in other Treaties, which how right ſoever they might be as Expedients, were certainly wrong in their firſt Principles.

This we have taken the Liberty to ſay out of pure Zeal for Truth; and whatever may be thought of theſe political Reflections on the State of *Europe* at preſent, we dare confidently appeal to Poſterity, and the future Courſe of Events for their Solidity. It may be thought that a private Man, one who has no Lights but thoſe he borrows from his Books and his Obſervations, can hardly form a right Judgment of Matters ſo intricate as well as important; but Time will demonſtrate the contrary, and ſhow that it is very poſſible for a ſpeculative Politician, that is not miſled either by Attachment to Miniſters or Party Prejudices, to penetrate as far into Matters of this Nature, as thoſe who ſeem to be more immediately concerned in them; and who, for that very Reaſon, cannot ſpeak what is dictated to them by their own Judgments, but muſt uſe the Language of the Syſtem for the time being, let that Syſtem be what it will.

The End of the POLITICAL HISTORY.

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